

**AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1195, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Add at the end of the bill the following:

1 **TITLE III—ADDITIONAL**
2 **PROVISIONS**

3 **SEC. 301. INTERFERENCE WITH COMMERCE BY THREATS**
4 **OR VIOLENCE.**

5 Section 1951 of title 18, United States Code, is
6 amended to read as follows:

7 **“§ 1951. Interference with commerce by threats or vi-**
8 **olence**

9 “(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in sub-
10 section (c), whoever in any way or degree obstructs,
11 delays, or affects commerce or the movement of any article
12 or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion, or at-
13 tempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens
14 physical violence to any person or property in furtherance
15 of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this
16 section, shall be fined not more than \$100,000, imprisoned
17 for a term of not more than 20 years, or both.

18 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

19 “(1) the term ‘commerce’ means any—

1 “(A) commerce within the District of Co-
2 lumbia, or any territory or possession of the
3 United States;

4 “(B) commerce between any point in a
5 State, territory, possession, or the District of
6 Columbia and any point outside thereof;

7 “(C) commerce between points within the
8 same State through any place outside that
9 State; and

10 “(D) other commerce over which the
11 United States has jurisdiction;

12 “(2) the term ‘extortion’ means the obtaining of
13 property from any person, with the consent of that
14 person, if that consent is induced—

15 “(A) by actual or threatened use of force
16 or violence, or fear thereof;

17 “(B) by wrongful use of fear not involving
18 force or violence; or

19 “(C) under color of official right;

20 “(3) the term ‘labor dispute’ has the same
21 meaning as in section 2(9) of the National Labor
22 Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152(9)); and

23 “(4) the term ‘robbery’ means the unlawful tak-
24 ing or obtaining of personal property from the per-
25 son or in the presence of another, against his or her

1 will, by means of actual or threatened force or vio-
2 lence, or fear of injury, immediate or future—

3 “(A) to his or her person or property, or
4 property in his or her custody or possession; or

5 “(B) to the person or property of a relative
6 or member of his or her family, or of anyone in
7 his or her company at the time of the taking or
8 obtaining.

9 “(c) EXEMPTED CONDUCT.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) does not
11 apply to any conduct that—

12 “(A) is incidental to otherwise peaceful
13 picketing during the course of a labor dispute;

14 “(B) consists solely of minor bodily injury,
15 or minor damage to property, or threat or fear
16 of such minor injury or damage; and

17 “(C) is not part of a pattern of violent con-
18 duct or of coordinated violent activity.

19 “(2) STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTION.—Any
20 violation of this section that involves any conduct de-
21 scribed in paragraph (1) shall be subject to prosecu-
22 tion only by the appropriate State and local authori-
23 ties.

24 “(d) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this sec-
25 tion shall be construed—

1 “(1) to repeal, amend, or otherwise affect—

2 “(A) section 6 of the Clayton Act (15
3 U.S.C. 17);

4 “(B) section 20 of the Clayton Act (29
5 U.S.C. 52);

6 “(C) any provision of the Norris-
7 LaGuardia Act (29 U.S.C. 101 et seq.);

8 “(D) any provision of the National Labor
9 Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or

10 “(E) any provision of the Railway Labor
11 Act (45 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or

12 “(2) to preclude Federal jurisdiction over any
13 violation of this section, on the basis that the con-
14 duct at issue—

15 “(A) is also a violation of State or local
16 law; or

17 “(B) occurred during the course of a labor
18 dispute or in pursuit of a legitimate business or
19 labor objective.”.

