

of responsibility for prosecuting acts that may be violations of this section and that are violations of State and local law.

(Added Pub. L. 90-284, title I, §104(a), Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 75; amended Pub. L. 99-386, title I, §106, Aug. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 822; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(L), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147; Pub. L. 104-294, title VI, §601(f)(15), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3500.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 104-294 struck out par. (1) designation and redesignated subpars. (A) to (D) as pars. (1) to (4), respectively.

1994—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 103-322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than \$10,000”.

1986—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 99-386 struck out “; or in the alternative shall report in writing, to the respective Houses of the Congress, the Department’s reason for not so proceeding” after “such prosecution”.

§ 2102. Definitions

(a) As used in this chapter, the term “riot” means a public disturbance involving (1) an act or acts of violence by one or more persons part of an assemblage of three or more persons, which act or acts shall constitute a clear and present danger of, or shall result in, damage or injury to the property of any other person or to the person of any other individual or (2) a threat or threats of the commission of an act or acts of violence by one or more persons part of an assemblage of three or more persons having, individually or collectively, the ability of immediate execution of such threat or threats, where the performance of the threatened act or acts of violence would constitute a clear and present danger of, or would result in, damage or injury to the property of any other person or to the person of any other individual.

(b) As used in this chapter, the term “to incite a riot”, or “to organize, promote, encourage, participate in, or carry on a riot”, includes, but is not limited to, urging or instigating other persons to riot, but shall not be deemed to mean the mere oral or written (1) advocacy of ideas or (2) expression of belief, not involving advocacy of any act or acts of violence or assertion of the rightness of, or the right to commit, any such act or acts.

(Added Pub. L. 90-284, title I, §104(a), Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 76.)

CHAPTER 103—ROBBERY AND BURGLARY

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2119.	Motor vehicles.

AMENDMENTS

1992—Pub. L. 102-519, title I, §101(c), Oct. 25, 1992, 106 Stat. 3384, added item 2119.

1984—Pub. L. 98-305, §3, May 31, 1984, 98 Stat. 222, added item 2118.

1966—Pub. L. 89-654, §2(d), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 904, substituted “Breaking or entering carrier facilities” for “Railroad car entered or seal broken” in item 2117.

§ 2111. Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction

Whoever, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, by force and violence, or by intimidation, takes or attempts to take from the person or presence of another anything of value, shall be imprisoned not more than fifteen years.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 796; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXII, §320903(a)(1), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2124.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §463 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, §284, 35 Stat. 1144).

Words “within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States” were added to restrict the place of the offense to those places described in section 451 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., now section 7 of this title.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 inserted “or attempts to take” after “takes”.

SHORT TITLE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 104-217, §1, Oct. 1, 1996, 110 Stat. 3020, provided that: “This Act [amending section 2119 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Carjacking Correction Act of 1996.’”

§ 2112. Personal property of United States

Whoever robs or attempts to rob another of any kind or description of personal property belonging to the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than fifteen years.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 796; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXII, §320903(a)(2), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2124.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §99 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, §46, 35 Stat. 1097).

That portion of said section 99 relating to felonious taking was omitted as covered by section 641 of this title.

The punishment by fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both, was changed to harmonize with section 2111 of this title. The 15-year penalty is not excessive for an offense of this type.

Minor verbal change was made.

AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 inserted “or attempts to rob” after “robs”.

§ 2113. Bank robbery and incidental crimes

(a) Whoever, by force and violence, or by intimidation, takes, or attempts to take, from the person or presence of another, or obtains or attempts to obtain by extortion any property or money or any other thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of, any bank, credit union, or any savings and loan association; or

Whoever enters or attempts to enter any bank, credit union, or any savings and loan associa-