

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

# ANNUAL CRIME REPORT

2015



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# DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2015

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Naval Criminal Investigative Service  
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**Naval Criminal Investigative Service**  
**Criminal Data Analysis Division**  
**Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA 22134**

# FOREWORD

Reducing crime continues to be a top priority of the Department of the Navy (DON) and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). The concept of collecting crime statistics and using them to explore the complexion and scope of the DON's crimes serves to provide DON senior leadership insight into six major investigative areas that impact DON assets worldwide. This offense-based report is modeled after the Department of Justice - Federal Bureau of Investigation's annual publication of Crime in the United States. Although differing demographics preclude an exact replica of that report, the DON ACR provides a general overview of crime within DON populations using similar offense parameters.

This is the twelfth DON ACR produced by the NCIS Criminal Data Analysis Division under the guidance of the Criminal Investigations Directorate. As with the previous editions, the CY 2015 DON ACR is developed from data extracted from the Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center (CLEOC), the repository for DON Law enforcement investigative information. The ACR is divided into three major sections. It is recommended the Executive Summary, the Methodology, and DON sections are read first as they highlight the overall DON offenses in the six investigative areas and how the data is captured. Subsequent sections focus on the U.S. Navy (USN) and U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) separately, providing comparisons between Commander, Naval Installation Command regions and Marine Corps Installation regions, respectively. This year's publication also includes highlights of outcomes to several criminal investigations impacting the USN and USMC during CY 2015.

As law enforcement reporting within the DON continues to evolve, refinement of the methods for data collection, analysis, and presentation continue to enhance NCIS's ability to carry out the critical assignment of compiling and analyzing pertinent crime statistics.



J. A. Hogan

Executive Assistant Director for

Criminal Investigations & Operations

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) continues to proactively and aggressively confront criminal threats to the Department of the Navy (DON). The *Annual Crime Report (ACR)* examines criminal threats to the Department and enables DON law enforcement entities to focus crime reduction strategies consistent with the most salient threats to DON. This ACR looks at six offense categories: Death, Adult Sexual Assault, Child Sexual Abuse, Narcotics, Procurement Fraud, and Property Crime.

**Key Findings**

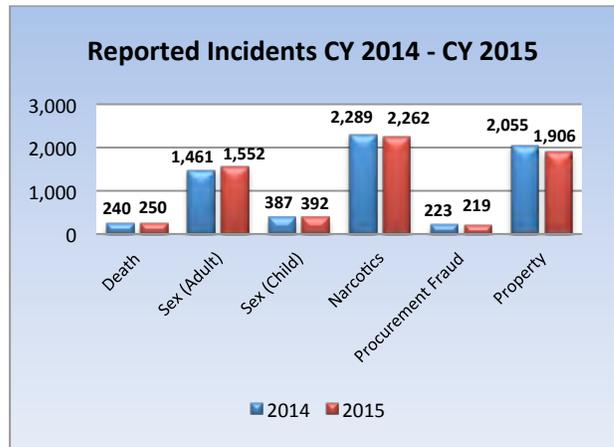
- The overall number of criminal offenses reported in the DON decreased 1 percent from CY 2014 to CY 2015. Increases were noted in Death, Adult Sexual Assault, and Child Sexual Abuse, while incidents of Narcotics, Procurement Fraud, and Property Crime decreased.
- Deaths reported in CY 2015 increased by 4 percent from the number reported in CY 2014; reported accidental deaths increased 17 percent, followed by suicide deaths at 3 percent, with a 16 percent increase in homicides.<sup>1</sup>
- Adult Sexual Assault reporting within the DON increased 6 percent from CY 2014 to CY 2015; incidents involving *Sexual Assault* had the largest increase in reporting.
- Child Sexual Abuse incidents increased 1 percent from CY 2014 to CY 2015. Incidents of Child Sexual Abuse involving a contact offense decreased by 13 percent, while incidents involving Internet Contact offenses increased by 42 percent for the same time period.

<sup>1</sup> The increase in homicide deaths was due in part to the shooting at the Chattanooga, Tennessee recruiting station.

- The most prevalent drug of choice in both Distribution offenses and Use/Possession offenses was Marijuana in CY 2015; no change from CY 2014. There were 225 subjects who abused more than one type of drug and 35 subjects who distributed more than one type of drug.
- Procurement fraud offenses decreased 2 percent from CY 2014 to CY 2015. The most commonly reported procurement fraud incidents were product substitution, acts of corruption and contractor misconduct.
- Property crime made up approximately 29 percent of the DON offenses reported. The most prevalent estimated loss value to the government was found in stolen Military Gear, Vehicle/Parts/Tools, and Construction Materials.

**Crime Volume**

In CY 2015, a total of 6,581 incidents were reported for the following six investigative areas. Narcotics and property crime incidents accounted for 63 percent of the total number reported within the DON. Below is a snapshot depicting a two-year comparison of reported incidents within the DON.



## METHODOLOGY

This ACR provides an overview of DON criminal offenses reported from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. Six major offense categories are examined: death, adult sex crime, child sexual abuse, narcotics crime, procurement fraud, and property crime. Specific crimes within each area are also examined, with the findings reported in detail. The ACR addresses these six offense categories because of their potential to impact the quality of life, operational readiness, and war fighting capabilities of the DON, even though other offenses are also investigated by DON law enforcement.

Navy Security Forces, Marine Corps Provost Marshal's Office, Marine Corps Criminal Investigative Division, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) are the reporting and investigative entities within the DON. On January 1, 2004, all DON investigative entities began submitting data into the Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center (CLEOC). This system serves as the central repository for criminal offense data for the entire DON. Data is entered into CLEOC by DON law enforcement entities located within the continental U.S. (CONUS) and outside the continental U.S. (OCONUS). For the purposes of this report, each reporting office is assigned to a specific Commander, Navy Installation Command region or Marine Corps Installation region, respectively. It is important to note the information in this report may not be all inclusive due to IT infrastructure challenges and other issues which may impede and/or prevent some DON law enforcement entities from contributing to CLEOC.<sup>2</sup>

Due to limitations in data collection and reporting, several factors should be considered when using CLEOC data. For instance, offense

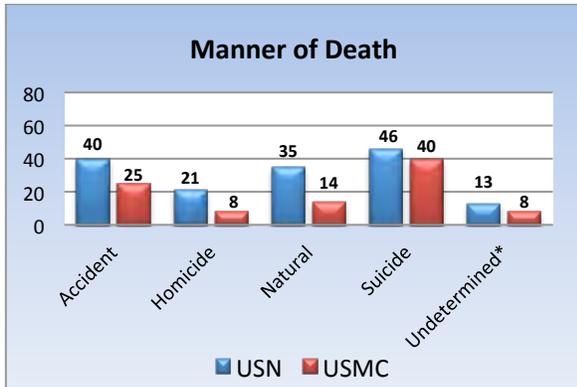
information may be missing or incomplete at the time of this report or may remain unknown despite vigorous investigative efforts. Also, information may be undisclosed due to a number of reasons, including but not limited to: victim participation, limited assistance with local law enforcement agencies, and state laws that prevent disclosure of certain information. The following sections further delve into the six investigative areas by highlighting the entire DON, followed by the offenses specific to the Navy, and finally the offenses specific to the Marine Corps.

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<sup>2</sup> USN law enforcement reporting into CLEOC is not all inclusive and may not represent the total number of offenses occurring within the USN branch of the DON.

**DEATH**

In CY 2015, 250 deaths were reported in the DON; a 4 percent increase from CY 2014. Included in this number are varying combinations of subjects and victims who are active duty military, activated reservists, and civilians with a DON nexus. Below is a breakdown of the different manners of death within the DON.



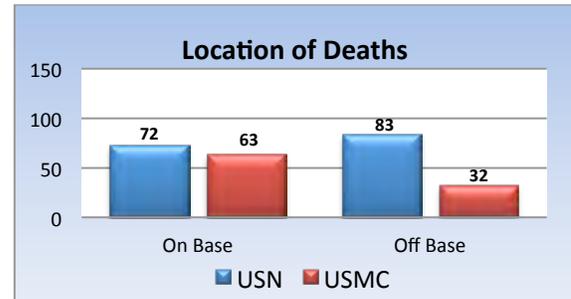
\* Cases pending Medical Examiner's determination

- All manners of death were greater in the USN than in the USMC, with natural and accident deaths being the largest difference between the two branches. This is not unusual considering the difference in service populations.
- Of the 65 accidental deaths, 21 were caused by motorized conveyance.
- Domestic-related<sup>3</sup> deaths comprised 84 percent of overall death incidents within the DON, which included 46 percent of the homicides and 17 percent of the suicides. Interpersonal discord (i.e., arguments, divorce, etc.) often preceded domestic-related suicides.
- The USN had 2 cases involving murder-suicide.

<sup>3</sup> Includes homicide deaths where the victim was related to the suspect, as well as suicide deaths in which the evidence revealed the victim's death was due to domestic-related issues.

**Location**

- Over half of all deaths occurred on-base
- 93 percent of total DON homicides were committed off base and 68 percent of these involved civilian subjects.



The table below represents the causes of death for victims who were active duty military and civilians/military dependents.

**Cause of Death**

| Homicide     |      |     |     |
|--------------|------|-----|-----|
|              | USMC | USN | DON |
| Gunshot      | 4    | 16  | 20  |
| Blunt Force  | 4    | 2   | 6   |
| Stabbing     | 0    | 2   | 2   |
| Unknown      | 0    | 1   | 1   |
| Suicide      |      |     |     |
| Gunshot      | 18   | 27  | 45  |
| Hanging      | 17   | 13  | 30  |
| Drug         | 0    | 1   | 1   |
| Drowning     | 0    | 1   | 1   |
| Blunt Force  | 3    | 1   | 4   |
| Asphyxiation | 0    | 2   | 2   |
| Stabbing     | 0    | 1   | 1   |
| Unknown      | 2    | 0   | 2   |
| Accidental   |      |     |     |
| Blunt Force  | 19   | 16  | 35  |
| Asphyxiation | 2    | 2   | 4   |
| Heat Stroke  | 1    | 0   | 1   |
| Drug         | 2    | 13  | 15  |
| Other        | 1    | 1   | 2   |
| Drowning     | 0    | 4   | 4   |
| Unknown      | 0    | 4   | 4   |

Fifteen deaths in the USN and 2 deaths in the USMC were drug-related. Prescription drugs and heroin accounted for approximately 53 percent and 35 percent of drug-related deaths in CY 2015, respectively.

