

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1672

To prevent terrorist hoaxes and false reports.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 9, 2001

Mr. EDWARDS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To prevent terrorist hoaxes and false reports.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Punishing Terrorist
5 Hoaxes Act of 2001”.

6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

7 Congress finds that—

8 (1) the expert resources available to the Gov-
9 ernment to deal with Federal crimes involving actual
10 or potential chemical, biological, and nuclear weap-
11 ons are limited;

6 (3) recent episodes amply demonstrate that
7 even isolated false reports can have a substantial ad-
8 verse effect on interstate and foreign commerce,
9 causing needless worry or even panic in the general
10 public, and encouraging copycat episodes; and

16 SEC. 3. TERRORIST HOAXES, FALSE REPORTS, AND RES-
17 TITUTION.

18 Chapter 41 of title 18, United States Code, is amend-
19 ed by inserting after section 880 the following:

20 “§ 881. Terrorist hoaxes and false information

21 "(a) CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS.—

22 “(1) KNOWING.—Whoever knowingly conveys or
23 communicates information or material relating to
24 the existence of activity that would constitute a vio-
25 lation of section 175, 229, 831, or 2332a of this

1 title, knowing the information or material to be false
2 or fraudulent, under circumstances in which a recipi-
3 ent of such information or material is reasonably
4 likely to believe that activity is taking place or will
5 take place that violates section 175, 229, 831, or
6 2332a, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned
7 not more than 6 years, or both.

8 “(2) KNOWING AND WITH INTENT TO CAUSE
9 FEAR.—Whoever knowingly, and with intent to
10 cause fear, conveys or communicates information or
11 material relating to the existence of activity that
12 would constitute a violation of section 175, 229,
13 831, or 2332a of this title, knowing the information
14 or material to be false or fraudulent, under cir-
15 cumstances in which such information or material is
16 reasonably likely to cause a response by govern-
17 mental agencies, and under circumstances in which
18 a recipient of such information or material is reason-
19 ably likely to believe that activity is taking place or
20 will take place that violates section 175, 229, 831,
21 or 2332a, shall be fined under this title or impris-
22 oned not more than 6 years, or both.

23 “(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing a
25 sentence on a defendant who has been convicted of

1 an offense under subsection (a), shall order the de-
2 fendant to reimburse any party incurring expenses
3 incident to the investigation of the offense, for those
4 expenses, including the cost of any response made by
5 any Federal, State, or local government agency to
6 protect public health or safety.

7 “(2) LIABILITY.—A person ordered to make re-
8 imbursement under paragraph (1) shall be jointly
9 and severally liable for such expenses with each
10 other person, if any, who is ordered to make reim-
11 bursement under that paragraph for the same ex-
12 penses.”.

13 **SEC. 4 CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**

14 The analysis of chapter 41 of title 18, United States
15 Code, is amended by adding after the item for section 880
16 the following:

“881. Terrorist hoaxes and false information.”.

