

INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

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Senate Bill 1024 as passed by the Senate

Sponsor: Sen. Bill Hardiman

House Committee: Judiciary

Senate Committee: Judiciary

First Analysis (2-24-06)

BRIEF SUMMARY: The bill would make it a felony to tamper with, interrupt, copy a message from, or use without authorization a telegraph line, wire, cable, telephone, or electronic medium of communication.

FISCAL IMPACT: Senate Bill 1024, along with House Bills 5043 and 5044, could increase state and local correctional costs, depending on how they affected numbers of felony convictions and the sanctions imposed for them. A more detailed analysis is found under [Fiscal Information](#).

THE APPARENT PROBLEM:

It is not uncommon, in domestic violence situations, for the perpetrator of the abuse to grab a telephone away from the victim or even to pull the telephone wires out of the wall when the victim attempts to call for help. In addition, batterers often intimidate their victims by isolating them and controlling their lines of communication with others via telephone or email. In such situations, there is little that the police or a prosecutor can do to prosecute the batterer, especially if there are no physical signs of injury. Legislation has been proposed to expand an existing law pertaining to interfering with communications using telegraph or telephone lines to also apply to electronic mediums of communication, such as computers, cell phones, and Blackberries (wireless devices used for text messaging).

THE CONTENT OF THE BILL:

Currently, it is against the law to willfully and maliciously cut or tap telegraph or telephone lines or wire or cable in order to read or copy messages or sporting, commercial, or other news reports; use the same without authorization; prevent, obstruct, or delay the sending, conveyance, or delivery of authorized communications; or aid, employ, or conspire with another to do any of the prohibited acts.

Senate Bill 1024, in conjunction with House Bills 5043 and 5044, would update language to include electronic mediums of communication and increase the penalty for a violation from a misdemeanor to a felony. The bills would take effect June 1, 2006 and would do the following:

Senate Bill 1024 would amend the Michigan Penal Code (MCL750.540) to eliminate the current prohibition detailed above and replace it with updated language to include forms of communication using the Internet, computers, and computer networks. The new language would prohibit a person from willfully and maliciously doing any of the following:

- Cut, break, disconnect, interrupt, tap, or make unauthorized connections with any electronic medium of communication. This would include the Internet or a computer; computer program, system, or network; or a telephone.
- Read or copy any message from any telegraph, telephone line, wire, or cable; computer network, program, or system; or telephone or other electronic medium of communication that the person accessed without authorization.
- Make unauthorized use of any electronic medium of communication.
- Prevent, obstruct, or delay by any means the sending, conveyance, or delivery of an authorized communication by or through any telegraph or telephone line, cable, wire, or any electronic medium of communication.

Under House Bill 5043, as passed by the Senate, the penalty would increase from a misdemeanor to a felony. A violation would be punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years and/or a fine of not more than \$1,000. However, if the incident resulted in injury to or the death of any person, the violation would be punishable by imprisonment for up to four years and/or a fine of up to \$5,000. House Bill 5043 also contains definitions of the terms "computer," "computer network," "computer program," "computer system," "device," and "Internet."

House Bill 5044, as passed by the Senate, would amend the sentencing guidelines portion of the Code of Criminal Procedure (MCL 777.16z) to specify that damaging, destroying, using, or obstructing use of an electric medium of communication without authorization would be a Class H felony against the public order with a two-year maximum term of imprisonment; and that such a violation when it resulted in injury or death would be a Class F felony and a person with a four-year maximum term of imprisonment.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

The House Committee on Judiciary made no amendments to Senate Bill 1024.

FISCAL INFORMATION:

Senate Bill 1024, along with House Bills 5043 and 5044, could increase state and local correctional costs, depending on how they affected numbers of felony convictions and the sanctions imposed for them. The state would bear any increased costs of felony probation or incarceration in a state facility; field supervision of parolees and probationers averages roughly \$2,000 annually, while the average annual cost of prison incarceration is about \$30,000. Any increased costs due to jail sentences would fall to the county. Any increases in penal fine revenues would benefit local libraries, which are the constitutionally-designated recipients of those revenues.

In 2003, the most recent year for which data are available, there were 105 sentences imposed for violation of the current law. Of those sentences, 17 were for prison, 61 were for probation, 24 were for jail, and 3 were "other" (which could be, for example, a commitment to the Department of Corrections (MDOC) under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act). According to the MDOC, there were 9 commitments to the department in 2003 for violations of the current law. Of those, 3 carried minimum sentences of one year, 5 had sentences of 1.5 years, and 1 person was sentenced to two years.

ARGUMENTS:

For:

The bill would still apply as the underlying act originally intended: to prohibit someone from tapping into another's phone lines to listen in on conversations or news and sports reports being sent "over the wire" and incidents in which a criminal cuts the phone lines to a house before breaking and entering the premises. As times change, however, it is often necessary to update statutes to incorporate new technological advances. The bill's updated language could now apply to tapping into a neighbor's cable television service or electronically scrambling electronic transmissions. It also could be used to prosecute those who steal wires and cables used to provide cable television service and Internet access.

Another important expansion of the provision is to include conduct that is common in domestic violence cases. Perpetrators of abuse, whether the abuse is against a spouse, child, or girlfriend or boyfriend, often use access to communication devices as a means of control. Phone calls are listened in on, emails are intercepted or read, and messages on answering machines listened to and deleted before reaching the intended person. Many in domestic violence situations report their abusers prying phones out of their hands or tearing phones or phone wires from the wall when attempts to call the police are made. Unless a batterer's conduct inflicts physical injury on his or her victim, however, there currently is little that law enforcement personnel can do to help protect the targets of the abuse.

The bills would address this problem by expanding the law to make it a felony offense to engage in conduct that would interfere with another person's right to access telephones, computers, and other wireless communication devices such as Blackberries and cell phones and to prohibit unauthorized use of such devices. The bills would not apply to accidents or someone breaking his or her phone in frustration after being put on hold endlessly, as the penalty would not be triggered unless the action was done "willfully and maliciously" against another.

Against:

The bill would increase the penalty from being a two-year misdemeanor to a felony level offense. This may be overly harsh, especially considering that it is yet to be seen what types of actions will be charged and successfully prosecuted under this provision. Depending on interpretation by prosecutors and judges, it could be quite broad in

application and all the implications are not yet known. It could apply to instances well beyond the intent of the bill's supporters. Perhaps for now it would be better to leave a violation a misdemeanor.

POSITIONS:

The Michigan Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence supports the bill. (2-22-06)

The Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board indicated support for the bill. (2-22-06)

The Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan supports the bill. (2-22-06)

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House staff for use by House members in their deliberations, and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.