**ADULT SEX CRIME**

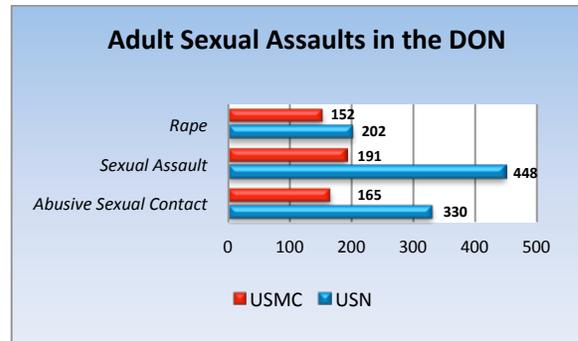
In CY 2015, 1,552 unrestricted adult sexual assault offenses were reported in the DON; an increase of 6% from CY 2014. Included were subjects and victims who are active duty military, activated reservists, and civilians with a DON nexus. Below is a quick reference of the UCMJ Article 120 offenses described in this section.

A Sexual Act or Sexual Contact with the intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, or degrade any person or to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person

- Sexual Act** – Penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth by the penis or any body part or any object
- **Rape** - Use of force to restrain or compel submission, or cause or threaten grievous bodily harm, or drug or otherwise render unconscious
  - **Sexual Assault** - Use of fraud, fear, or the victim’s inability to consent due to sleep, intoxication, or physical/mental defect

- Sexual Contact** – Touching or causing another to touch the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, buttocks, or any other body part
- **Aggravated Sexual Contact** - Use of force to restrain or compel submission, or cause or threaten grievous bodily harm, or drug or otherwise render unconscious
  - **Abusive Sexual Contact** - Use of fraud, fear, or the victim’s incapibility to consent due to sleep, intoxication, or physical/mental defect

Because of the disparity in service populations, it is expected the USN would experience more criminal incidents than the USMC. The following graph reflects the number of *Rape*, *Sexual Assault*, and *Abusive Sexual Contact* incidents in both services during CY 2015.



The adult sexual assaults most frequently reported were *Rape*, *Sexual Assault*, and *Abusive Sexual Contact*, which accounted for 96 percent of all DON adult sex crimes. Aggravated Sexual Contact, Attempts, Wrongful Sexual Contact, Sodomy, and Indecent Assault comprised the remaining 4 percent of the offenses reported.

**Relationship & Adult Sexual Assault Trends**

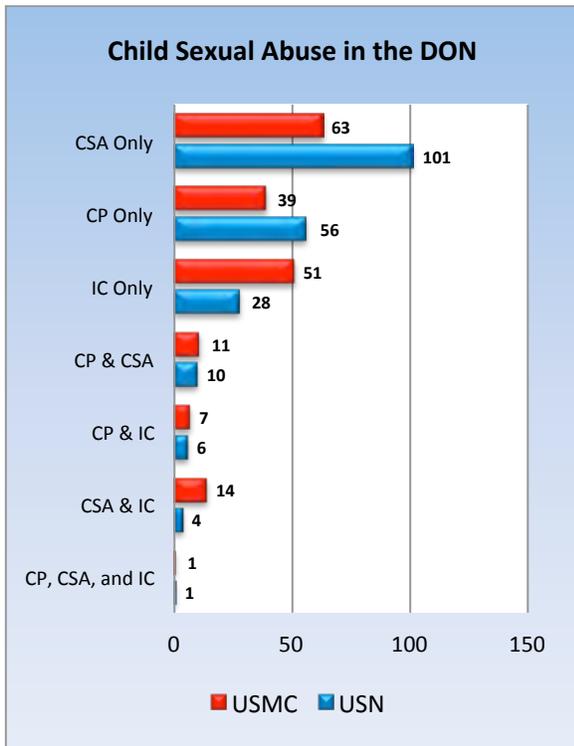
Most adult sexual assaults in the USN were committed by friends and acquaintances of the victim. Likewise, the subjects of most *Rapes* and *Sexual Assaults* in the USMC were friends or acquaintances, yet the offenders of *Abusive Sexual Contact* were more likely a co-worker.

| Most Frequently Reported Relationship Types <sup>4</sup> |             |                       |                            |                               |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | <i>Rape</i> | <i>Sexual Assault</i> | <i>Agg. Sexual Contact</i> | <i>Abusive Sexual Contact</i> |
| <b>USN</b>   |             |                       |                            |                               |
| Friend/Acquaintance                                      | 69 (38%)    | 156 (36%)             | 6 (35%)                    | 116 (37%)                     |
| Co-Worker  | 30 (17%)    | 125 (29%)             | 8 (47%)                    | 140 (45%)                     |
| Spouse   | 34 (19%)    | 28 (7%)               | 0                          | 3 (1%)                        |
| Stranger   | 21 (12%)    | 32 (7%)               | 3 (18%)                    | 23 (7%)                       |
| Undisclosed  | 27 (15%)    | 87 (20%)              | 0                          | 32 (10%)                      |
| <b>USMC</b>  |             |                       |                            |                               |
| Friend/Acquaintance                                      | 49 (33%)    | 37 (20%)              | 4 (17%)                    | 22 (14%)                      |
| Co-Worker  | 37 (25%)    | 73 (40%)              | 15 (63%)                   | 97 (60%)                      |
| Spouse   | 31 (21%)    | 20 (11%)              | 1 (4%)                     | 6 (4%)                        |
| Stranger   | 9 (6%)      | 14 (8%)               | 0                          | 10 (6%)                       |
| Undisclosed  | 21 (14%)    | 38 (21%)              | 4 (17%)                    | 27 (17%)                      |

<sup>4</sup> Less frequently reported relationship types not depicted in the chart above include, but are not limited to: family member, neighbor, caregiver, roommate, etc.

**CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

In CY 2015, 392 incidents of Child Sexual Abuse<sup>5</sup> were reported in the DON; an increase of 1 percent from CY 2014. Included were varying combinations of subjects and victims who were active duty military, activated reservists, and civilians with a DON nexus. Incidents of contact sexual abuse (CSA), child pornography (CP), internet contact (IC), and child prostitution (P) are included in the Child Sexual Abuse category.

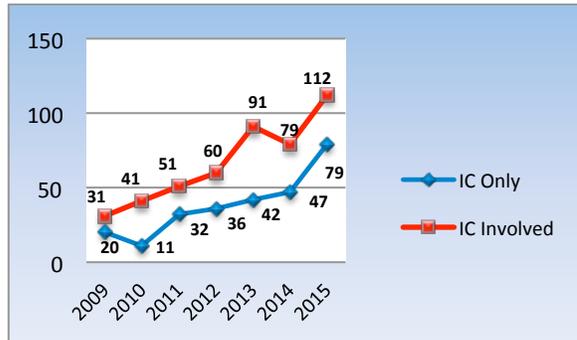


**Noteworthy Changes from CY 2014 to CY 2015**

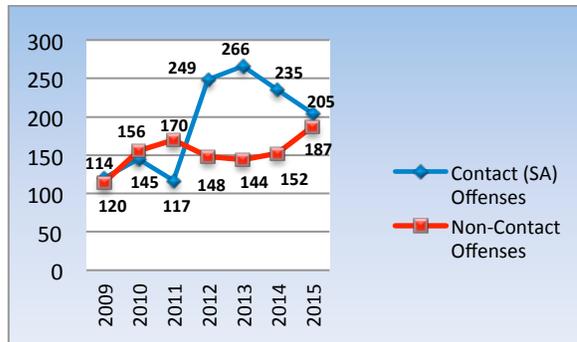
- Internet Contact Offenses increased by 42 percent (CY 2014=79; CY 2015=112).
- Incidents of combined CSA and CP greatly increased from 7 cases in CY 2014 to 21 in CY 2015.
- Contact offenses decreased for the second consecutive year (decrease of 13 percent from CY 2014 (235) to CY 2015 (205)).

<sup>5</sup> Total incident counts are based on victim count.

- There were no instances of child prostitution reported in CY 2015.
- Incidents involving non-contact offenses increased by 23 percent (CY 2014=152; CY 2015=187).



Note: The "IC Involved" category includes incidents where another sexual assault offense occurred along with the reported internet contact offense.



**Relationship & Proximity**

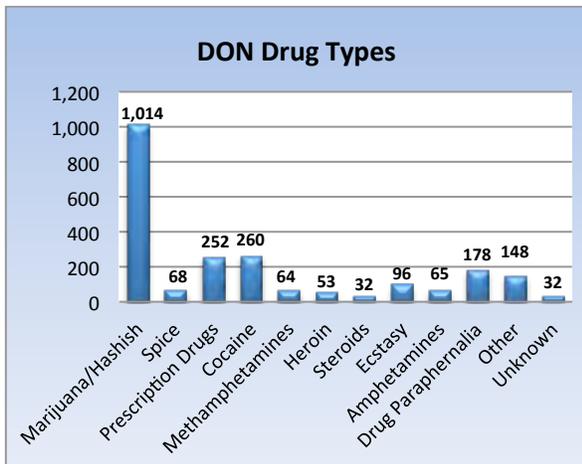
- The victim knew the subject prior to the offense in a higher percentage of USN cases than in USMC cases.
- Considerably more victims lived with subjects in USN cases than in USMC cases.

|   | USMC     | USN      |
|---|----------|----------|
| Number of Cases involving contact offenses  | 89       | 116      |
| <b>Relationship</b>   |          |          |
| Subject previously known to Victim (may or may not have resided together at the time of the incident) | 53 (56%) | 82 (71%) |
| <b>Proximity</b>  |          |          |
| Victim and Subject Reside in Same Residence   | 25 (28%) | 61 (53%) |

**NARCOTICS**

In CY 2015, 1,880 subjects were involved in 2,262 narcotics offenses reported in the DON. This was a one percent decrease in incidents from CY 2014. The subjects involved in these offenses included DON active duty and reserve personnel, dependents, and civilians with a DON nexus. Those implicated were involved in the use, possession and/or distribution of illegal narcotics aboard military facilities and/or at off-base locations.

