

1987—Pub. L. 100-185 made technical correction in directory language of Pub. L. 99-646, §38(a).

§ 19. Petty offense defined

As used in this title, the term “petty offense” means a Class B misdemeanor, a Class C misdemeanor, or an infraction, for which the maximum fine is no greater than the amount set forth for such an offense in section 3571(b)(6) or (7) in the case of an individual or section 3571(c)(6) or (7) in the case of an organization.

(Added Pub. L. 100-185, §4(a), Dec. 11, 1987, 101 Stat. 1279; amended Pub. L. 100-690, title VII, §7089(a), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4409.)

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-690 inserted “, for which the maximum fine is no greater than the amount set forth for such an offense in section 3571(b)(6) or (7) in the case of an individual or section 3571(c)(6) or (7) in the case of an organization” after “infraction”.

§ 20. Financial institution defined

As used in this title, the term “financial institution” means—

(1) an insured depository institution (as defined in section 3(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act);

(2) a credit union with accounts insured by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund;

(3) a Federal home loan bank or a member, as defined in section 2 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1422), of the Federal home loan bank system;

(4) a System institution of the Farm Credit System, as defined in section 5.35(3) of the Farm Credit Act of 1971;

(5) a small business investment company, as defined in section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662);

(6) a depository institution holding company (as defined in section 3(w)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act);

(7) a Federal Reserve bank or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System;

(8) an organization operating under section 25 or section 25(a)¹ of the Federal Reserve Act;

(9) a branch or agency of a foreign bank (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 1(b) of the International Banking Act of 1978); or

(10) a mortgage lending business (as defined in section 27 of this title) or any person or entity that makes in whole or in part a federally related mortgage loan as defined in section 3 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974.

(Added Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §1107(a), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2145, §215(b); amended Pub. L. 99-370, §2, Aug. 4, 1986, 100 Stat. 779; renumbered §20 and amended Pub. L. 101-73, title IX, §962(e)(1), (2), Aug. 9, 1989, 103 Stat. 503; Pub. L. 101-647, title XXV, §2597(a), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4908; Pub. L. 111-21, §2(a), May 20, 2009, 123 Stat. 1617.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, referred to in pars. (1) and (6), is classified to section 1813 of Title 12, Banks and Banking.

¹ See References in Text note below.

Section 5.35(3) of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, referred to in par. (4), is classified to section 2271(3) of Title 12, Banks and Banking.

Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act, referred to in par. (8), is classified to subchapter I (§601 et seq.) of chapter 6 of Title 12, Banks and Banking. Section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act, which is classified to subchapter II (§611 et seq.) of chapter 6 of Title 12, was renumbered section 25A of that act by Pub. L. 102-242, title I, §142(e)(2), Dec. 19, 1991, 105 Stat. 2281.

Section 1(b) of the International Banking Act of 1978, referred to in par. (9), is classified to section 3101 of Title 12, Banks and Banking.

Section 3 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974, referred to in par. (10), is classified to section 2602 of Title 12, Banks and Banking.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 20 was renumbered section 17 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2009—Par. (10). Pub. L. 111-21 added par. (10).

1990—Pars. (7) to (9). Pub. L. 101-647 added pars. (7) to (9).

1989—Pub. L. 101-73, §962(e)(1), (2)(A)–(C), redesignated subsec. (b) of section 215 of this title as this section, inserted section catchline, struck out subsec. (b) designation before “As used”, and substituted “used in this title” for “used in this section”.

Par. (1). Pub. L. 101-73, §962(e)(2)(D), amended par. (1) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (1) read as follows: “a bank with deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:”.

Par. (2). Pub. L. 101-73, §962(e)(2)(E), (H), redesignated par. (3) as (2) and struck out former par. (2) which read as follows: “an institution with accounts insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:”.

Par. (3). Pub. L. 101-73, §962(e)(2)(H), redesignated par. (4) as (3). Former par. (3) redesignated (2).

Par. (4). Pub. L. 101-73, §962(e)(2)(F), (H), redesignated par. (5) as (4) and amended it generally. Prior to amendment, par. (4) read as follows: “a Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, bank for cooperatives, production credit association, and Federal land bank association:”.

Par. (5). Pub. L. 101-73, §962(e)(2)(H), redesignated par. (6) as (5). Former par. (5) redesignated (4).

Pars. (6), (7). Pub. L. 101-73, §962(e)(2)(G), (H), redesignated par. (7) as (6) and amended it generally. Prior to amendment, par. (6) read as follows: “a bank holding company as defined in section 2 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841); or”. Former par. (6) redesignated (5).

Par. (8). Pub. L. 101-73, §962(e)(2)(E), struck out par. (8) which read as follows: “a savings and loan holding company as defined in section 408 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1730a).”

