

(Added Pub. L. 89-807, §1(a), Nov. 11, 1966, 80 Stat. 1525; amended Pub. L. 91-651, §1, Jan. 5, 1971, 84 Stat. 1940; Pub. L. 102-229, title II, §210(a)-(d), Dec. 12, 1991, 105 Stat. 1717; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(E), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2146; Pub. L. 105-55, title III, §308(a)-(d), Oct. 7, 1997, 111 Stat. 1198.)

### Editorial Notes

#### AMENDMENTS

1997—Pub. L. 105-55, §308(d), substituted “the seal of the United States Senate, the seal of the United States House of Representatives, and the seal of the United States Congress” for “and the seal of the United States Senate” in section catchline.

Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 105-55, §308(a), inserted “or the seal of the United States House of Representatives, or the seal of the United States Congress,” after “Senate,”.

Subsecs. (d), (e). Pub. L. 105-55, §308(b), added subsecs. (d) and (e). Former subsec. (d) redesignated (f).

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 105-55, §308(b)(1), redesignated subsec. (d) as (f).

Subsec. (f)(3), (4). Pub. L. 105-55, §308(c), added pars. (3) and (4).

1994—Subsecs. (a) to (c). Pub. L. 103-322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than \$250”.

1991—Pub. L. 102-229, §210(a), substituted “the seals of the President and Vice President, and the seal of the United States Senate” for “and of the seals of the President and Vice President” in section catchline.

Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 102-229, §210(b), inserted “or the seal of the United States Senate,” after “Vice President of the United States,”.

Subsecs. (c), (d). Pub. L. 102-229, §210(c), (d), added subsec. (c), amended former subsec. (c) generally, and redesignated former subsec. (c) as (d). Prior to amendment and redesignation, former subsec. (c) read as follows: “A violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section may be enjoined at the suit of the Attorney General upon complaint by any authorized representative of any department or agency of the United States.”

1971—Pub. L. 91-651 substituted “Use of likenesses of the great seal of the United States, and of the seals of the President and Vice President” for “Use of the great seal of the United States” in section catchline.

Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 91-651 redesignated existing provisions as subsec. (a), expanded prohibition to include likenesses of the seals of the President and Vice President, and added to the enumerated list of prohibited uses for likenesses of the great seal of the United States and for the seals of the President and Vice President, use in posters, public meetings, or on any building, monument, or stationery.

Subsecs. (b), (c). Pub. L. 91-651 added subsecs. (b) and (c).

### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1971 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 91-651, §3, Jan. 5, 1971, 84 Stat. 1941, provided that: “The amendments made by this Act [amending this section] shall not make unlawful any preexisting use of the design of the great seal of the United States or of the seals of the President or Vice President of the United States that was lawful on the date of enactment of this Act [Jan. 5, 1971], until one year after the date of such enactment.”

### Executive Documents

EX. ORD. NO. 11649. REGULATIONS GOVERNING SEALS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

Ex. Ord. No. 11649, Feb. 16, 1972, 37 F.R. 3625, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 11916, May 28, 1976, 41 F.R. 22031, provided:

By virtue to the authority vested in me by section 713(b) of title 18, United States Code, I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the use of the Seals of the President and the Vice President of the United States:

SECTION 1. Except as otherwise provided by law, the knowing manufacture, reproduction, sale, or purchase for resale of the Seals or Coats of Arms of the President or the Vice President of the United States, or any likeness or substantial part thereof, shall be permitted only for the following uses:

(a) Use by the President or Vice President of the United States;

(b) Use in encyclopedias, dictionaries, books, journals, pamphlets, periodicals, or magazines incident to a description or history of seals, coats of arms, heraldry, or the Presidency or Vice Presidency;

(c) Use in libraries, museums, or educational facilities incident to descriptions or exhibits relating to seals, coats of arms, heraldry, or the Presidency or Vice Presidency;

(d) Use as an architectural embellishment in libraries, museums, or archives established to house the papers or effects of former Presidents or Vice Presidents;

(e) Use on a monument to a former President or Vice President;

(f) Use by way of photographic or electronic visual reproduction in pictures, moving pictures, or telecasts of bona fide news content;

(g) Such other uses for exceptional historical, educational, or newsworthy purposes as may be authorized in writing by the Counsel to the President.

SEC. 2. The manufacture, reproduction, sale, or purchase for resale, either separately or appended to any article manufactured or sold, of the Seals of the President or Vice President, or any likeness or substantial part thereof, except as provided in this Order or as otherwise provided by law, is prohibited.

RICHARD NIXON.

### [§ 714. Repealed. Pub. L. 97-258, §2(d)(1)(B), Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1058]

Section, added Pub. L. 91-419, §3, Sept. 25, 1970, 84 Stat. 870, defined “Johnny Horizon” for purposes of Pub. L. 91-419.

### [§ 715. Repealed. Pub. L. 116-260, div. O, title X, §1002(7), Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 2155]

Section, added Pub. L. 92-347, §3(b), July 11, 1972, 86 Stat. 461; amended Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(E), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2146, penalized unauthorized use of “The Golden Eagle Insignia”.

