

be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than five years.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “drug trafficking crime” means any felony punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not suspend the sentence of any person convicted of a violation of this section, nor place the person on probation, nor shall the terms of imprisonment run concurrently with any other terms of imprisonment, including that imposed for the crime in which the armor piercing ammunition was used or possessed.

(Added Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §1006(a), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2139; amended Pub. L. 99-308, §108, May 19, 1986, 100 Stat. 460; Pub. L. 99-408, §8, Aug. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 921; Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, §6212, title VII, §7060(b), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4360, 4404; Pub. L. 107-273, div. B, title IV, §4002(c)(4), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1809; Pub. L. 109-304, §17(d)(4), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1707.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Controlled Substances Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is title II of Pub. L. 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1242, as amended, which is classified principally to subchapter I (§801 et seq.) of chapter 13 of Title 21, Food and Drugs. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 801 of Title 21 and Tables.

The Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is title III of Pub. L. 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1285, as amended, which is classified principally to subchapter II (§951 et seq.) of chapter 13 of Title 21. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 951 of Title 21 and Tables.

#### AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 109-304 substituted “chapter 705 of title 46” for “the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.)”.

2002—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 107-273 struck out at end “No person sentenced under this section shall be eligible for parole during the term of imprisonment imposed herein.”

1988—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 100-690, §7060(b), substituted “trafficking crime” for “trafficking crime,” in three places.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 100-690, §6212, amended par. (2) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (2) read as follows: “For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘drug trafficking crime’ means any felony violation of Federal law involving the distribution, manufacture, or importation of any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).”

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-408, §8(1), substituted “violence (including” for “violence including”, “device) for” for “device for”, “a firearm and is in possession of armor piercing ammunition capable of being fired in that firearm” for “any handgun loaded with armor-piercing ammunition as defined in subsection (b)”, and “five years” for “five nor more than ten years”, and struck out provisions relating to suspension of sentence, probation, concurrent sentence and parole eligibility of any person convicted under this subsection.

Pub. L. 99-308 designated existing provision as par. (1), substituted “violence or drug trafficking crime,” for “violence” in three places, and added par. (2).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 99-408, §8(2), amended subsec. (b) generally, substituting provisions that the court may

not suspend sentence of any person convicted of a violation of this section or place the person on probation, that term of imprisonment may not run concurrently with other terms of imprisonment, and that the person is not eligible for parole during term of imprisonment, for provisions defining “armor-piercing ammunition” and “handgun”.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 99-308 effective 180 days after May 19, 1986, see section 110(a) of Pub. L. 99-308, set out as a note under section 921 of this title.

### § 930. Possession of firearms and dangerous weapons in Federal facilities

(a) Except as provided in subsection (d), whoever knowingly possesses or causes to be present a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a Federal facility (other than a Federal court facility), or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever, with intent that a firearm or other dangerous weapon be used in the commission of a crime, knowingly possesses or causes to be present such firearm or dangerous weapon in a Federal facility, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(c) A person who kills any person in the course of a violation of subsection (a) or (b), or in the course of an attack on a Federal facility involving the use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, or attempts or conspires to do such an act, shall be punished as provided in sections 1111, 1112, 1113, and 1117.

(d) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) the lawful performance of official duties by an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision thereof, who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of law;

(2) the possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon by a Federal official or a member of the Armed Forces if such possession is authorized by law; or

(3) the lawful carrying of firearms or other dangerous weapons in a Federal facility incident to hunting or other lawful purposes.

(e)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), whoever knowingly possesses or causes to be present a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a Federal court facility, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to conduct which is described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (d).

(f) Nothing in this section limits the power of a court of the United States to punish for contempt or to promulgate rules or orders regulating, restricting, or prohibiting the possession of weapons within any building housing such court or any of its proceedings, or upon any grounds appurtenant to such building.

(g) As used in this section:

(1) The term “Federal facility” means a building or part thereof owned or leased by the Federal Government, where Federal employees

are regularly present for the purpose of performing their official duties.

(2) The term “dangerous weapon” means a weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2½ inches in length.

(3) The term “Federal court facility” means the courtroom, judges’ chambers, witness rooms, jury deliberation rooms, attorney conference rooms, prisoner holding cells, offices of the court clerks, the United States attorney, and the United States marshal, probation and parole offices, and adjoining corridors of any court of the United States.

