

active-duty list who are authorized as described in subsection (a) to wear the insignia for the next higher grade may not exceed 85.

(2) The number of officers of an armed force on the active-duty list who are authorized as described in subsection (a) to wear the insignia for a grade to which a limitation on total number applies under section 523(a) of this title for a fiscal year may not exceed 1 percent, or, for the grades of colonel and Navy captain, 2 percent, of the total number provided for the officers in that grade in that armed force in the administration of the limitation under that section for that fiscal year.

(Added Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title V, § 503(a)(1), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 294; amended Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title V, § 505, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1726; Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title V, § 502, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 590; Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title V, § 509(a), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1458; Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title V, § 503, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1875; Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title V, §§ 503(c), 504, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3226; Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title V, § 505(b), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4210.)

#### AMENDMENTS

2011—Subsec. (b)(3)(B). Pub. L. 111-383 struck out “and a period of 30 days has elapsed after the date of the notification” after “grade”.

2006—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109-163, § 503(c), inserted “in a grade below the grade of major general or, in the case of the Navy, rear admiral,” after “An officer” in first sentence.

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 109-163, § 504(1), substituted “colonels, Navy captains, brigadier generals, and rear admirals (lower half)” for “brigadier generals and Navy rear admirals (lower half)” and “the next higher grade may not exceed 85” for “the grade of major general or rear admiral, as the case may be, may not exceed 30”.

Subsec. (d)(2), (3). Pub. L. 109-163, § 504(2), (3), redesignated par. (3) as (2) and struck out former par. (2) which read as follows: “The total number of colonels and Navy captains on the active-duty list who are authorized as described in subsection (a) to wear the insignia for the grade of brigadier general or rear admiral (lower half), as the case may be, may not exceed 55.”

2004—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 108-375 added par. (1) and redesignated former pars. (1) and (2) as (2) and (3), respectively.

2003—Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 108-136 added par. (3).

1999—Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 106-65 substituted “55,” for “the following:” and struck out subpars. (A) to (C) which read as follows:

“(A) During fiscal years 1996 and 1997, 75.

“(B) During fiscal year 1998, 55.

“(C) After fiscal year 1998, 35.”

1997—Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 105-85 inserted “, or, for the grades of colonel and Navy captain, 2 percent,” after “1 percent”.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2003 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title V, § 509(b), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1459, provided that: “Paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of section 777 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall not apply with respect to the wearing by an officer of insignia for a grade that was authorized under that section before the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 24, 2003].”

#### TEMPORARY VARIATION OF LIMITATIONS ON NUMBERS OF FROCKED OFFICERS

Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title V, § 503(b), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 294, provided that in the administration of former subsec. (d)(2) of this section, the percent limita-

tion applied under that section for fiscal year 1996 would be 2 percent, rather than 1 percent.

#### § 777a. Wearing of insignia of higher grade before appointment to a grade above major general or rear admiral (frocking): authority; restrictions

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—An officer serving in a grade below the grade of lieutenant general or, in the case of the Navy, vice admiral, who has been selected for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general or general, or, in the case of the Navy, vice admiral or admiral, and an officer serving in the grade of lieutenant general or vice admiral who has been selected for appointment to the grade of general or admiral, may be authorized, under regulations and policies of the Department of Defense and subject to subsection (b), to wear the insignia for that higher grade for a period of up to 14 days before assuming the duties of a position for which the higher grade is authorized. An officer who is so authorized to wear the insignia of a higher grade is said to be “frocked” to that grade.

(b) **RESTRICTIONS.**—An officer may not be authorized to wear the insignia for a grade as described in subsection (a) unless—

(1) the Senate has given its advice and consent to the appointment of the officer to that grade;

(2) the officer has received orders to serve in a position outside the military department of that officer for which that grade is authorized;

(3) the Secretary of Defense (or a civilian officer within the Office of the Secretary of Defense whose appointment was made with the advice and consent of the Senate and to whom the Secretary delegates such approval authority) has given approval for the officer to wear the insignia for that grade before assuming the duties of a position for which that grade is authorized; and

(4) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a written notification of the intent to authorize the officer to wear the insignia for that grade.

(c) **BENEFITS NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS ACCRUING.**—(1) Authority provided to an officer as described in subsection (a) to wear the insignia of a higher grade may not be construed as conferring authority for that officer to—

(A) be paid the rate of pay provided for an officer in that grade having the same number of years of service as that officer; or

(B) assume any legal authority associated with that grade.

