

(2) a cross or counter petition has been filed and the court did not make specific findings that each party was entitled to such an order.

(d) NOTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—A State, Indian tribe, or territory according full faith and credit to an order by a court of another State, Indian tribe, or territory shall not notify or require notification of the party against whom a protection order has been issued that the protection order has been registered or filed in that enforcing State, tribal, or territorial jurisdiction unless requested to do so by the party protected under such order.

(2) NO PRIOR REGISTRATION OR FILING AS PRE-REQUISITE FOR ENFORCEMENT.—Any protection order that is otherwise consistent with this section shall be accorded full faith and credit, notwithstanding failure to comply with any requirement that the order be registered or filed in the enforcing State, tribal, or territorial jurisdiction.

(3) LIMITS ON INTERNET PUBLICATION OF REGISTRATION INFORMATION.—A State, Indian tribe, or territory shall not make available publicly on the Internet any information regarding the registration, filing of a petition for, or issuance of a protection order, restraining order or injunction, restraining order, or injunction in either the issuing or enforcing State, tribal or territorial jurisdiction, if such publication would be likely to publicly reveal the identity or location of the party protected under such order. A State, Indian tribe, or territory may share court-generated and law enforcement-generated information contained in secure, governmental registries for protection order enforcement purposes.

(e) TRIBAL COURT JURISDICTION.—For purposes of this section, a court of an Indian tribe shall have full civil jurisdiction to issue and enforce protection orders involving any person, including the authority to enforce any orders through civil contempt proceedings, to exclude violators from Indian land, and to use other appropriate mechanisms, in matters arising anywhere in the Indian country of the Indian tribe (as defined in section 1151) or otherwise within the authority of the Indian tribe.

(Added Pub. L. 103-322, title IV, §40221(a), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1930; amended Pub. L. 106-386, div. B, title I, §1101(b)(4), Oct. 28, 2000, 114 Stat. 1493; Pub. L. 109-162, title I, §106(a)-(c), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 2981, 2982; Pub. L. 109-271, §2(n), Aug. 12, 2006, 120 Stat. 754; Pub. L. 113-4, title IX, §905, Mar. 7, 2013, 127 Stat. 124.)

AMENDMENTS

2013—Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 113-4 added subsec. (e) and struck out former subsec. (e). Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “For purposes of this section, a tribal court shall have full civil jurisdiction to enforce protection orders, including authority to enforce any orders through civil contempt proceedings, exclusion of violators from Indian lands, and other appropriate mechanisms, in matters arising within the authority of the tribe.”

2006—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(a)(1), (b), substituted “, Indian tribe, or territory” for “or Indian tribe” wherever appearing and “and enforced by the court and law enforcement personnel of the other

State, Indian tribal government or Territory as if it were” for “and enforced as if it were”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(a)(2), substituted “State, tribal, or territorial” for “State or tribal” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(a)(1), substituted “, Indian tribe, or territory” for “or Indian tribe”.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(a)(2), substituted “State, tribal, or territorial” for “State or tribal”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(a)(2), substituted “State, tribal, or territorial” for “State or tribal” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(a), substituted “, Indian tribe, or territory” for “or Indian tribe” in two places and “State, tribal, or territorial” for “State or tribal”.

Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(a)(2), substituted “State, tribal, or territorial” for “State or tribal”.

Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 109-271, which directed amendment of section 106(c) of Pub. L. 109-162 by substituting “the registration, filing of a petition for, or issuance of a protection order, restraining order or injunction” for “the registration or filing of a protection order”, was executed by making the substitution in par. (3), which was added by section 106(c) of Pub. L. 109-162, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Pub. L. 109-162, §106(c), added par. (3).

2000—Subsecs. (d), (e). Pub. L. 106-386 added subsecs. (d) and (e).

SPECIAL RULE FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

Pub. L. 113-4, title IX, §910, Mar. 7, 2013, 127 Stat. 126, which provided that, in the State of Alaska, the amendments made by sections 904 and 905 of Pub. L. 113-4, which related to tribal jurisdiction over crimes of domestic violence and over issuance of protection orders, applied only to the Indian country of the Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve, was repealed by Pub. L. 113-275, Dec. 18, 2014, 128 Stat. 2988.

