

Subsec. (b)(1)(A). Pub. L. 108-136, § 552(2)(A), amended subpar. (A) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (A) read as follows: “In the case of the operation or control of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel in the United States, such limit is the blood alcohol content limit under the law of the State in which the conduct occurred, except as may be provided under paragraph (2) for conduct on a military installation that is in more than one State and subject to the maximum blood alcohol content limit specified in paragraph (3).”

Subsec. (b)(1)(B), (3). Pub. L. 108-136, § 552(2)(B), struck out “maximum” before “blood alcohol content specified” in par. (1)(B) and before “blood alcohol content” in par. (3).

Subsec. (b)(4)(A). Pub. L. 108-136, § 552(2)(C), substituted “amount of alcohol concentration in a person’s blood or breath at which operation or control of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel is prohibited.” for “maximum permissible alcohol concentration in a person’s blood or breath for purposes of operation or control of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel.”

2001—Pub. L. 107-107 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), substituted “in excess of the applicable limit under subsection (b)” for “0.10 grams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or 0.10 grams or more of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as shown by chemical analysis” in par. (2), and added subsec. (b).

1993—Par. (2). Pub. L. 103-160 inserted “or more” after “0.10 grams” in two places.

1992—Pub. L. 102-484 substituted “operation of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel” for “driving” in section catchline and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “Any person subject to this chapter who operates any vehicle while drunk, or in a reckless or wanton manner, or while impaired by a substance described in section 912a(b) of this title (article 112a(b)), shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.”

1986—Pub. L. 99-570 inserted “or while impaired by a substance described in section 912a(b) of this title (article 112a(b)),”.

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.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1993 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title V, § 576(b), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1677, provided that: “The amendments made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall take effect as if included in the amendment to section 911 of title 10, United States Code, made by section 1066(a)(1) of Public Law 102-484 on October 23, 1992.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 102-484 effective Oct. 23, 1992, and applicable with respect to offenses committed on or after that date, see section 1067 of Pub. L. 102-484, set out as a note under section 803 of this title.

§ 914. Art. 114. Endangerment offenses

(a) RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT.—Any person subject to this chapter who engages in conduct that—

- (1) is wrongful and reckless or is wanton; and
- (2) is likely to produce death or grievous bodily harm to another person;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(b) DUELING.—Any person subject to this chapter—

- (1) who fights or promotes, or is concerned in or connives at fighting, a duel; or

(2) who, having knowledge of a challenge sent or about to be sent, fails to report the facts promptly to the proper authority;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(c) FIREARM DISCHARGE, ENDANGERING HUMAN LIFE.—Any person subject to this chapter who, willfully and wrongly, discharges a firearm, under circumstances such as to endanger human life shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(d) CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON.—Any person subject to this chapter who unlawfully carries a dangerous weapon concealed on or about his person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 72; Pub. L. 114-328, div. E, title LX, § 5426, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2948.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

| Revised section | Source (U.S. Code) | Source (Statutes at Large) |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| 914 | 50:708. | May 5, 1950, ch. 169, § 1 (Art. 114), 64 Stat. 139. |

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2016—Pub. L. 114-328 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “Any person subject to this chapter who fights or promotes, or is concerned in or connives at fighting a duel, or who, having knowledge of a challenge sent or about to be sent, fails to report the facts promptly to the proper authority, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.”

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

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§ 915. Art. 115. Communicating threats

(a) COMMUNICATING THREATS GENERALLY.—Any person subject to this chapter who wrongfully communicates a threat to injure the person, property, or reputation of another shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(b) COMMUNICATING THREAT TO USE EXPLOSIVE, ETC.—Any person subject to this chapter who wrongfully communicates a threat to injure the person or property of another by use of (1) an explosive, (2) a weapon of mass destruction, (3) a biological or chemical agent, substance, or weapon, or (4) a hazardous material, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(c) COMMUNICATING FALSE THREAT CONCERNING USE OF EXPLOSIVE, ETC.—Any person subject to this chapter who maliciously communicates a false threat concerning injury to the person or property of another by use of (1) an explosive, (2) a weapon of mass destruction, (3) a biological or chemical agent, substance, or weapon, or (4) a hazardous material, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct. As used in the preceding sentence, the term “false threat” means a threat that, at the time the threat is commu-