The following graph depicts the overall numbers and associated drug types for the combined Use/Possession and Distribution categories.<sup>6</sup> It is important to note that more than one drug type may have been used, possessed and/or distributed by a single subject.

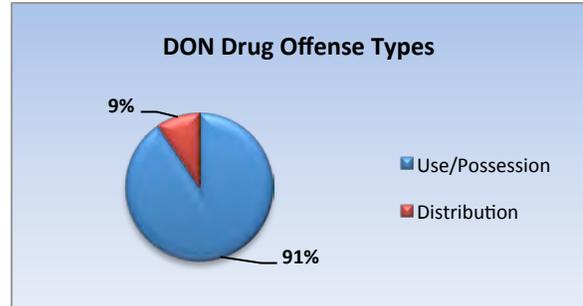


Compared to CY 2014, the number of offenses involving Marijuana, Spice, Prescription Drugs, Heroin, Methamphetamines, and Steroids decreased, while offenses involving Cocaine, Ecstasy, and Amphetamines increased during CY 2015.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Drug Paraphernalia was included in this year's data due to a noticeable increase throughout the year.

<sup>7</sup> The "Other" category includes LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mushrooms, Salvia Divinorum, Human Growth Hormones and other synthetic or over-the-counter drugs. The "Unknown" category is the result of the reporting official not providing sufficient identifying information about the narcotic(s) involved in the incident.

As illustrated in the following graph, the majority of drug related subjects were involved in Use and/or Possession. This category included 1,702 of the overall 1,880 subjects.



- The most prevalent drug for CY 2015 in both Use/Possession and Distribution offenses was Marijuana.
  - 225 subjects abused multiple drug types.
  - 35 subjects distributed more than one drug type.
  - The typical distributor preferred to conduct transactions in the privacy of their barracks or residence.

The following table delineates the drug types by affected service branches for CY 2014 and CY 2015.<sup>8</sup>

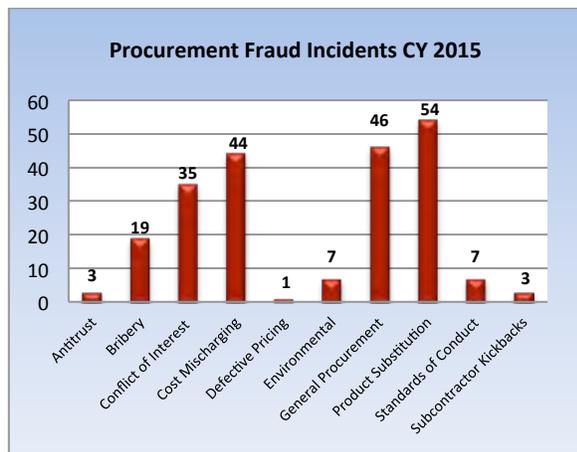
| USN/USMC Drug Types |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Drug Type           | 2014 |      | 2015 |      |
|                     | USN  | USMC | USN  | USMC |
| Marijuana/Hashish   | 380  | 689  | 483  | 531  |
| Spice               | 79   | 88   | 33   | 35   |
| Prescription Drugs  | 108  | 244  | 104  | 148  |
| Cocaine             | 92   | 120  | 127  | 133  |
| Ecstasy             | 20   | 62   | 45   | 51   |
| Methamphetamines    | 33   | 36   | 24   | 40   |
| Steroids            | 12   | 43   | 4    | 28   |
| Heroin              | 36   | 41   | 40   | 13   |
| Amphetamines        | 16   | 29   | 24   | 41   |
| Other               | 50   | 111  | 60   | 88   |

<sup>8</sup> Data in this table is not all inclusive of USN-related reports; USN law enforcement does not fully utilize CLEOC reporting. This also does not include Unknowns and Drug Paraphernalia.

**PROCUREMENT FRAUD**

Procurement fraud involves criminal activity related to the acquisition process, the award and execution of contracts, and quality or country of origin of the products received. Five percent of the Department of Navy’s (DON) budget is estimated to be lost through fraud and corruption each year. Investigations initiated focus on the safety of DON assets, corruption within the DON, and contractor misconduct, by further delving into areas such as product substitution, bribery, conflict of interest, standards of conduct, antitrust, cost mischarging, defective pricing, subcontractor kickbacks, and environmental crimes.

In CY 2015, 219 procurement fraud incidents were reported in the DON, a 2 percent decrease from CY 2014. Procurement fraud has a significant impact on DON resources and operational capability. The following graph provides a closer look at procurement fraud investigations within the DON in CY 2015.



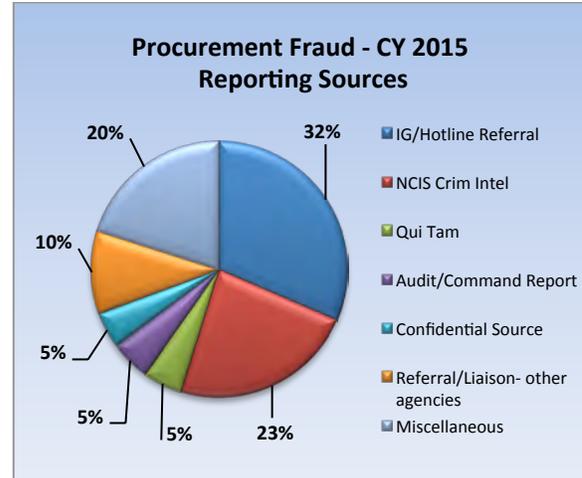
The most commonly investigated procurement fraud incidents in CY 2015, comprising 76 percent of the total reported, involved product substitution, acts of corruption and contractor misconduct.

- Product substitution, which impacts safety concerns within the DON,

comprised 25 percent of procurement fraud incidents investigated.

- Corruption involving bribery, conflict of interest and standards of conduct violations comprised 28 percent of the total number of investigations.
- Contractor misconduct incidents involving antitrust, cost mischarging, defective pricing and subcontractor kickbacks comprised 23 percent of the total incidents reported.
- 75 percent of these incidents affected the USN, while the remaining 25 percent affected the USMC.
- Individuals identified in procurement fraud incidents were primarily civilian contractors or government employees ranging in age from 41-60 years old.

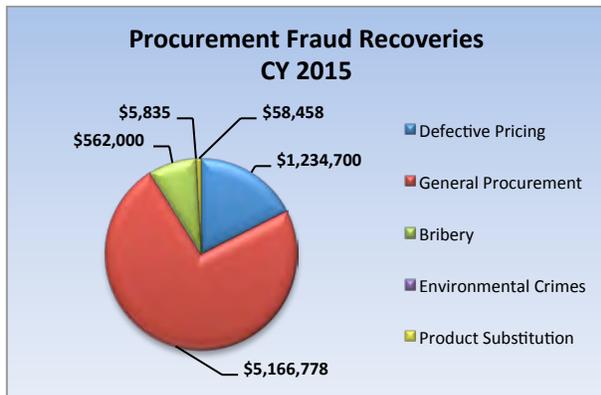
A review of reporting sources disclosed investigations into incidents of procurement fraud were most frequently initiated as a result of tips received from various hotlines.



- Product substitution cases were primarily initiated from NCIS criminal intelligence, referral/liaison with other agencies, and IG/Hotline referrals.
- The majority of corruption-related incidents were initiated from Inspector General (IG)/Hotline referrals, as well as NCIS criminal intelligence or other NCIS investigations.

Procurement fraud recovery amounts, which include funds collected through civil settlements, court ordered restitutions and forfeitures, yielded a total of \$7,027,771 in CY 2015.

The following chart provides a breakdown, by case category, of all procurement fraud recoveries in CY 2015.



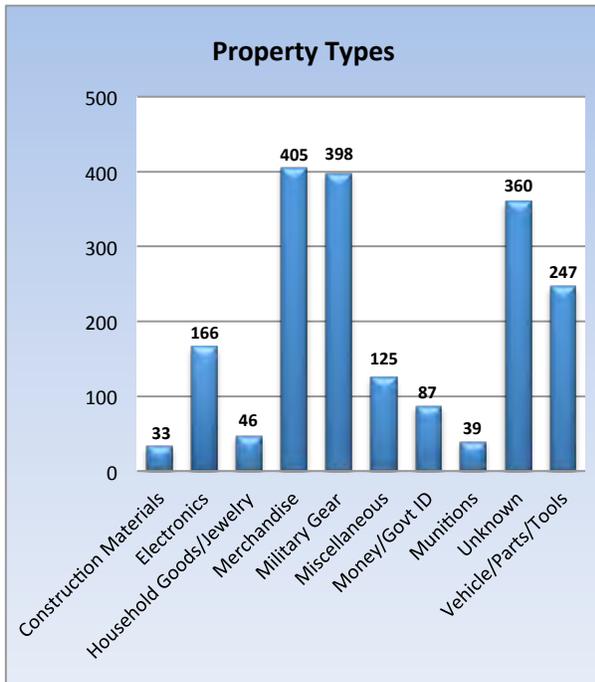
- Nearly all of the \$562,000 recovered from bribery prosecutions during CY 2015 corresponded to a single investigation that involved a scheme perpetrated by several subjects who paid bribes in exchange for government business.
- 81 percent of the \$5,166,778 recovered during CY 2015 through the prosecution of general procurement fraud<sup>9</sup> was attributed to an investigation involving conspiracy, theft or embezzlement from an employee benefit plan, bank fraud, money laundering and attempt to evade or defeat taxes.

