

States under this section shall estop the defendant from denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense in any subsequent civil proceeding brought by a person or by the United States.

(d) **ACTUAL AND STATUTORY DAMAGES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (b), a violator of this section is liable in an action under subsection (c) for actual or statutory damages as provided in this subsection.

(2) **ACTIONS BY PRIVATE PERSONS.**—A person bringing an action under subsection (c)(3) may elect, at any time before final judgment is rendered, to recover the actual damages suffered by him or her as a result of the violation or, instead of actual damages, an award of statutory damages for each violation involved in the action.

(3) **ACTIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—In any action under subsection (c)(2), the Attorney General is entitled to recover an award of statutory damages for each violation involved in the action notwithstanding any recovery under subsection (c)(3).

(4) **STATUTORY DAMAGES.**—A court may award, as the court considers just, statutory damages in a sum of not less than \$25,000 or more than \$50,000 per violation.

(e) **REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION.**—It shall be a rebuttable presumption that the violation was committed willfully for purposes of determining relief under this section if the violator, or a person acting in concert with the violator, did not have reasonable grounds to believe, either from the attention or publicity sought by the violator or other circumstance, that the conduct of such violator or person would not disturb or tend to disturb the peace or good order of such funeral, impede or tend to impede the access to or egress from such funeral, or disturb or tend to disturb the peace of any surviving member of the deceased person's immediate family who may be found on or near the residence, home, or domicile of the deceased person's immediate family on the date of the service or ceremony.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “Armed Forces” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 10 and includes members and former members of the National Guard who were employed in the service of the United States; and

(2) the term “immediate family” means, with respect to a person, the immediate family members of such person, as such term is defined in section 115 of this title.

(Added Pub. L. 109-464, §1(a), Dec. 22, 2006, 120 Stat. 3480; amended Pub. L. 112-154, title VI, §601(b), Aug. 6, 2012, 126 Stat. 1196.)

### Editorial Notes

#### AMENDMENTS

2012—Pub. L. 112-154 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section prohibited disruptions of funerals of members or former members of the Armed Forces during period beginning 60 minutes before and ending 60 minutes after such funerals within funeral boundaries, within 150 feet of certain intersections or within 300 feet of funeral boundaries and provided criminal penalties and definitions.

### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

#### PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

Pub. L. 112-154, title VI, §601(a), Aug. 6, 2012, 126 Stat. 1195, provided that:

“(1) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section [amending this section and section 2413 of Title 38, Veterans' Benefits] is to provide necessary and proper support for the recruitment and retention of the Armed Forces and militia employed in the service of the United States by protecting the dignity of the service of the members of such Forces and militia, and by protecting the privacy of their immediate family members and other attendees during funeral services for such members.

“(2) **CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY.**—Congress finds that this section is a necessary and proper exercise of its powers under the Constitution, article I, section 8, paragraphs 1, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18, to provide for the common defense, raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, and provide for organizing and governing such part of the militia as may be employed in the service of the United States.”

### § 1389. Prohibition on attacks on United States servicemen on account of service

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Whoever knowingly assaults or batters a United States serviceman or an immediate family member of a United States serviceman, or who knowingly destroys or injures the property of such serviceman or immediate family member, on account of the military service of that serviceman or status of that individual as a United States serviceman, or who attempts or conspires to do so, shall—

(1) in the case of a simple assault, or destruction or injury to property in which the damage or attempted damage to such property is not more than \$500, be fined under this title in an amount not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than 2 years;

(2) in the case of destruction or injury to property in which the damage or attempted damage to such property is more than \$500, be fined under this title in an amount not less than \$1000 nor more than \$100,000 and imprisoned not more than 5 years; and

(3) in the case of a battery, or an assault resulting in bodily injury, be fined under this title in an amount not less than \$2500 and imprisoned not less than 6 months nor more than 10 years.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—This section shall not apply to conduct by a person who is subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “Armed Forces” has the meaning given that term in section 1388;

(2) the term “immediate family member” has the meaning given that term in section 115; and

(3) the term “United States serviceman”—

(A) means a member of the Armed Forces; and

(B) includes a former member of the Armed Forces during the 5-year period beginning on the date of the discharge from the Armed Forces of that member of the Armed Forces.

(Added Pub. L. 111-84, div. E, §4712(a), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2842.)

**Editorial Notes**

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Uniform Code of Military Justice, referred to in subsec. (b), is classified generally to chapter 47 (§ 801 et seq.) of Title 10, Armed Forces.

