

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2001

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SENATE BILL 1004

Short Title: Interfere w/ Emergency Communication.

(Public)

Sponsors: Senator Rand.

Referred to: Judiciary I.

April 5, 2001

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW REGARDING INTERFERENCE WITH  
EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AND TO INCREASE THE CRIMINAL  
PENALTY FOR THAT OFFENSE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 14-286.2 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 14-286.2. Interfering with emergency communication.**

(a) Offense. – A person who, without authorization, intentionally interferes with an emergency ~~radio~~ communication, knowing that the communication is an emergency communication, and who is not making an emergency communication himself, is guilty of a ~~misdemeanor and is punishable by:~~

(1) ~~Class 1 misdemeanor if, as a result of the interference, serious bodily injury or property damage in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) occurs; or~~

(2) ~~Class 2 misdemeanor if a result described in subdivision (1) does not occur.~~ Class A1 misdemeanor.

(b) ~~"Emergency Communication" Defined. — As used in this section, the term "emergency communication" means a communication not governed by Federal law relating that an individual is or is reasonably believed to be in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or that property is or is reasonably believed to be in imminent danger of substantial damage.~~

(b1) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

(1) Emergency communication. – The term includes communications to law enforcement agencies or other emergency personnel, or other individuals, relating or intending to relate that an individual is or is reasonably believed to be, or reasonably believes himself or another person to be, in imminent danger of bodily injury, or that an individual

1 reasonably believes that his property or the property of another is in  
2 imminent danger of substantial damage, injury, or theft.

3 (2) Intentional interference. – The term includes forcefully removing a  
4 communications instrument or other emergency equipment from the  
5 possession of another, hiding a communications instrument or other  
6 emergency equipment from another or otherwise making a  
7 communications instrument or other emergency equipment unavailable  
8 to another, disconnecting a communications instrument or other  
9 emergency equipment, removing a communications instrument from  
10 its connection to communications lines or wavelengths, damaging or  
11 otherwise interfering with communications equipment or connections  
12 between a communications instrument and communications lines or  
13 wavelengths, providing false information to cancel an earlier call or  
14 otherwise falsely indicating that emergency assistance is no longer  
15 needed when it is, and any other type of interference that makes it  
16 difficult or impossible to make an emergency communication or that  
17 conveys a false impression that emergency assistance is unnecessary  
18 when it is needed."

19 **SECTION 2.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2001, and applies to  
20 offenses committed on or after that date.