1986—Pub. L. 99-370 amended subsec. (b) [formerly §215(b)] generally expanding provisions formerly contained in subsec. (c) [former §215(c)] defining “financial institution”.

§ 21. Stolen or counterfeit nature of property for certain crimes defined

(a) Wherever in this title it is an element of an offense that—

(1) any property was embezzled, robbed, stolen, converted, taken, altered, counterfeited, falsely made, forged, or obliterated; and

(2) the defendant knew that the property was of such character;

such element may be established by proof that the defendant, after or as a result of an official representation as to the nature of the property, believed the property to be embezzled, robbed, stolen, converted, taken, altered, counterfeited, falsely made, forged, or obliterated.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “official representation” means any representation made by a Federal law enforcement officer (as defined in section 115) or by another person at the direction or with the approval of such an officer.

(Added Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXII, § 320910(a), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2127.)

§ 23.1 Court of the United States defined

As used in this title, except where otherwise expressly provided² the term “court of the United States” includes the District Court of Guam, the District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands, and the District Court of the Virgin Islands.

(Added Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXII, § 320914(a), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2128.)

§ 24. Definitions relating to Federal health care offense

(a) As used in this title, the term “Federal health care offense” means a violation of, or a criminal conspiracy to violate—

(1) section 669, 1035, 1347, or 1518 of this title or section 1128B of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7b); or

(2) section 287, 371, 664, 666, 1001, 1027, 1341, 1343, 1349, or 1954 of this title section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331), or section 501 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1131), or section 411, 518, or 511 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974,¹ if the violation or conspiracy relates to a health care benefit program.

(b) As used in this title, the term “health care benefit program” means any public or private plan or contract, affecting commerce, under which any medical benefit, item, or service is provided to any individual, and includes any individual or entity who is providing a medical benefit, item, or service for which payment may be made under the plan or contract.

(Added Pub. L. 104-191, title II, § 241(a), Aug. 21, 1996, 110 Stat. 2016; amended Pub. L. 111-148, title VI, § 6602, title X, § 10606(c), Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 780, 1008.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Sections 411, 518, and 511 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), are classified to sections 1111, 1148, and 1141, respectively, of Title 29, Labor.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 111-148, § 10606(c)(1), substituted “or section 1128B of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7b); or” for semicolon.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 111-148, § 10606(c)(2)(B), which directed insertion of “section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331), or section 501 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1131),” after “title,” was executed by making the insertion after “title” to reflect the probable intent

¹ So in original. No section 22 has been enacted.

² So in original. Probably should be followed by a comma.

¹ So in original. The second comma probably should follow “1954 of this title”.

of Congress because “title,” did not appear subsequent to amendment by Pub. L. 111-148, § 6602. See below.

Pub. L. 111-148, § 10606(c)(2)(A), inserted “1349,” after “1343.”

Pub. L. 111-148, § 6602, inserted “or section 411, 518, or 511 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974,” after “1954 of this title”.

§ 25. Use of minors in crimes of violence

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) CRIME OF VIOLENCE.—The term “crime of violence” has the meaning set forth in section 16.

(2) MINOR.—The term “minor” means a person who has not reached 18 years of age.

(3) USES.—The term “uses” means employs, hires, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces.

(b) PENALTIES.—Any person who is 18 years of age or older, who intentionally uses a minor to commit a crime of violence for which such person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, or to assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for such an offense, shall—

(1) for the first conviction, be subject to twice the maximum term of imprisonment and twice the maximum fine that would otherwise be authorized for the offense; and

(2) for each subsequent conviction, be subject to 3 times the maximum term of imprisonment and 3 times the maximum fine that would otherwise be authorized for the offense.

(Added Pub. L. 108-21, title VI, § 601[(a)], Apr. 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 686.)

§ 26. Definition of seaport

As used in this title, the term “seaport” means all piers, wharves, docks, and similar structures, adjacent to any waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to which a vessel may be secured, including areas of land, water, or land and water under and in immediate proximity to such structures, buildings on or contiguous to such structures, and the equipment and materials on such structures or in such buildings.

(Added Pub. L. 109-177, title III, § 302(c), Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 233.)

§ 27. Mortgage lending business defined

In this title, the term “mortgage lending business” means an organization which finances or refinances any debt secured by an interest in real estate, including private mortgage companies and any subsidiaries of such organizations, and whose activities affect interstate or foreign commerce.

(Added Pub. L. 111-21, § 2(b)(1), May 20, 2009, 123 Stat. 1617.)

CHAPTER 2—AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Sec.	
31.	Definitions.
32.	Destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities.
33.	Destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities.
34.	Penalty when death results.
35.	Imparting or conveying false information.