<sup>9</sup> General procurement fraud pertains to criminal irregularities in connection with the procurement, administration, or disposition of U.S. Government property or services not otherwise defined in other procurement fraud areas reported herein.

**PROPERTY**

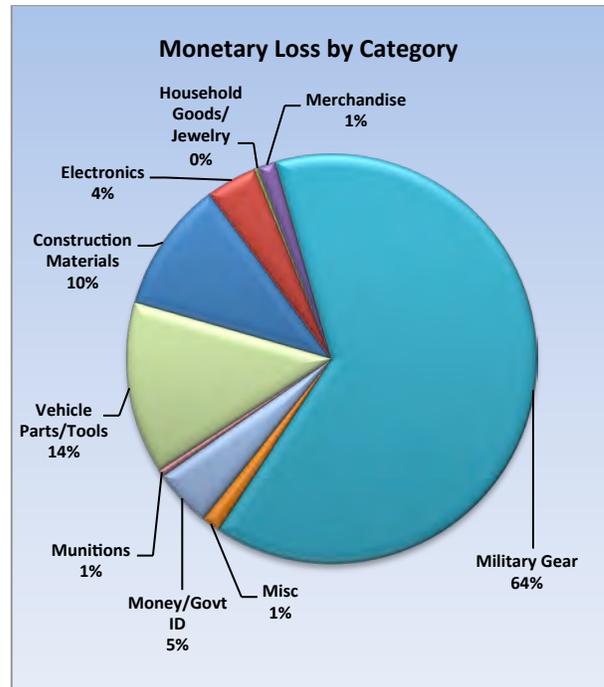
In CY 2015, 1,906 incidents of larceny of government property were reported in the DON, a 7 percent decrease from CY 2014. The subjects involved in these offenses included Department of Defense (DoD) active duty and reserve personnel, their dependents, and civilians with and without a DON nexus. For those cases where loss value was reported, the estimated property loss to the U.S. Government was approximately \$12,367,325.

The property stolen was grouped into the categories depicted in the following graph. For example, the munitions category includes items such as stolen weapons, ammunition, and other various types of ordnance. The property types in the "Unknown" category are the result of the reporting official providing insufficient identifying information about the property.<sup>10</sup>



<sup>10</sup> This category is primarily attributed to lack of specifics provided by USN and USMC law enforcement reporting within CLEOC.

The following chart illustrates the percentage of monetary loss in each category, with the "Unknown" category excluded.<sup>11</sup>



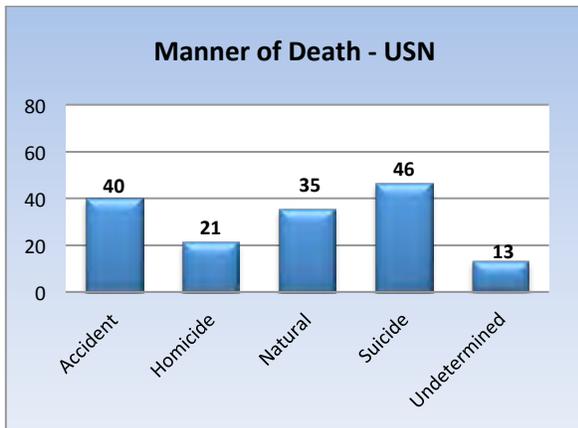
- The greatest loss occurred from the theft of Military Gear, Vehicle/Parts/Tools and Construction Materials.
  - The Military Gear category was primarily comprised of Consolidated Issue Facility (CIF) gear.
  - The most costly Vehicle/Parts/Tool items stolen were a welder, an off-road vehicle, and a jack assembly.
  - Construction Materials stolen included scrap metal, cabling and copper wire.

<sup>11</sup> Despite identification of property types within many of the investigations, estimated loss value for the DON is less than actual loss value due to lack of reporting within CLEOC.



**DEATH**

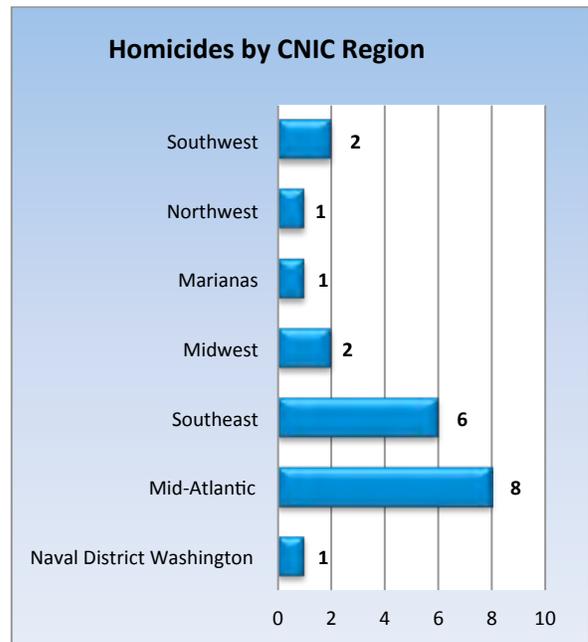
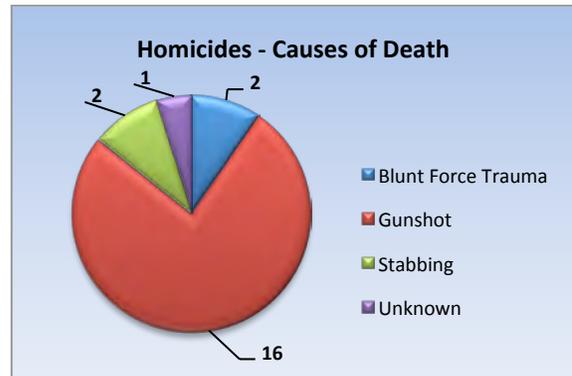
In CY 2015, a total of 250 deaths<sup>12</sup> were reported by DON Law enforcement agencies worldwide, with 155 of these deaths affecting the USN. As with past reporting years, this total does not include combat-related deaths. Below is a breakdown of all manners of death for CY 2015 for the USN.



Although all death incidents have a lasting impact on the USN and unit readiness, this section will highlight the homicide, suicide, and accidental deaths reported in CY 2015.

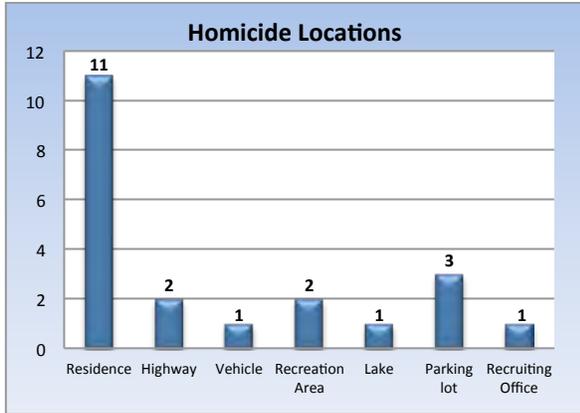
**Homicide**

- Homicides more than doubled from 10 in CY 2014 to 21 in CY 2015.
- 76 percent of the homicide deaths resulted from gunshot wounds.
- 9 percent of the homicide deaths resulted from blunt force trauma.
- Edged weapons were used to stab victims in 10 percent of the homicide deaths.
- 52 percent of the homicides were domestic in nature; 2 were murder-suicides.



- The graph above identifies the Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) regions in which the 21 homicides occurred.
- The CNIC Mid-Atlantic region reported the highest number of homicides, all committed in Virginia’s Tidewater area.
- No USN homicides involved forward deployed personnel.

<sup>12</sup> Deaths are tallied by a victim count vice an investigative case count.



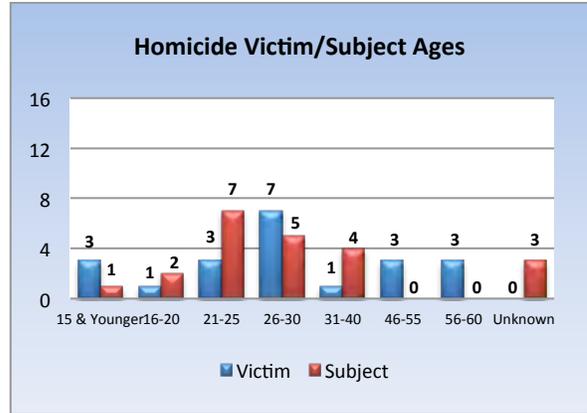
- All 21 homicides occurred at off-base locations.

**Homicide Victim/Subject Characteristics**

|                    | Victim | Subject <sup>13</sup> |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Male               | 13     | 16                    |
| Female             | 8      | 3                     |
| Active Duty USN    | 7      | 7                     |
| DoD Civilian       | 1      | 0                     |
| Non-DoD Civilian   | 7      | 10                    |
| Military Dependent | 5      | 2                     |
| Reservist          | 1      | 0                     |
| Unknown            | 0      | 3                     |

- Of the female victims, 4 were military dependents, 1 was a DoD civilian, 2 were non-DoD civilians and 1 was active duty.
- 11 homicides affecting the USN were domestic in nature, of which 3 involved dependent infants.
- Both of the murder-suicides involved active duty USN males who murdered family members with a firearm.
- The shootings at Naval Operations Support Center Chattanooga included the homicide of 1 active duty USN victim and 1 non-DoD civilian subject.

<sup>13</sup> Two subjects reported in the Homicide section are also counted as victims in the Suicide section due to involvement in a murder-suicide. Three subjects are unknown.

