

1982—Pub. L. 97-295 substituted “naval” for “public” in section catchline.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2018 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 115-232 effective Feb. 1, 2019, with provision for the coordination of amendments and special rule for certain redesignations, see section 800 of Pub. L. 115-232, set out as a note preceding section 3001 of this title.

§ 8913. Disposal of public stores by order of commanding officer

When settling an account of a disbursing official, the Comptroller General shall allow disposal of public stores the disbursing official made under an order of a commanding officer when presented with satisfactory evidence that the order was made and that the stores were disposed of as the order provided. The commanding officer is accountable for the disposal.

(Added Pub. L. 97-258, §2(b)(12)(B), Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1057, §7862; renumbered §7863, Pub. L. 99-433, title V, §514(b)(1), Oct. 1, 1986, 100 Stat. 1054; amended Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title IX, §913(c)(3)(A), (B)(i), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 411; Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, §1074(a)(20), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2660; renumbered §8913, Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title VIII, §807(d)(12), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1837.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
7862	31:44 (1st sentence).	June 10, 1921, ch. 18, §304 (1st par. 1st sentence), 42 Stat. 24.
	31:106.	R.S. §285.

The words “disbursing official” are substituted for “disbursing officer” for consistency with other titles of the United States Code. The words “Comptroller General” are substituted for “General Accounting Office” for consistency. The words “of the Navy” are omitted because of the restatement. The words “when presented with” are substituted for “upon” for clarity. The words “by whose order such disbursement or disposal was made” are omitted as surplus.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 8913, acts Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 549; July 12, 1960, Pub. L. 86-616, §9, 74 Stat. 395; Nov. 2, 1966, Pub. L. 89-718, §3, 80 Stat. 1115, provided for retirement of deferred officers not recommended for promotion after twenty years or more of service, except as provided in section 8301 of Title 5, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 96-513, title II, §217(a), Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 2886, effective Sept. 15, 1981. See section 627 et seq. of this title.

A prior section 8914 was renumbered section 9314 of this title.

Prior sections 8915 and 8916 were repealed by Pub. L. 96-513, title II, §217(a), Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 2886, effective Sept. 15, 1981.

Section 8915, acts Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 550; Aug. 21, 1957, Pub. L. 85-155, title III, §301(18), 71 Stat. 389; Sept. 30, 1966, Pub. L. 89-609, §1(31), 80 Stat. 854; Nov. 2, 1966, Pub. L. 89-718, §3, 80 Stat. 1115; Nov. 8, 1967, Pub. L. 90-130, §1(32)(A), 89 Stat. 382, authorized the Secretary of the Air Force to defer the retirement of any Air Force nurse or medical specialist in the regular grade of major until the 30th day after the officer completes 28 years of service. See section 632 of this title.

Section 8916, acts Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 550; Aug. 21, 1957, Pub. L. 85-155, title III, §301(19), 71 Stat. 389, provided for retirement of a promotion-list lieutenant colonel, except as provided by section 8301 of title

5, on the 30th day after he completes 28 years of service, with authority for the Secretary of the Air Force to defer retirement in certain cases. See section 633 of this title.

Prior sections 8917 and 8918 were renumbered sections 9317 and 9318 of this title.

A prior section 8919, act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 551, authorized Secretary of Air Force, when he determined that there were too many commissioned officers on active list of Regular Air Force in any grade who have at least 30 years of service, to convene a board of at least five general officers of the Regular Air Force to make recommendations for retirement and to retire any officer so recommended, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 96-513, title II, §217(a), Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 2886, effective Sept. 15, 1981.

A prior section 8920 was renumbered section 9320 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2018—Pub. L. 115-232 renumbered section 7863 of this title as this section.

1996—Pub. L. 104-201 inserted “were” after “the stores” in first sentence.

Pub. L. 104-106, §913(c)(3)(B)(i), substituted “Disposal of public stores” for “Disbursements” in section catchline.

Pub. L. 104-106, §913(c)(3)(A), in first sentence, struck out “disbursements of public moneys or” after “Comptroller General shall allow” and “the money was paid or” after “the order was made and that” and, in second sentence, struck out “disbursement or” after “commanding officer is accountable for the”.

1986—Pub. L. 99-433 renumbered section 7862 of this title as this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2018 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 115-232 effective Feb. 1, 2019, with provision for the coordination of amendments and special rule for certain redesignations, see section 800 of Pub. L. 115-232, set out as a note preceding section 3001 of this title.

CHAPTER 891—NAMES AND INSIGNIA

Sec. 8921. Unauthorized use of Marine Corps insignia.

AMENDMENTS

2018—Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title VIII, §807(e)(4), (f)(1), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1838, redesignated chapter 663 of this title as this chapter and item 7881 as 8921.

§ 8921. Unauthorized use of Marine Corps insignia

(a) The seal, emblem, and initials of the United States Marine Corps shall be deemed to be insignia of the United States.

(b) No person may, except with the written permission of the Secretary of the Navy, use or imitate the seal, emblem, name, or initials of the United States Marine Corps in connection with any promotion, goods, services, or commercial activity in a manner reasonably tending to suggest that such use is approved, endorsed, or authorized by the Marine Corps or any other component of the Department of Defense.

(c) Whenever it appears to the Attorney General of the United States that any person is engaged or is about to engage in an act or practice which constitutes or will constitute conduct prohibited by subsection (b), the Attorney General may initiate a civil proceeding in a district court of the United States to enjoin such act or practice. Such court may, at any time before final determination, enter such restraining or-