

Section 2. Crime of Violence.

This section defines the term “crime of violence” in the U.S. Code. Under subsection (a)(1), the term is defined by enumerating offenses that would qualify as crimes of violence. Subsection (a)(2) maintains the current definition of crime of violence that includes offenses that have “as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.” Additionally, subsection (a)(3) clarifies that any inchoate offense involving the listed offenses also are included in the definition.

Subsection (b) defines the offenses in the enumerated list provided in subsection (a)(1) for the purposes of this section. It offers definitions for “abusive sexual contact,” “aggravated sexual abuse,” “sexual abuse,” “assault,” “arson,” “burglary,” “carjacking,” “child abuse,” “communication of threats,” “coercion,” “domestic violence,” “extortion,” “firearms use,” “fleeing,” “force,” “hostage taking,” “human trafficking,” “interference with flight crew members and attendants,” “kidnapping,” “murder,” “robbery,” “stalking,” “unauthorized use of a motor vehicle,” “using weapons of mass destruction,” and “voluntary manslaughter.”

Finally, Subsection (c) provides that when a definition under subsection (b) references the federal code, an offense under state, tribal, or UCMJ law that would be a crime under the federal statute, but for the federal jurisdiction elements (such as interstate commerce), will qualify as a crime of violence under the definition.