§ 2265A. Repeat offenders

(a) MAXIMUM TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.—The maximum term of imprisonment for a violation of this chapter after a prior domestic violence or stalking offense shall be twice the term otherwise provided under this chapter.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section—  
(1) the term “prior domestic violence or stalking offense” means a conviction for an offense—

(A) under section 2261, 2261A, or 2262 of this chapter; or

(B) under State or tribal law for an offense consisting of conduct that would have been an offense under a section referred to in subparagraph (A) if the conduct had occurred within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or in interstate or foreign commerce; and

(2) the term “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(Added Pub. L. 109-162, title I, §115, Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 2988; amended Pub. L. 113-4, title IX, §906(c), Mar. 7, 2013, 127 Stat. 125.)

AMENDMENTS

2013—Subsec. (b)(1)(B). Pub. L. 113-4 inserted “or tribal” after “State”.

§ 2266. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) BODILY INJURY.—The term “bodily injury” means any act, except one done in self-

defense, that results in physical injury or sexual abuse.

(2) COURSE OF CONDUCT.—The term “course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of 2 or more acts, evidencing a continuity of purpose.

(3) ENTER OR LEAVE INDIAN COUNTRY.—The term “enter or leave Indian country” includes leaving the jurisdiction of 1 tribal government and entering the jurisdiction of another tribal government.

(4) INDIAN COUNTRY.—The term “Indian country” has the meaning stated in section 1151 of this title.

(5) PROTECTION ORDER.—The term “protection order” includes—

(A) any injunction, restraining order, or any other order issued by a civil or criminal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding so long as any civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection; and

(B) any support, child custody or visitation provisions, orders, remedies or relief issued as part of a protection order, restraining order, or injunction pursuant to State, tribal, territorial, or local law authorizing the issuance of protection orders, restraining orders, or injunctions for the protection of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

(6) SERIOUS BODILY INJURY.—The term “serious bodily injury” has the meaning stated in section 2119(2).

(7) SPOUSE OR INTIMATE PARTNER.—The term “spouse or intimate partner” includes—

(A) for purposes of—

(i) sections other than 2261A—

(I) a spouse or former spouse of the abuser, a person who shares a child in common with the abuser, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the abuser; or

(II) a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship; and

(ii) section 2261A—

(I) a spouse or former spouse of the target of the stalking, a person who shares a child in common with the target of the stalking, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the target of the stalking; or

(II) a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the target of the stalking, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relation-

ship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.<sup>1</sup>

(B) any other person similarly situated to a spouse who is protected by the domestic or family violence laws of the State or tribal jurisdiction in which the injury occurred or where the victim resides.

(8) STATE.—The term “State” includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(9) TRAVEL IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The term “travel in interstate or foreign commerce” does not include travel from 1 State to another by an individual who is a member of an Indian tribe and who remains at all times in the territory of the Indian tribe of which the individual is a member.

(10) DATING PARTNER.—The term “dating partner” refers to a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the abuser. The existence of such a relationship is based on a consideration of—

(A) the length of the relationship; and

(B) the type of relationship; and

(C) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(Added Pub. L. 103-322, title IV, §40221(a), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1931; amended Pub. L. 106-386, div. B, title I, §1107(d), Oct. 28, 2000, 114 Stat. 1499; Pub. L. 109-162, title I, §§106(d), 116(b), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 2982, 2988; Pub. L. 109-271, §2(c), (i), Aug. 12, 2006, 120 Stat. 752.)

AMENDMENTS

2006—Par. (5). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(d)(1), added par. (5) and struck out heading and text of former par. (5). Text read as follows: “The term ‘protection order’ includes any injunction or other order issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including any temporary or final order issued by a civil and criminal court (other than a support or child custody order issued pursuant to State divorce and child custody laws, except to the extent that such an order is entitled to full faith and credit under other Federal law) whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding so long as any civil order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.”

Par. (7)(A). Pub. L. 109-162, §106(d)(2), which directed amendment of cls. (i) and (ii) by substituting “2261A—

“(I) a spouse or former spouse of the abuser, a person who shares a child in common with the abuser, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the abuser; or

“(II) a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship”

for “2261A, a spouse or former spouse of the abuser, a person who shares a child in common with the abuser, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the abuser”, was executed only to cl. (i) to reflect the probable intent of Congress because the quoted language to be deleted does not appear in cl. (ii).

