

N.C.P.I.-Crim. 235.35
INTERFERENCE WITH MANNED AIRCRAFT BY UNMANNED AIRCRAFT
SYSTEMS. FELONY.
GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME
JUNE 2015
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-280.3

235.35 INTERFERENCE WITH MANNED AIRCRAFT BY UNMANNED
AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

The defendant has been charged with the interference with a manned aircraft¹ through the use of an unmanned aircraft system².

For you to find the defendant guilty, the State must prove two things beyond a reasonable doubt.

First, that the defendant willfully [damaged] [disrupted the operation of] [interfered with] a manned aircraft through the use of an unmanned aircraft system.

And Second, the manned aircraft was [taking off] [landing] [in flight] [in motion].

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date the defendant willfully [damaged] [disrupted the operation of] [interfered with] a manned aircraft through the use of an unmanned aircraft system while the manned aircraft was [taking off] [landing] [in flight] [in motion], 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 both of these things, then it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

1 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-300.1 defines a manned aircraft as, “an aircraft, as defined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 63-1, that is operated with a person in or on the aircraft.”

2 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-300.1 defines an unmanned aircraft system as, “an unmanned aircraft and associated elements, including communication links and components that control the unmanned aircraft that are required for the pilot in command to operate

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safely and efficiently in the national airspace system.”