

§ 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;
- (2) section 287, 371, 664, 666, 1001, 1027, 1341, 1343, or 1954 of this title, 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.)

§ 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 or on 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.)

CHAPTER 2—AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES

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AMENDMENTS

2005—Pub. L. 109-59, title II, §2018(b), title IV, §4143(c)(1), Aug. 10, 2005, 119 Stat. 1543, 1748, added item 39 “Commercial motor vehicles required to stop for inspections” and item 39 “Traffic signal preemption transmitters”.

2000—Pub. L. 106-181, title V, §506(c)(2)(A), Apr. 5, 2000, 114 Stat. 139, added item 38.

1994—Pub. L. 103-322, title VI, §§60008(c), 60021(b), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1972, 1980, added items 36 and 37.

§ 31. Definitions

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

- (1) AIRCRAFT.—The term “aircraft” means a civil, military, or public contrivance invented, used, or designed to navigate, fly, or travel in the air.
- (2) AVIATION QUALITY.—The term “aviation quality”, with respect to a part of an aircraft or space vehicle, means the quality of having been manufactured, constructed, produced, maintained, repaired, overhauled, rebuilt, reconditioned, or restored in conformity with applicable standards specified by law (including applicable regulations).
- (3) DESTRUCTIVE SUBSTANCE.—The term “destructive substance” means an explosive substance, flammable material, infernal machine, or other chemical, mechanical, or radioactive device or matter of a combustible, contaminative, corrosive, or explosive nature.

(4) IN FLIGHT.—The term “in flight” means—
 (A) any time from the moment at which all the external doors of an aircraft are closed following embarkation until the moment when any such door is opened for disembarkation; and

(B) in the case of a forced landing, until competent authorities take over the responsibility for the aircraft and the persons and property on board.

(5) IN SERVICE.—The term “in service” means—

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. Two sections 39 have been enacted and the order of the two items 39 does not correspond to the order of the sections in text.