<sup>1</sup> So in original. The period probably should be “; and”.

Par. (7)(A)(ii). Pub. L. 109-271, §2(c), added cl. (ii) and struck out former cl. (ii) which read as follows: “section 2261A, a spouse or former spouse of the target of the stalking, a person who shares a child in common with the target of the stalking, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the target of the stalking; and”.

Par. (10). Pub. L. 109-271, §2(i), substituted “. The existence of such a relationship is” for “and the existence of such a relationship” in introductory provisions.

Pub. L. 109-162, §116(b), added par. (10).

2000—Pub. L. 106-386 reenacted section catchline without change and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text defined “bodily injury”, “Indian country”, “protection order”, “spouse or intimate partner”, “State”, and “travel across State lines”.

## CHAPTER 111—SHIPPING

Sec.	
2271.	Conspiracy to destroy vessels.
2272.	Destruction of vessel by owner.
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2280.	Violence against maritime navigation.
2280a.	Violence against maritime navigation and maritime transport involving weapons of mass destruction.
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2282B.	Violence against aids to maritime navigation.
2283.	Transportation of explosive, chemical, biological, or radioactive or nuclear materials. <sup>1</sup>
2284.	Transportation of terrorists.
2285.	Operation of submersible vessel or semi-submersible vessel without nationality <sup>2</sup>

### AMENDMENTS

2015—Pub. L. 114-23, title VIII, §§802(b), 804(b), June 2, 2015, 129 Stat. 307, 308, added items 2280a and 2281a.

2008—Pub. L. 110-407, title I, §102(b), Oct. 13, 2008, 122 Stat. 4298, added item 2285.

2006—Pub. L. 109-177, title III, §§304(b)(2), 305(b), Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 235, 237, added items 2282B, 2283, and 2284.

Pub. L. 109-177, title III, §304(a)(2), Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 235, which directed amendment of table of sections for this chapter by adding item 2282A after item 2282, was executed by adding item 2282A after item 2281 to reflect the probable intent of Congress, because there is no item 2282.

1994—Pub. L. 103-322, title VI, §60019(b), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1979, added items 2280 and 2281.

1990—Pub. L. 101-647, title XXXV, §3566, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4928, substituted “vessels” for “vessel” in item 2271.

### § 2271. Conspiracy to destroy vessels

Whoever, on the high seas, or within the United States, willfully and corruptly conspires, combines, and confederates with any other per-

son, such other person being either within or without the United States, to cast away or otherwise destroy any vessel, with intent to injure any person that may have underwritten or may thereafter underwrite any policy of insurance thereon or on goods on board thereof, or with intent to injure any person that has lent or advanced, or may lend or advance, any money on such vessel on bottomry or respondentia; or Whoever, within the United States, builds, or fits out any vessel to be cast away or destroyed, with like intent—

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 803; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(L), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §487 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, §296, 35 Stat. 1146).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative.

Reference to a person who “aids in building or fitting out any vessel” was omitted as unnecessary in view of section 2 making all aiders guilty as principal.

Changes in phraseology were made.

### AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than \$10,000” in last par.

### § 2272. Destruction of vessel by owner

Whoever, upon the high seas or on any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, willfully and corruptly casts away or otherwise destroys any vessel of which he is owner, in whole or in part, with intent to injure any person that may underwrite any policy of insurance thereon, or any merchant that may have goods thereon, or any other owner of such vessel, shall be imprisoned for life or for any term of years.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 803.)

### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §491 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, §300, 35 Stat. 1147).

### § 2273. Destruction of vessel by nonowner

Whoever, not being an owner, upon the high seas or on any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, willfully and corruptly casts away or otherwise destroys any vessel of the United States to which he belongs, or willfully attempts the destruction thereof, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 804.)

### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §492 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, §301, 35 Stat. 1147).

Words “with intent to destroy the same, sets fire to any such vessel, or otherwise” following “willfully” and preceding “attempts” were omitted as surplusage.

### § 2274. Destruction or misuse of vessel by person in charge

Whoever, being the owner, master or person in charge or command of any private vessel, for-

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.

<sup>2</sup> So in original. Probably should be followed by a period.