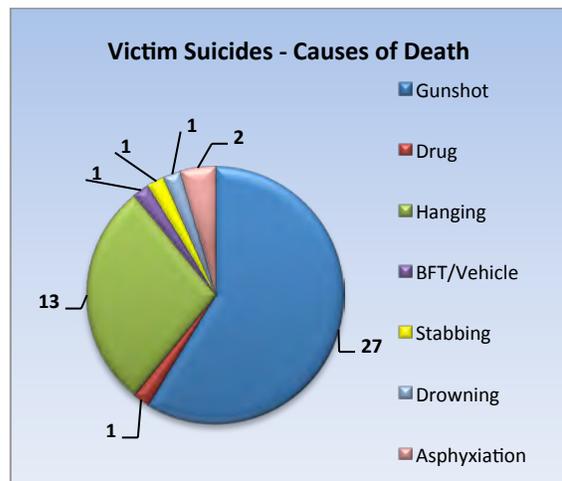


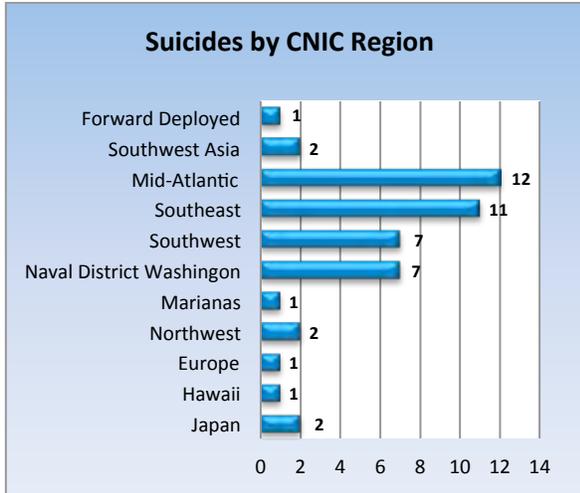
- 68 percent of the homicide subjects were 30 and younger.
- 55 percent of the homicide subjects were between the ages of 21-30.
- 67 percent of the homicide victims were 30 and younger.

**Suicide**

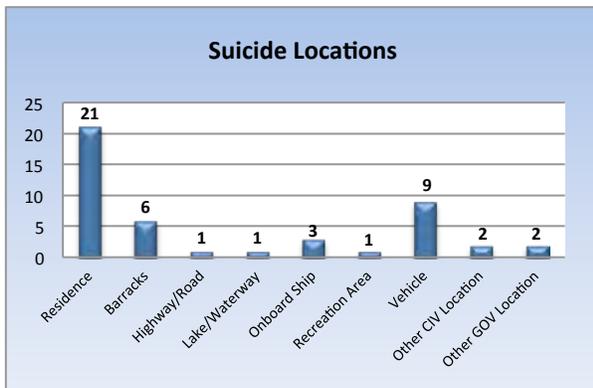
Suicide death was the most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2015 with 46 suicides occurring within the USN, a decrease of 16 percent from CY 2014. This accounted for 30 percent of all deaths within the USN.

- The 2 most common causes of death in USN suicides were gunshot wounds and hanging.

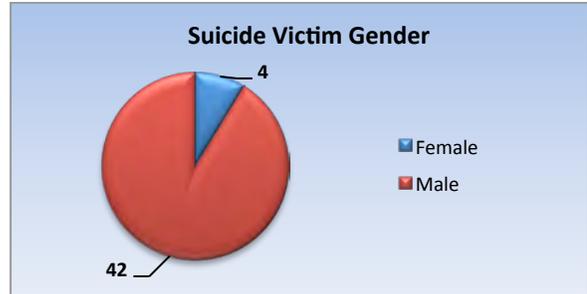




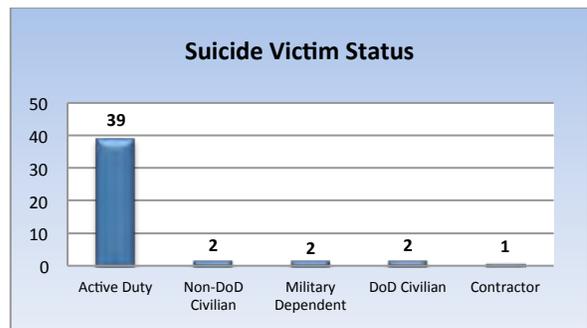
- The CNIC Mid-Atlantic region reported the highest number of suicides, followed by the Southeast.
- 7 suicides each were reported in the Naval District Washington and Southwest CNIC regions.
- Installations in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia, experienced the most suicide deaths followed by Patuxent River, Maryland.
- Installations in San Diego, California and Charleston, South Carolina each reported 3 suicides.



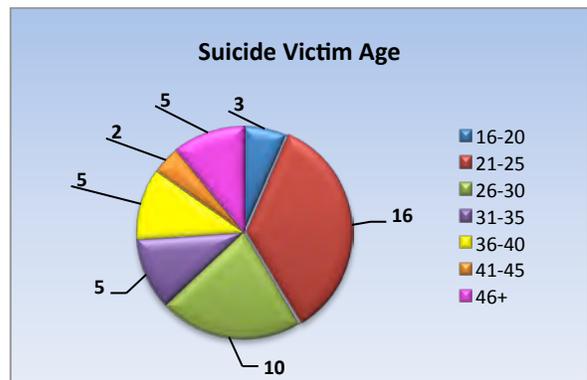
- 54 percent of suicides occurred off base.
- 46 percent of suicides occurred in a residence.



- 91 percent of suicide victims were male.
- The predominant causes of the male suicides were gunshot wounds and hanging.
- The specific causes of the 4 female suicides were gunshot wound (2), drowning (1), and hanging (1).



- 83 percent of suicide victims were active duty USN members.
- 12 suicides affecting the USN involved domestic issues such as arguments and relationship break-ups.



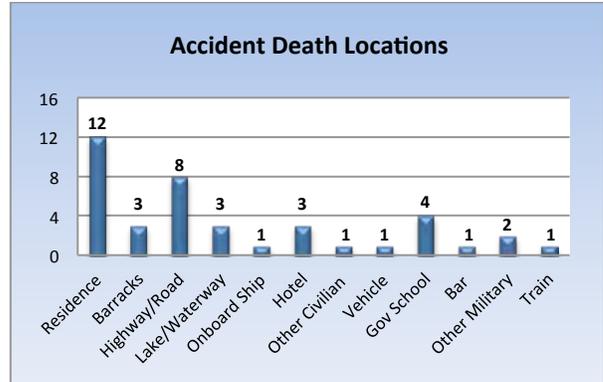
- 57 percent of suicide victims were between the ages of 21 and 30 years.

**Accidental Death**

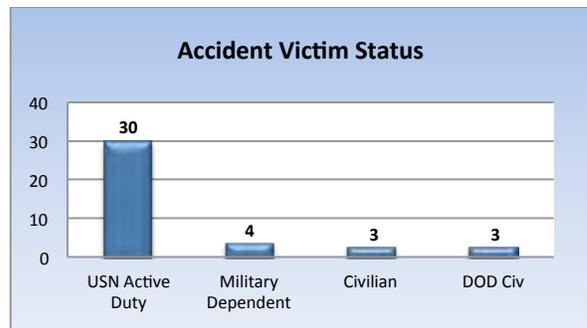
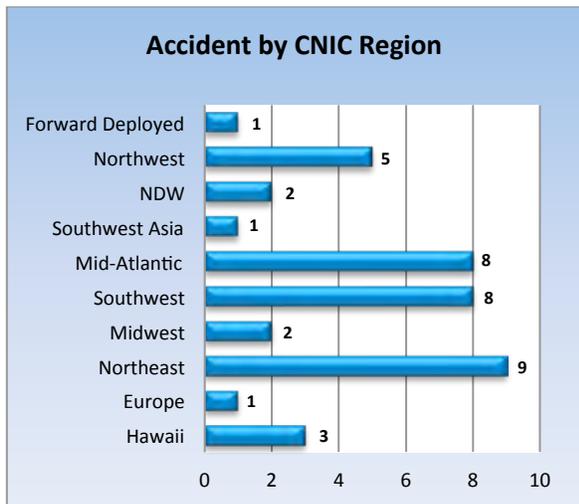
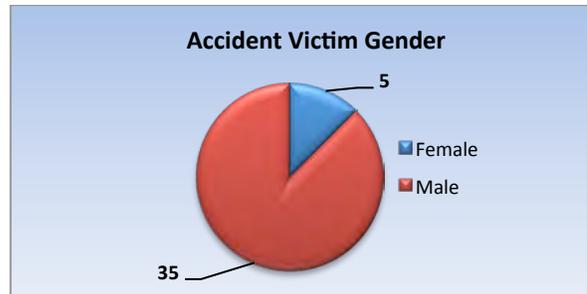
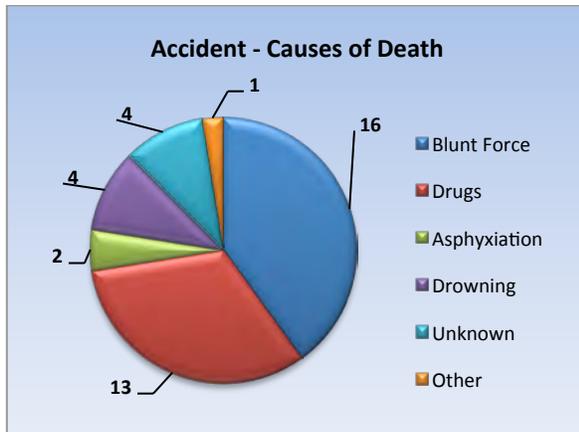
Accidental deaths were the second most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2015, with 40 occurring within USN, a 3 percent increase from CY 2014. These deaths also accounted for 26 percent of all deaths within the USN.

- The 2 most common causes of accidental death were blunt force trauma and drug-induced.
- Of the 16 blunt force trauma deaths, 11 involved vehicles. 9 victims were active duty members and 2 were DOD civilians.
- 13 of the accidental deaths resulted from drug use, predominately prescription drugs or heroin use.