### § 716. Public employee insignia and uniform

(a) Whoever—

(1) knowingly transfers, transports, or receives, in interstate or foreign commerce, a counterfeit official insignia or uniform;

(2) knowingly transfers, in interstate or foreign commerce, a genuine official insignia or uniform to an individual, knowing that such individual is not authorized to possess it under the law of the place in which the badge is the official official<sup>1</sup> insignia or uniform;

(3) knowingly receives a genuine official insignia or uniform in a transfer prohibited by paragraph (2); or

(4) being a person not authorized to possess a genuine official insignia or uniform under the law of the place in which the badge is the official official<sup>1</sup> insignia or uniform, knowingly transports that badge in interstate or foreign commerce,

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

(b) It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the insignia or uniform is other than a counterfeit insignia or uniform and is not used to mislead or deceive, or is used or is intended to be used exclusively—

- (1) as a memento, or in a collection or exhibit;
- (2) for decorative purposes;
- (3) for a dramatic presentation, such as a theatrical, film, or television production; or
- (4) for any other recreational purpose.

(c) As used in this section—

(1) the term “genuine police badge” means an official badge issued by public authority to identify an individual as a law enforcement officer having police powers;

(2) the term “counterfeit police badge” means an item that so resembles a police badge that it would deceive an ordinary individual into believing it was a genuine police badge; and<sup>2</sup>

(3) the term “official insignia or uniform” means an article of distinctive clothing or insignia, including a badge, emblem or identification card, that is an indicium of the authority of a public employee;

(4) the term “public employee” means any officer or employee of the Federal Government or of a State or local government; and

(5) the term “uniform” means distinctive clothing or other items of dress, whether real or counterfeit, worn during the performance of official duties and which identifies the wearer as a public agency employee.

(d) It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the official insignia or uniform is not used or intended to be used to mislead or deceive, or is a counterfeit insignia or uniform and is used or is intended to be used exclusively—

- (1) for a dramatic presentation, such as a theatrical, film, or television production; or
- (2) for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

(Added Pub. L. 106-547, §3(a), Dec. 19, 2000, 114 Stat. 2739; amended Pub. L. 109-162, title XI, §1191(a), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 3128.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(6), substituted “Public employee insignia and uniform” for “Police badges” in section catchline.

Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(1), substituted “official insignia or uniform” for “police badge”.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(1), (2), substituted “official insignia or uniform to” for “police badge to” and “official insignia or uniform;” for “badge of the police;”.

Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(1), substituted “official insignia or uniform” for “police badge”.

Subsec. (a)(4). Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(1), (2), substituted “official insignia or uniform under” for “police badge under” and “official insignia or uniform.” for “badge of the police.”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(3)(C), which directed the insertion of “is not used to mislead or deceive, or” before “is used or intended” was executed by making the insertion before “is used or is intended”, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

<sup>2</sup> So in original. The word “and” probably should not appear.

Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(3)(A), (B), substituted “the insignia or uniform” for “the badge” and inserted “is other than a counterfeit insignia or uniform and” before “is used or is intended to be used”.

Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(1), which directed substitution of “official insignia or uniform” for “police badge” could not be executed because the term “police badge” did not appear.

Subsec. (c)(3) to (5). Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(4), added pars. (3) to (5).

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 109-162, §1191(a)(5), added subsec. (d).

## CHAPTER 35—ESCAPE AND RESCUE

Sec.

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|--------|---|
| 751.   | Prisoners in custody of institution or officer. |
| 752.   | Instigating or assisting escape.                |
| 753.   | Rescue to prevent execution.                    |
| [754.] | Repealed.]                                      |
| 755.   | Officer permitting escape.                      |
| 756.   | Internee of belligerent nation.                 |
| 757.   | Prisoners of war or enemy aliens.               |
| 758.   | High speed flight from immigration checkpoint.  |

### Editorial Notes

#### AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-208, div. C, title I, §108(b)(2), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-558, added item 758.

1994—Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330004(5), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2141, struck out item 754 “Rescue of body of executed offender”.

### § 751. Prisoners in custody of institution or officer

(a) Whoever escapes or attempts to escape from the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative, or from any institution or facility in which he is confined by direction of the Attorney General, or from any custody under or by virtue of any process issued under the laws of the United States by any court, judge, or magistrate judge, or from the custody of an officer or employee of the United States pursuant to lawful arrest, shall, if the custody or confinement is by virtue of an arrest on a charge of felony, or conviction of any offense, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; or if the custody or confinement is for extradition, or for exclusion or expulsion proceedings under the immigration laws, or by virtue of an arrest or charge of or for a misdemeanor, and prior to conviction, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) Whoever escapes or attempts to escape from the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative, or from any institution or facility in which he is confined by direction of the Attorney General, or from any custody under or by virtue of any process issued under the laws of the United States by any court, judge, or magistrate judge, or from the custody of an officer or employee of the United States pursuant to lawful arrest, shall, if the custody or confinement is by virtue of a lawful arrest for a violation of any law of the United States not punishable by death or life imprisonment and committed before such person’s eighteenth birthday, and as to whom the Attorney General has not specifically directed the institution of criminal proceedings, or by virtue of a