(h) Notice of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal facility, and notice of subsection (e) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal court facility, and no person shall be convicted of an offense under subsection (a) or (e) with respect to a Federal facility if such notice is not so posted at such facility, unless such person had actual notice of subsection (a) or (e), as the case may be.

(Added Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, §6215(a), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4361; amended Pub. L. 101-647, title XXII, §2205(a), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4857; Pub. L. 103-322, title VI, §60014, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1973; Pub. L. 104-294, title VI, §603(t), (u), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3506; Pub. L. 107-56, title VIII, §811(b), Oct. 26, 2001, 115 Stat. 381; Pub. L. 110-177, title II, §203, Jan. 7, 2008, 121 Stat. 2537.)

AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 110-177 inserted “or other dangerous weapon” after “firearm”.

2001—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 107-56 struck out “or attempts to kill” after “A person who kills”, inserted “or attempts or conspires to do such an act,” before “shall be punished”, and substituted “1113, and 1117” for “and 1113”.

1996—Subsec. (e)(2). Pub. L. 104-294, §603(t), substituted “subsection (d)” for “subsection (c)”.

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 104-294, §603(u)(1), redesignated subsec. (g), related to posting notice in Federal facilities, as (h).

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 104-294, §603(u)(2), substituted “(e)” for “(d)” wherever appearing.

Pub. L. 104-294, §603(u)(1), redesignated subsec. (g), related to posting notice in Federal facilities, as (h).

1994—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 103-322, §60014(2), substituted “(d)” for “(c)”.

Subsecs. (c) to (g). Pub. L. 103-322, §60014(1), (3), added subsec. (c) and redesignated former subsecs. (c) to (f) as (d) to (g), respectively.

1990—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 101-647, §2205(a)(1), inserted “(other than a Federal court facility)” after “Federal facility”.

Subsecs. (d), (e). Pub. L. 101-647, §2205(a)(2), (3), added subsec. (d) and redesignated former subsec. (d) as (e). Former subsec. (e) redesignated (f).

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 101-647, §2205(a)(2), redesignated subsec. (e) as (f). Former subsec. (f) redesignated (g).

Subsec. (f)(3). Pub. L. 101-647, §2205(a)(4), added par. (3).

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 101-647, §2205(a)(5), inserted “and notice of subsection (d) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal court facility,” after “each Federal facility,” “or (d)” before “with respect to”, and “or (d), as the case may be” before the period.

Pub. L. 101-647, §2205(a)(2), redesignated subsec. (f) as (g).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1990 AMENDMENT

Section 2205(b) of Pub. L. 101-647 provided that: “The amendments made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to conduct engaged in after the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 29, 1990].”

§ 931. Prohibition on purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by violent felons

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for a person to purchase, own, or possess body armor, if that person has been convicted of a felony that is—

(1) a crime of violence (as defined in section 16); or

(2) an offense under State law that would constitute a crime of violence under paragraph (1) if it occurred within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be an affirmative defense under this section that—

(A) the defendant obtained prior written certification from his or her employer that the defendant’s purchase, use, or possession of body armor was necessary for the safe performance of lawful business activity; and

(B) the use and possession by the defendant were limited to the course of such performance.

(2) EMPLOYER.—In this subsection, the term “employer” means any other individual employed by the defendant’s business that supervises defendant’s activity. If that defendant has no supervisor, prior written certification is acceptable from any other employee of the business.

(Added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title I, §11009(e)(2)(A), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1821.)

CHAPTER 45—FOREIGN RELATIONS

<p>Sec. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. [968, 969. 970.</p>	<p>Agents of foreign governments. Diplomatic codes and correspondence. Private correspondence with foreign governments. False statements influencing foreign government. Financial transactions with foreign governments. Conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim, or injure persons or damage property in a foreign country. Possession of property in aid of foreign government. Commission to serve against friendly nation. Enlistment in foreign service. Expedition against friendly nation. Strengthening armed vessel of foreign nation. Arming vessel against friendly nation. Detention of armed vessel. Delivering armed vessel to belligerent nation. Verified statements as prerequisite to vessel’s departure. Departure of vessel forbidden for false statements. Departure of vessel forbidden in aid of neutrality. Repealed.] Protection of property occupied by foreign governments.</p>
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