

property, machine, or apparatus, or any facility or other material used, or intended to be used, in connection with the operation, maintenance, loading, unloading, or storage of any vessel or any passenger or cargo carried or intended to be carried on any vessel;

(8) communicates information, knowing the information to be false and under circumstances in which such information may reasonably be believed, thereby endangering the safety of any vessel in navigation; or

(9) attempts or conspires to do anything prohibited under paragraphs (1) through (8),

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any person that is engaging in otherwise lawful activity, such as normal repair and salvage activities, and the transportation of hazardous materials regulated and allowed to be transported under chapter 51 of title 49.

(c) PENALTY.—Whoever is fined or imprisoned under subsection (a) as a result of an act involving a vessel that, at the time of the violation, carried high-level radioactive waste (as that term is defined in section 2(12) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101(12))¹ or spent nuclear fuel (as that term is defined in section 2(23) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101(23)),¹ shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for a term up to life, or both.

(d) PENALTY WHEN DEATH RESULTS.—Whoever is convicted of any crime prohibited by subsection (a) and intended to cause death by the prohibited conduct, if the conduct resulted in the death of any person, shall be subject also to the death penalty or to a term of imprisonment for a period up to life.

(e) THREATS.—Whoever knowingly and intentionally imparts or conveys any threat to do an act which would violate this chapter, with an apparent determination and will to carry the threat into execution, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both, and is liable for all costs incurred as a result of such threat.

(Added Pub. L. 109-177, title III, §306(a), Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 237.)

§ 2292. Imparting or conveying false information

(a) IN GENERAL.—Whoever imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged attempt being made or to be made, to do any act that would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or by chapter 111 of this title, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000, which shall be recoverable in a civil action brought in the name of the United States.

(b) MALICIOUS CONDUCT.—Whoever knowingly, intentionally, maliciously, or with reckless disregard for the safety of human life, imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged at-

¹ So in original. There probably should be an additional closing parenthesis.

tempt to do any act which would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or by chapter 111 of this title, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years.

(c) JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraph (2), section 2290(a) shall not apply to any offense under this section.

(2) JURISDICTION.—Jurisdiction over an offense under this section shall be determined in accordance with the provisions applicable to the crime prohibited by this chapter, or by chapter 111 of this title, to which the imparted or conveyed false information relates, as applicable.

(Added Pub. L. 109-177, title III, §306(a), Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 239.)

§ 2293. Bar to prosecution

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is a bar to prosecution under this chapter if—

(1) the conduct in question occurred within the United States in relation to a labor dispute, and such conduct is prohibited as a felony under the law of the State in which it was committed; or

(2) such conduct is prohibited as a misdemeanor, and not as a felony, under the law of the State in which it was committed.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LABOR DISPUTE.—The term “labor dispute” has the same meaning given that term in section 13(c) of the Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes (29 U.S.C. 113(c), commonly known as the Norris-LaGuardia Act).

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

(Added Pub. L. 109-177, title III, §306(a), Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 239.)

CHAPTER 113—STOLEN PROPERTY

Sec.	Definitions.
2311.	Transportation of stolen vehicles.
2312.	Sale or receipt of stolen vehicles.
2313.	Transportation of stolen goods, securities, moneys, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting.
2314.	Sale or receipt of stolen goods, securities, moneys, or fraudulent State tax stamps.
2315.	Transportation of livestock.
2316.	Sale or receipt of livestock.
2317.	Trafficking in counterfeit labels, illicit labels, or counterfeit documentation or packaging.
2318.	Criminal infringement of a copyright.
2319.	Unauthorized fixation of and trafficking in sound recordings and music videos of live musical performances.
2319A.	Unauthorized recording of motion pictures in a motion picture exhibition facility. ¹
2319B.	Trafficking in counterfeit goods or services.
2320.	Trafficking in certain motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts.
2321.	Chop shops.
2322.	

¹ So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.