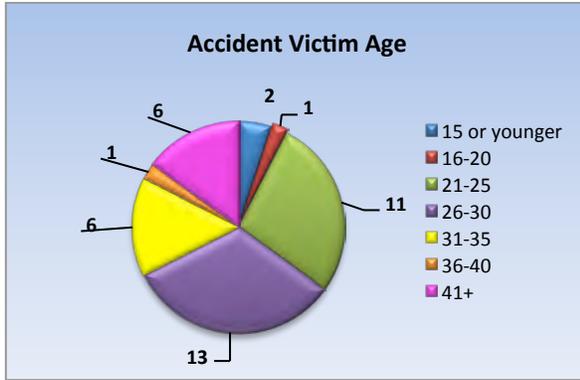
- The CNIC Northeast region reported the highest number of accidental deaths, followed by the Mid-Atlantic and Southwest CNIC regions.



- 58 percent of accidental deaths occurred off base.



- 75 percent of victims were active duty USN members.
- 88 percent of the victims were male.



- 60 percent of accidental death victims were between the ages of 21 and 30.

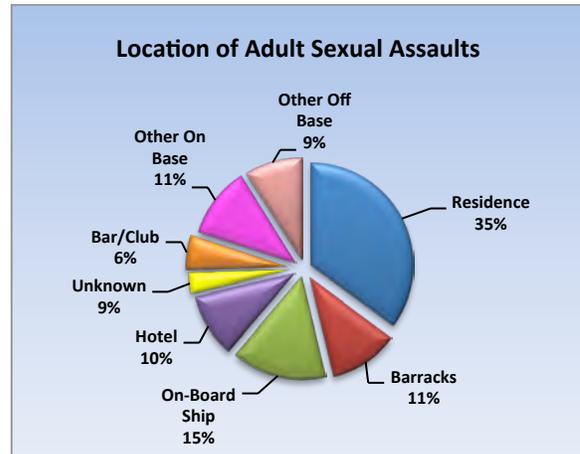
**ADULT SEX CRIME**

In CY 2015, 1,552 adult sexual assault incidents were reported in the DON, with 1,004<sup>14</sup> of these reports affecting the USN. This is a 6 percent increase from CY 2014.

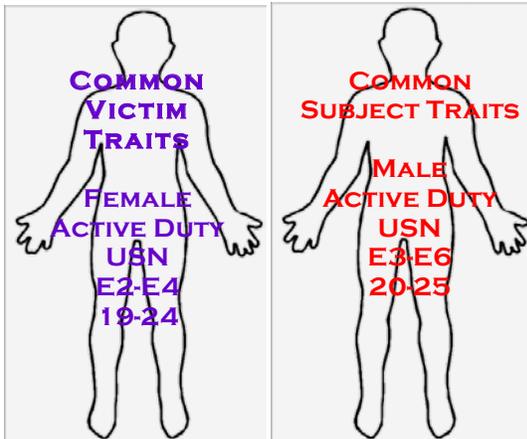
**2015 USN Quick Facts**

- 1,055 Subjects; 1,052 Victims.
- 47 percent on base and 50 percent off base, with the remaining in unknown locations.
- 66 percent involved Sexual Acts (penetration).
- 47 percent were Navy on Navy assaults.
- 7 percent involved Spousal relationships.
- 26 percent of victims reported the incident within 72 hours, up from 21 percent in CY 2014.
- The Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Mid-Atlantic region had the most incidents (28%).

- Incidents at residences and hotels primarily occurred off base.
- Assaults involving sexual acts were more likely to occur at residences, barracks, or hotels.
- Incidents of sexual contact were more likely to occur aboard ships.



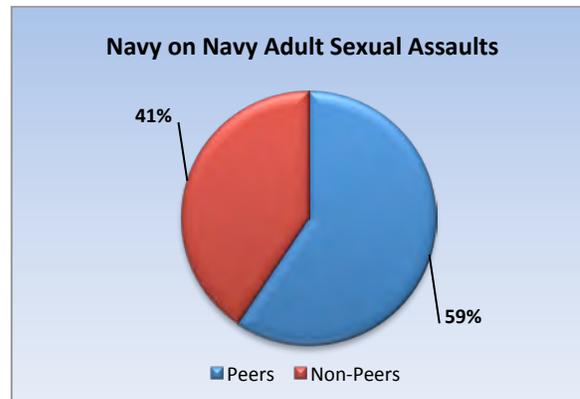
**USN Adult Sexual Assault Demographics**



**Frequent Location of Adult Sexual Assaults: Residences, Barracks, Hotels, & Ships**

- 71 percent of the total incidents of adult sexual assault occurred in a residence, the barracks, a hotel, or aboard a ship.

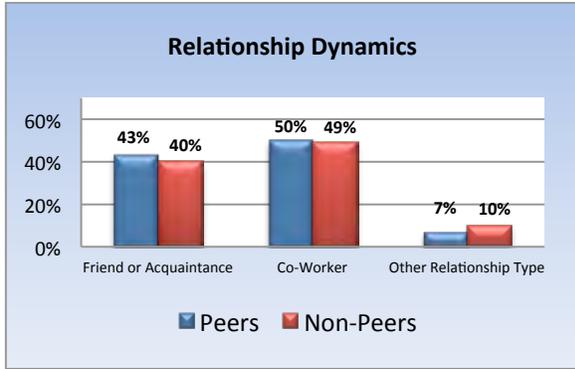
**Navy on Navy Sexual Assault Trends**



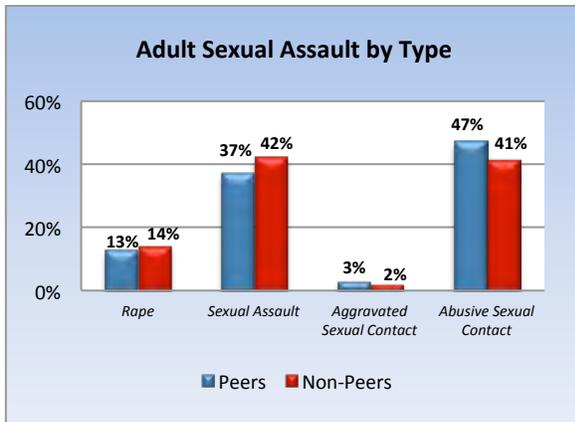
- 59 percent of Navy on Navy adult sexual assaults occurred among peers.<sup>15</sup>
- 41 percent of Navy on Navy adult sexual assaults occurred among non-peers.

<sup>14</sup> Included in the total are five delayed reports of pre-2012 incidents. These five reports were excluded when the offense specifications were itemized.

<sup>15</sup> Peer groups were established as Junior Enlisted (E1-E3), Non-Commissioned Officers (E4-E6), Senior Non-Commissioned Officers (E7-E9), Midshipmen, and Officers.



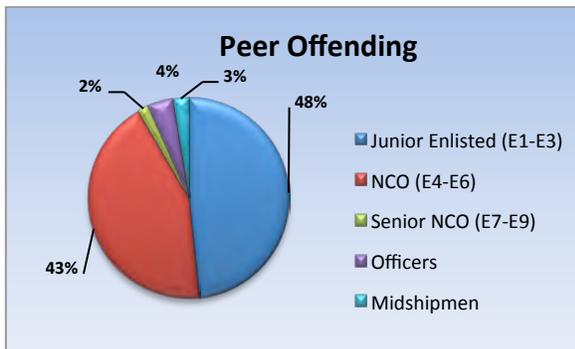
- Subjects of adult sexual assaults were most often co-workers of the victim, followed by friends or acquaintances.



- 56 percent of the non-peer offenses were sexual acts offenses, whereas the peer group offenses were split equally between offenses involving sexual contact and sexual acts.

**Offending of Peers**

- 93 percent of adult sexual assaults occurred among Sailors E6 and below.



**Junior Enlisted Group**

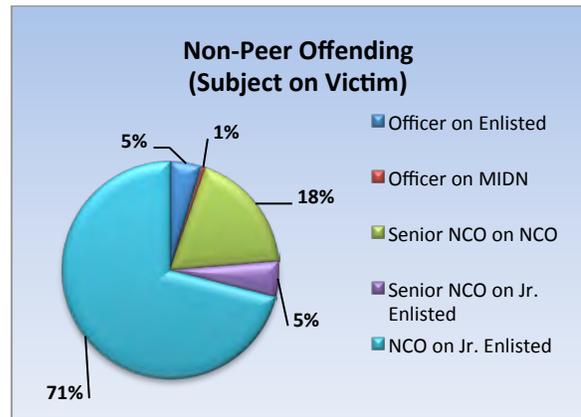
- 50 percent involved sexual acts.
- 50 percent involved a co-worker.
- 49 percent involved alcohol use.

**Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Group**

- 52 percent involved sexual contact.
- 52 percent involved co-worker.
- 63 percent involved alcohol use.

**Offending of Non-Peers**

- 81 percent involved a superior ranking subject offending against a victim in a lower peer group.



**Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Subjects**

- 58 percent involved sexual acts.
- 42 percent involved a friend or an acquaintance.
- 47 percent involved co-workers.
- 50 percent involved alcohol use.

**Officer and Senior NCO Subjects**

- 57 percent involved sexual acts.
- 59 percent involved co-workers.
- 36 percent involved a friend or an acquaintance.
- 59 percent involved alcohol use.

### Adult Sexual Assault of Spouses

#### Incident Information

- Rape had a higher incidence rate in the Spouse relationship group.
- Spousal assaults were more likely to include delayed reporting.
- 92 percent of the reported incidents occurred at a residence.

