

OBSTRUCTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BY [PICKETING]
[PARADING] [USE OF A SOUND TRUCK OR SIMILAR DEVICE].
MISDEMEANOR. G.S. 14-225.1.

The defendant has been charged with obstructing the administration of justice by [picketing] [parading] [use of any sound truck or similar device].

Now I charge that for you to find the defendant guilty of this offense the State must prove three things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant [picketed] [paraded] [used any sound truck or similar device] within 300 feet of (an exit of)¹ (*describe building or residence*).

Second, that the (*describe building or residence*) [housed a court of the General Court of Justice] [was [occupied] [used] by (*describe officer of court, e.g., judge of the General Court of Justice*)].

And Third, that the defendant acted with the intent² to [[interfere with] [obstruct] [impede] the administration of justice] [influence any (*describe court official, e.g., judge of the General Court of Justice*)].³

So I charge that if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date, the defendant

¹Use the parenthetical expression only where the building in question was a courthouse or other building housing a court of the General Court of Justice.

²For definition of intent see N.C.P.I.--Crim. 120.10.

³G.S. 14-225.1 prohibits the influencing of justices or judges of the General Court of Justice, jurors, witnesses, district attorneys, assistant district attorneys, or court officers.

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MISDEMEANOR. G.S. 14-225.1. (Continued.)

[picketed] [paraded] [used any sound truck or device] within 300 feet of (an exit of) *(describe building or residence)*, and that *(describe building or residence)* [housed a court of the General Court of Justice] [was [occupied] [used] by *(describe court official)*] and that the defendant acted with the intent to [[interfere with] [obstruct] [impede] the administration of justice] [influence any *(describe court official)*], it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty. However, 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.