

N.C.P.I.-Crim. 216.59B
DAMAGE TO PROPERTY DURING ORGANIZED RETAIL THEFT.
MISDEMEANOR
GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME
JUNE 2023
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-86.7(a)

216.59B DAMAGE TO PROPERTY DURING ORGANIZED RETAIL THEFT.
MISDEMEANOR.

The defendant has been charged with damaging property during organized retail theft.

For you to find the defendant guilty of this offense, the State must prove three things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant conspired with another person (*name other person*)¹ to commit theft of retail property² from (a) retail establishment(s). A conspiracy is an agreement between two or more people to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act in an unlawful manner.³ Theft is the taking possession of, carrying away, transferring, or causing to be carried away the retail property of another with the intent to steal the retail property.

Second, that the value⁴ of the retail property exceeded \$1,000.

And Third, that the defendant [[damaged] [destroyed] [defaced]] [[real property] [personal property]] in excess of \$1,000.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date the defendant conspired with another person (name other person) to commit theft of retail property from (a) retail establishment(s), the value of the retail property exceeded \$1,000, and that the defendant [[damaged] [destroyed] [defaced]] [[real property] [personal property]] in excess of \$1,000, it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty. If you do not so find or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

¹. If one or more co-conspirators are named in the indictment, state their names. The jury must find that the defendant entered into an agreement with at least one of the

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named persons. *State v. Minter*, 111 N.C. App. 40 (1993), *cert. denied*, 335 N.C. 241 (1993). *See also, State v. Mickey*, 207 N.C. 608 (1935).

². According to G.S. 14-86.5(1) "retail property" is any new article, product, commodity, item or component intended to be sold in retail commerce.

³. *See State v. Shelly*, 181 N.C. App. 608 (2007) (citations omitted).

⁴. According to G.S. 14-86.5(4) "value" is the retail value of an item as advertised by the affected retail establishment, to include all applicable taxes.