#### Subject Information

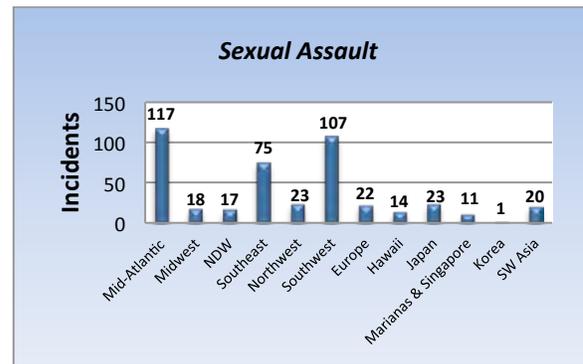
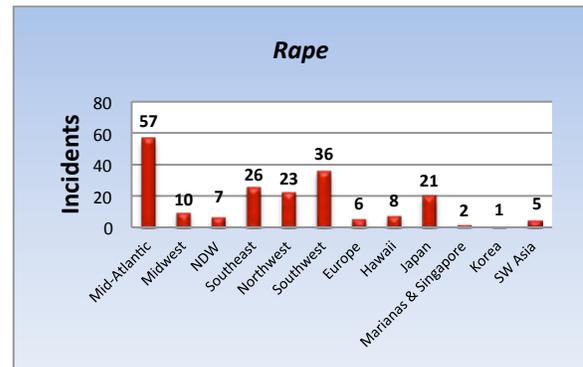
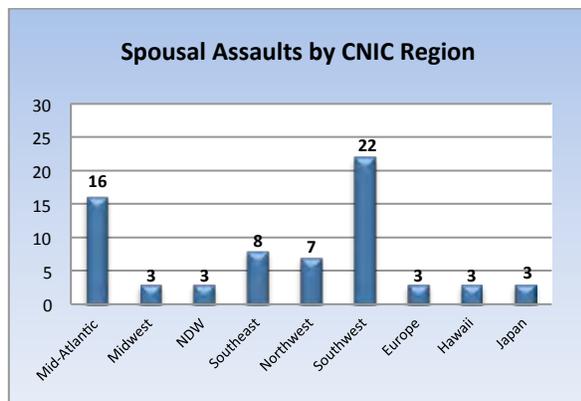
- 97 percent of subjects were male.
- 85 percent were USN Active Duty.
- 54 percent were grade E4, E5, or E6.

#### Victim Information

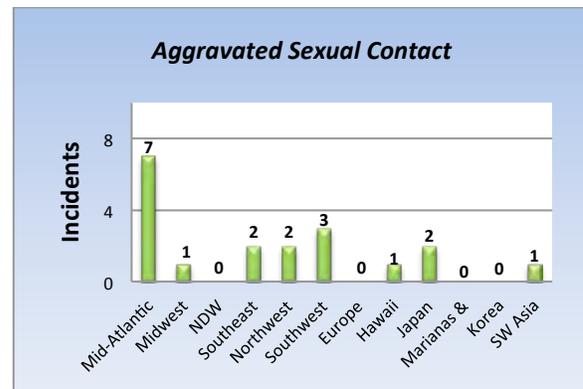
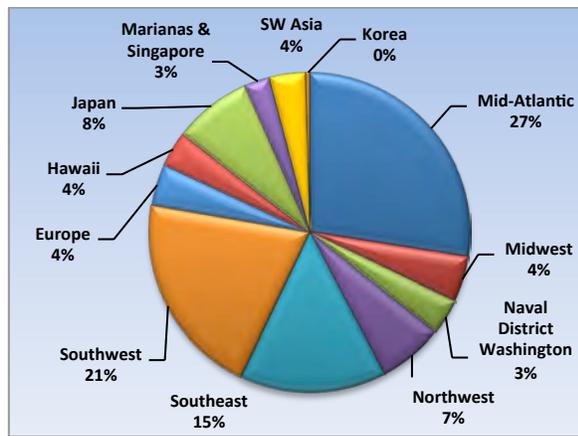
- 99 percent of victims were female.
- 76 percent were DoD Dependents.

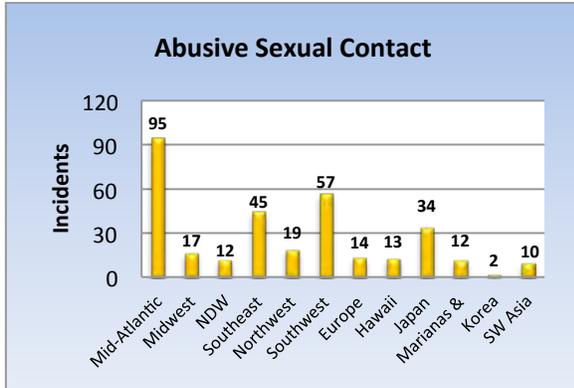
The region reporting the highest number of adult sexual assault incidents across all incident types was the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region, followed by the Southwest and Southeast CNIC regions, respectively. The CNIC Japan region reported the highest number of *Rapes*, *Sexual Assault*, *Aggravated Sexual Contact*, and *Abusive Sexual Contact* incidents outside the continental United States (OCONUS).

#### Types of Assault by CNIC Region

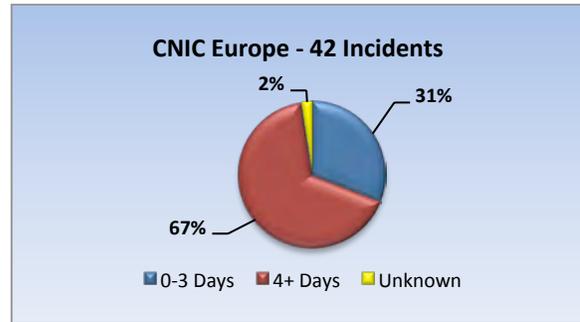


### Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview

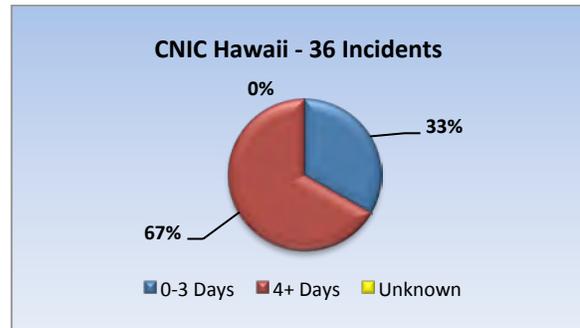
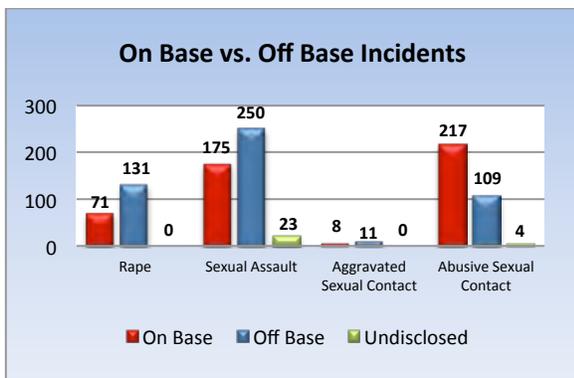




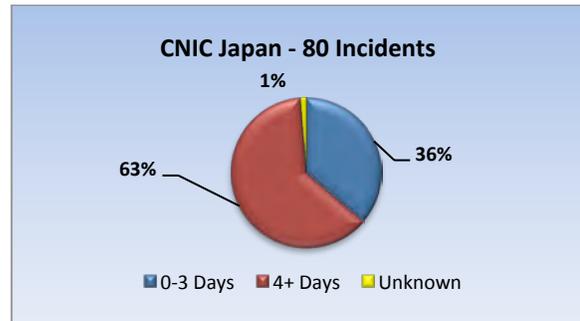
### OCONUS



### Incidents On and Off Base

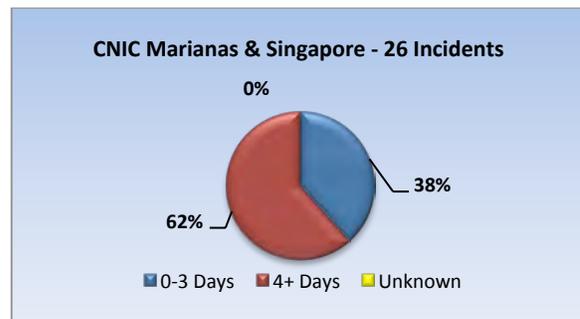


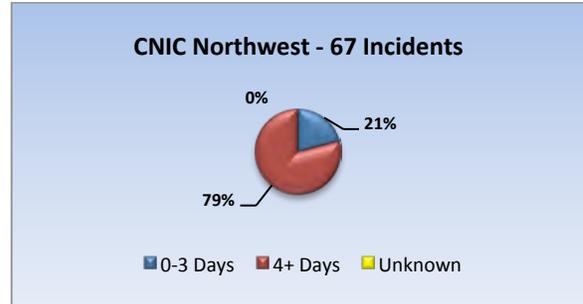
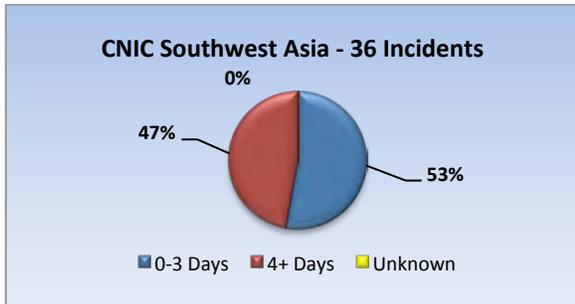
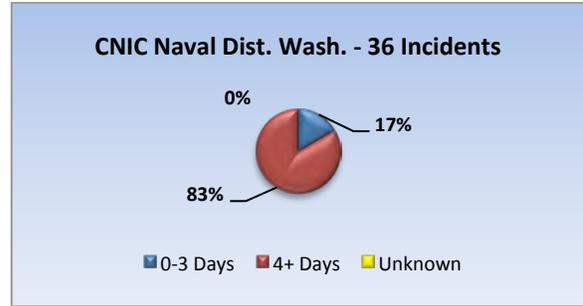
- Incidents of *Rape* and *Sexual Assault* were more likely to occur off base.
- Incidents of *Abusive Sexual Contact* were much more likely to occur on base.
- Incidents in the Midwest, Naval District Washington, Southeast, and Japan CNIC regions were more likely to occur on base.



