

menting regulations and provisions relating to applicability to various situations, see section 5542 of Pub. L. 114–328 and Ex. Ord. No. 13825, set out as notes under section 801 of this title.

§ 931g. Art. 131g. Wrongful interference with adverse administrative proceeding

Any person subject to this chapter who, having reason to believe that an adverse administrative proceeding is pending against any person subject to this chapter, wrongfully acts with the intent—

- (1) to influence, impede, or obstruct the conduct of the proceeding; or
- (2) otherwise to obstruct the due administration of justice;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(Added Pub. L. 114–328, div. E, title LX, § 5449, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2957.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective on Jan. 1, 2019, as designated by the President, with implementing regulations and provisions relating to applicability to various situations, see section 5542 of Pub. L. 114–328 and Ex. Ord. No. 13825, set out as notes under section 801 of this title.

§ 932. Art. 132. Retaliation

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any person subject to this chapter who, with the intent to retaliate against any person for reporting or planning to report a criminal offense, or making or planning to make a protected communication, or with the intent to discourage any person from reporting a criminal offense or making or planning to make a protected communication—

- (1) wrongfully takes or threatens to take an adverse personnel action against any person; or
- (2) wrongfully withholds or threatens to withhold a favorable personnel action with respect to any person;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “protected communication” means the following:

(A) A lawful communication to a Member of Congress or an Inspector General.

(B) A communication to a covered individual or organization in which a member of the armed forces complains of, or discloses information that the member reasonably believes constitutes evidence of, any of the following:

(i) A violation of law or regulation, including a law or regulation prohibiting sexual harassment or unlawful discrimination.

(ii) Gross mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety.

(2) The term “Inspector General” has the meaning given that term in section 1034(j) of this title.

(3) The term “covered individual or organization” means any recipient of a communication specified in clauses (i) through (v) of section 1034(b)(1)(B) of this title.

(4) The term “unlawful discrimination” means discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(Added Pub. L. 114–328, div. E, title LX, § 5450, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2957; amended Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title X, § 1081(c)(1)(Q), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1599.)

Editorial Notes

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 932 was renumbered section 924 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2017—Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 115–91 substituted “section 1034(j)” for “section 1034(h)”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2017 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 115–91 effective immediately after the amendments made by div. E (§§ 5001–5542) of Pub. L. 114–328 take effect as provided for in section 5542 of that Act (10 U.S.C. 801 note), see section 1081(c)(4) of Pub. L. 115–91, set out as a note under section 801 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective on Jan. 1, 2019, as designated by the President, with implementing regulations and provisions relating to applicability to various situations, see section 5542 of Pub. L. 114–328 and Ex. Ord. No. 13825, set out as notes under section 801 of this title.

§ 933. Art. 133. Conduct unbecoming an officer

Any commissioned officer, cadet, or midshipman who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 76; Pub. L. 117–81, div. A, title V, § 542(a), Dec. 27, 2021, 135 Stat. 1709.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
933	50:727.	May 5, 1950, ch. 169, § 1 (Art. 133), 64 Stat. 142.

The word “commissioned” is inserted for clarity.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2021—Pub. L. 117–81 struck out “and a gentleman” after “an officer” in section catchline and text.

§ 934. Art. 134. General article

Though not specifically mentioned in this chapter, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces, and crimes and offenses not capital, of which persons subject to this chapter may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general, special, or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and shall be punished at the discretion of that court. As used in the preceding sentence, the term “crimes and offenses not capital” includes any conduct engaged in

outside the United States, as defined in section 5 of title 18, that would constitute a crime or offense not capital if the conduct had been engaged in within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in section 7 of title 18.

(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 76; Pub. L. 114-328, div. E, title LX, § 5451, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2958.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
934	50:728.	May 5, 1950, ch. 169, §1 (Art. 134), 64 Stat. 142.

The words “shall be” are inserted before the word “punished”.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2016—Pub. L. 114-328 inserted at end “As used in the preceding sentence, the term ‘crimes and offenses not capital’ includes any conduct engaged in outside the United States, as defined in section 5 of title 18, that would constitute a crime or offense not capital if the conduct had been engaged in within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in section 7 of title 18.”

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2016 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 114-328 effective on Jan. 1, 2019, as designated by the President, with implementing regulations and provisions relating to applicability to various situations, see section 5542 of Pub. L. 114-328 and Ex. Ord. No. 13825, set out as notes under section 801 of this title.

INCLUSION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AS GENERAL PUNITIVE ARTICLE

Pub. L. 117-81, div. A, title V, § 539D, Dec. 27, 2021, 135 Stat. 1699, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 27, 2021], the President shall—

“(1) prescribe regulations establishing sexual harassment, as described in this section, as an offense punishable under section 934 of title 10, United States Code (article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); and

“(2) revise the Manual for Courts-Martial to include such offense.

“(b) ELEMENTS OF OFFENSE.—The regulations and the revisions to the Manual for Courts-Martial required under subsection (a) shall provide that the required elements constituting the offense of sexual harassment are—

“(1) that the accused knowingly made sexual advances, demands or requests for sexual favors, or knowingly engaged in other conduct of a sexual nature;

“(2) that such conduct was unwelcome;

“(3) that, under the circumstances, such conduct—

“(A) would cause a reasonable person to believe, and a certain person did believe, that submission to such conduct would be made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of that person’s job, pay, career, benefits, or entitlements;

“(B) would cause a reasonable person to believe, and a certain person did believe, that submission to, or rejection of, such conduct would be used as a basis for decisions affecting that person’s job, pay, career, benefits, or entitlements; or

“(C) was so severe, repetitive, or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and a certain person did perceive, an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment; and

“(4) that, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was—

“(A) to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces;

“(B) of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces; or

“(C) to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces and of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.”

SUBCHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec.	Art.
935.	135. Courts of inquiry.
936.	136. Authority to administer oaths.
937.	137. Articles to be explained.
938.	138. Complaints of wrongs.
939.	139. Redress of injuries to property.
940.	140. Delegation by the President.
940a.	140a. Case management; data collection and accessibility.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2017—Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, § 1081(d)(19)(A), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1601, made technical amendment to Pub. L. 114-328, § 5541(7). See 2016 Amendment note below.

2016—Pub. L. 114-328, div. E, title LXIII, § 5541(7), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2967, as amended by Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, § 1081(d)(19)(A), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1601, added item 940a and substituted “Authority to administer oaths” for “Authority to administer oaths and to act as notary” in item 936.

§ 935. Art. 135. Courts of inquiry

(a) Courts of inquiry to investigate any matter may be convened by any person authorized to convene a general court-martial or by any other person designated by the Secretary concerned for that purpose, whether or not the persons involved have requested such an inquiry.

(b) A court of inquiry consists of three or more commissioned officers. For each court of inquiry the convening authority shall also appoint counsel for the court.

(c)(1) Any person subject to this chapter whose conduct is subject to inquiry shall be designated as a party.

(2) Any person who is (A) subject to this chapter, (B) employed by the Department of Defense, or (C) with respect to the Coast Guard, employed by the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, and who has a direct interest in the subject of inquiry has the right to be designated as a party upon request to the court.

(3) Any person designated as a party shall be given due notice and has the right to be present, to be represented by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses, and to introduce evidence.

(d) Members of a court of inquiry may be challenged by a party, but only for cause stated to the court.

(e) The members, counsel, the reporter, and interpreters of courts of inquiry shall take an oath to faithfully perform their duties.

(f) Witnesses may be summoned to appear and testify and be examined before courts of inquiry, as provided for courts-martial.