(2) The period for which an officer wears the insignia of a higher grade under such authority may not be taken into account for any of the following purposes:

(A) Seniority in that grade.

(B) Time of service in that grade.

(d) **LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF OFFICERS FROCKED.**—The total number of officers who are authorized to wear the insignia for a higher grade under this section shall count against the limitation in section 777(d) of this title on the total number of officers authorized to wear the insignia of a higher grade.

(Added Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title V, § 505(a)(1), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4208.)

**CHAPTER 47—UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE**

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AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title IX, §924(c)(3)(B), Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2832, substituted “United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces” for “Court of Military Appeals” in item for subchapter XII.

1989—Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title XIII, §1304(a)(1), Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1576, added item for subchapter XII.

1983—Pub. L. 98-209, §5(h)(1), Dec. 6, 1983, 97 Stat. 1400, substituted “IX. Post-Trial Procedure and Review of Courts-Martial” for “IX. Review of Courts-Martial”.

1958—Pub. L. 85-861, §33(a)(6), Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1564, substituted 801, 807, 815, 816, 822, 830, 836, 855, 859, 877 and 935 for 1901, 1913, 1929, 1931, 1943, 1959, 1971, 2009, 2017, 2053 and 2169, respectively.

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AMENDMENTS

2013—Pub. L. 113-66, div. A, title XVII, §1701(a)(2), Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 953, added item 806b.

1989—Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title XIII, §1304(a)(2), Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1576, added item 806a.

**§ 801. Article 1. Definitions**

In this chapter:

(1) The term “Judge Advocate General” means, severally, the Judge Advocates General of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and, except when the Coast Guard is operating as a service in the Navy, an official designated to serve as Judge Advocate General of the Coast Guard by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) The Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard when it is operating as a service in the Navy, shall be considered as one armed force.

(3) The term “commanding officer” includes only commissioned officers.

(4) The term “officer in charge” means a member of the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard designated as such by appropriate authority.

(5) The term “superior commissioned officer” means a commissioned officer superior in rank or command.

(6) The term “cadet” means a cadet of the United States Military Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the United States Coast Guard Academy.

(7) The term “midshipman” means a midshipman of the United States Naval Academy and any other midshipman on active duty in the naval service.

(8) The term “military” refers to any or all of the armed forces.

(9) The term “accuser” means a person who signs and swears to charges, any person who directs that charges nominally be signed and sworn to by another, and any other person who has an interest other than an official interest in the prosecution of the accused.

(10) The term “military judge” means an official of a general or special court-martial detailed in accordance with section 826 of this title (article 26).

[(11) Repealed. Pub. L. 109-241, title II, §218(a)(1), July 11, 2006, 120 Stat. 526.]

(12) The term “legal officer” means any commissioned officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard designated to perform legal duties for a command.

(13) The term “judge advocate” means—

(A) an officer of the Judge Advocate General’s Corps of the Army or the Navy;

(B) an officer of the Air Force or the Marine Corps who is designated as a judge advocate; or

(C) a commissioned officer of the Coast Guard designated for special duty (law).

(14) The term “record”, when used in connection with the proceedings of a court-martial, means—

(A) an official written transcript, written summary, or other writing relating to the proceedings; or

(B) an official audiotape, videotape, or similar material from which sound, or sound and visual images, depicting the proceedings may be reproduced.

(15) The term “classified information” means (A) any information or material that has been determined by an official of the United States pursuant to law, an Executive order, or regulation to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national security, and (B) any restricted data, as defined in section 11(y) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014(y)).

(16) The term “national security” means the national defense and foreign relations of the United States.

(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 36; Pub. L. 89-670, §10(g), Oct. 15, 1966, 80 Stat. 948; Pub. L. 90-179, §1(1), (2), Dec. 8, 1967, 81 Stat. 545; Pub. L. 90-632, §2(1), Oct. 24, 1968, 82 Stat. 1335; Pub. L. 98-209, §§2(a), 6(a), Dec. 6, 1983, 97 Stat. 1393, 1400; Pub. L. 100-180, div. A, title XII, §1231(17), Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1161; Pub. L. 100-456, div. A, title XII, §1233(f)(1), Sept. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 2057; Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title XI, §1141(b), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 467; Pub. L. 107-296, title XVII, §1704(b)(2), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2314; Pub. L. 109-241, title II, §218(a), July 11, 2006, 120 Stat. 526; Pub. L. 114-328, div. E, title LI, §5101, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2894.)