**[CHAPTER 68—REPEALED]****[§§ 1401 to 1407. Repealed. Pub. L. 91-513, title III, § 1101(b)(1)(A), Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1292]**

Section 1401, acts July 18, 1956, ch. 629, title II, § 201, 70 Stat. 572; July 12, 1960, Pub. L. 86-624, § 13(a), 74 Stat. 413, defined “heroin” and “United States”.

Section 1402, act July 18, 1956, ch. 629, title II, § 201, 70 Stat. 572, provided for surrender to Secretary of the Treasury of all legally possessed heroin within 120 days of July 19, 1956.

Section 1403, act July 18, 1956, ch. 629, title II, § 201, 70 Stat. 573, set penalties for unlawful use of communications facilities in commission of offenses involving importation or exportation of narcotics.

Section 1404, act July 18, 1956, ch. 629, title II, § 201, 70 Stat. 573, granted the United States right to appeal from grant of a motion to suppress in prosecutions involving unlawful exportation or importation of narcotics.

Section 1405, acts July 18, 1956, ch. 629, title III, § 201, 70 Stat. 573; Oct. 17, 1968, Pub. L. 90-578, title III, § 301(a)(1), 82 Stat. 1115, set out procedure for issuance of search warrants.

Section 1406, act July 18, 1956, ch. 629, title II, § 201, 70 Stat. 574, provided for authority to grant immunity from prosecution of any witnesses compelled to testify or produce evidence after claiming his privilege against self-incrimination. See section 6001 et seq. of this title. Section was repealed earlier by Pub. L. 91-452, title II, § 224(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 929, with such repeal to be effective on the sixtieth day following Oct. 15, 1970, but with such repeal not to affect any immunity to which any individual was entitled under this section by reason of any testimony given before the sixtieth day following Oct. 15, 1970.

Section 1407, act July 18, 1956, ch. 629, title II, § 201, 70 Stat. 574, prohibited border crossings by any person addicted to or using drugs or any person convicted of any violation of narcotic or marihuana laws of the United States or of any State, the penalty for which is imprisonment for more than one year.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective on first day of seventh calendar month that begins after Oct. 26, 1970, see section 1105(a) of Pub. L. 91-513, set out as an Effective Date note under section 951 of Title 21, Food and Drugs.

## SAVINGS PROVISION

Prosecutions for any violation of law occurring, and civil seizures or forfeitures and injunctive proceedings commenced, prior to the effective date of repeal of these sections by section 1101 of Pub. L. 91-513 not to be affected or abated by reason thereof, see section 1103 of Pub. L. 91-513, set out as a note under section 171 of Title 21, Food and Drugs.

**CHAPTER 69—NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP**

Sec.	
1421.	Accounts of court officers.
1422.	Fees in naturalization proceedings.
1423.	Misuse of evidence of citizenship or naturalization.
1424.	Personation or misuse of papers in naturalization proceedings.
1425.	Procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully.

Sec.	
1426.	Reproduction of naturalization or citizenship papers.
1427.	Sale of naturalization or citizenship papers.
1428.	Surrender of canceled naturalization certificate.
1429.	Penalties for neglect or refusal to answer subpoena.

**§ 1421. Accounts of court officers**

Whoever, being a clerk or assistant clerk of a court, or other person charged by law with a duty to render true accounts of moneys received in any proceeding relating to citizenship, naturalization, or registration of aliens or to pay over any balance of such moneys due to the United States, willfully neglects to do so within thirty days after said payment shall become due and demand therefor has been made, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 766; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(K), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

## HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on subsections (a)(34), (d) and (l) of section 746 of title 8, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Aliens and Nationality (Oct. 14, 1940, ch. 876, § 346(a)(34), (d), (l), 54 Stat. 1167, 1168).

Minor changes in phraseology only were made.

**Editorial Notes**

## AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than \$5,000”.

**§ 1422. Fees in naturalization proceedings**

Whoever knowingly demands, charges, solicits, collects, or receives, or agrees to charge, solicit, collect, or receive any other or additional fees or moneys in proceedings relating to naturalization or citizenship or the registry of aliens beyond the fees and moneys authorized by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 766; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(K), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

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**Editorial Notes**

## AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than \$5,000”.

**§ 1423. Misuse of evidence of citizenship or naturalization**

Whoever knowingly uses for any purpose any order, certificate, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, judgment, decree, or exemplification, unlawfully issued or made, or copies or duplicates thereof, showing any person to be naturalized or admitted to be a citizen, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.