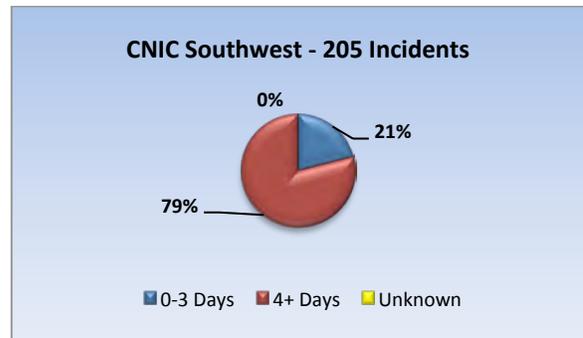
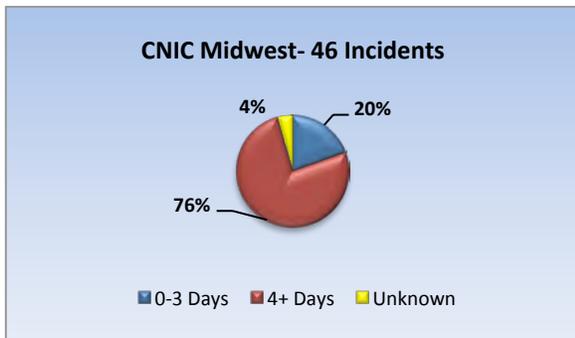
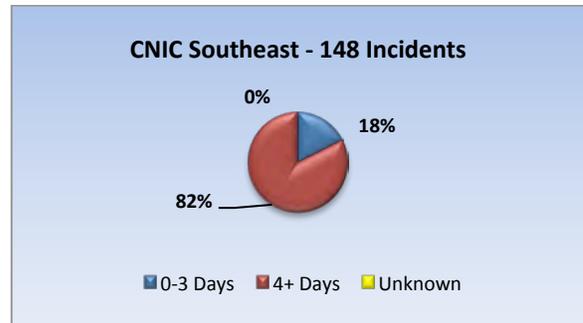
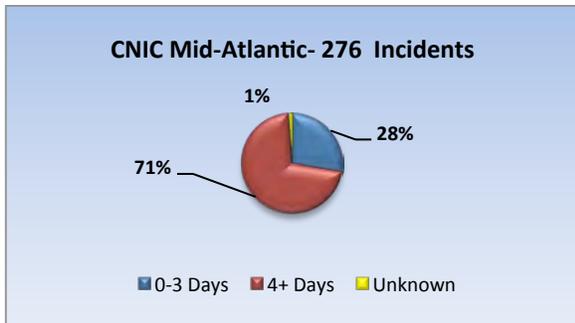
### Delayed Reporting Trends

The graphs below depict the number of adult sexual assault incidents reported in each of the CNIC regions and by the number of days the victim waited prior to reporting.



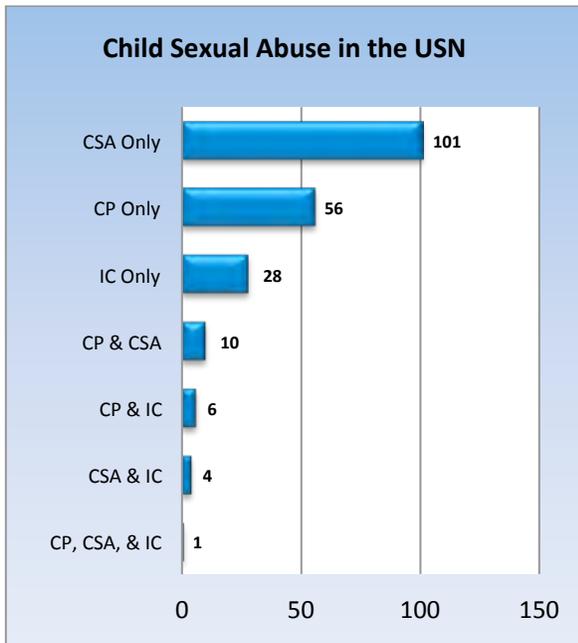


**CONUS**



**CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

In CY 2015, 392 Child Sexual Abuse offenses were reported in the DON, with 206 of these offenses affecting the USN<sup>16</sup>. This is a 6 percent decrease from CY 2014. The child sexual abuse reported in the USN in CY 2015 is delineated below in the following categories: Contact Sexual Abuse (CSA), Child Pornography (CP), and Internet Contact (IC).



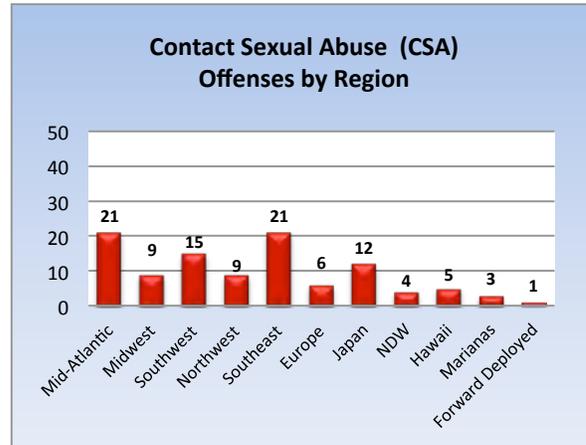
**Contact Sexual Abuse**

Child contact sexual abuse (CSA) includes sex crimes where the victim is under the age of 16. The offense types include rape, attempted rape, carnal knowledge, attempted carnal knowledge, molestation, sodomy, aggravated assault with intent to commit sodomy, indecent acts not amounting to sodomy, and other sex related crimes (incest, indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, voyeurism, etc.)

<sup>16</sup> Count for total child sexual abuse cases is based on how many victims were involved in the case instead of the number of incidents as some cases involved multiple victims who each experienced different types of abuse.

**Location**

- The majority of CSA offenses<sup>17</sup> were committed in the Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Southwest, and Japan regions.



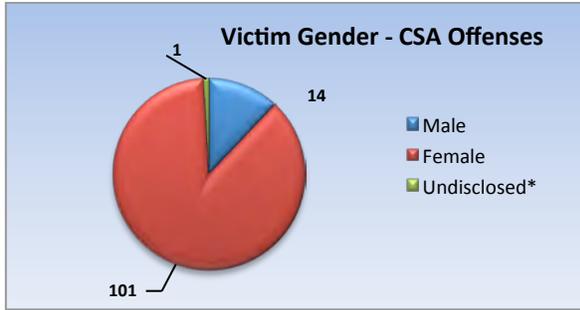
Fifty-five percent of CSA cases occurred off base, with 33 percent on base and 12 percent at an unknown location or multiple locations. Sixty-nine percent occurred in a residence.

**Victim Characteristics<sup>18</sup>**

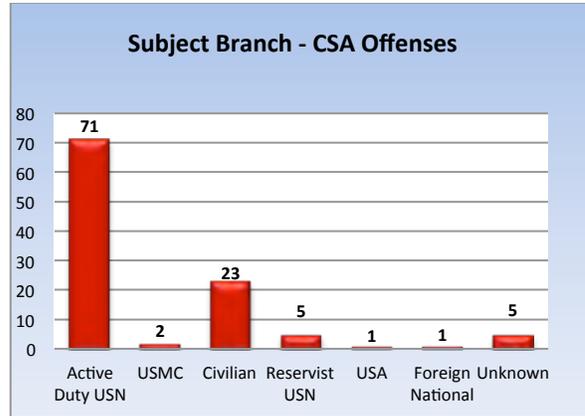
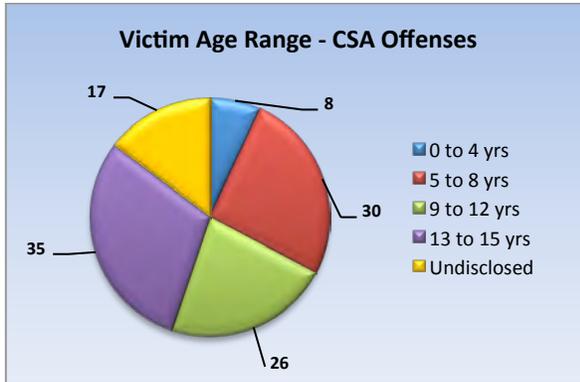
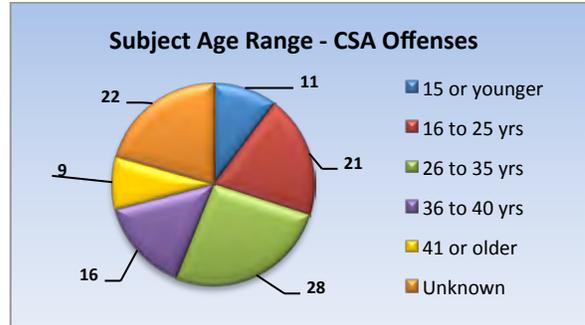
- 87 percent of CSA offense victims were female.
- The largest percentage of victims was between the ages of 13 years and 15 years (30%), followed by victims ranging from 5 to 8 years (26%) and 9 to 12 years (22%).

<sup>17</sup> Count for location data is based on the number of incidents. Incident counts were also used for the subsequent child pornography and internet contact sections.

<sup>18</sup> Due to the presence of multiple victims and subjects associated with CSA cases, the victim and subject counts will be higher than the incident count. Multiple victims and subjects were also associated with the child pornography and internet contact sections that follow.



\* Victims' gender was not disclosed to protect the victim identity

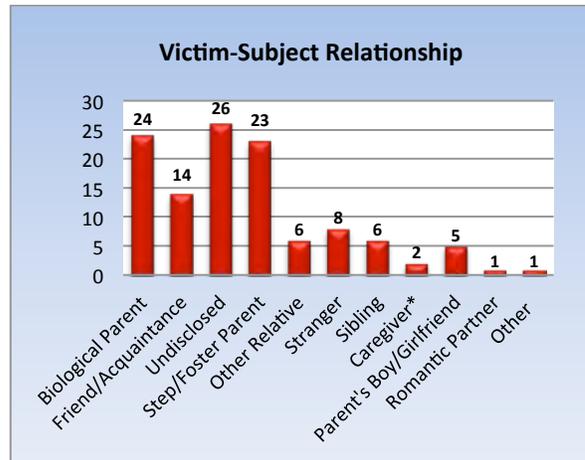
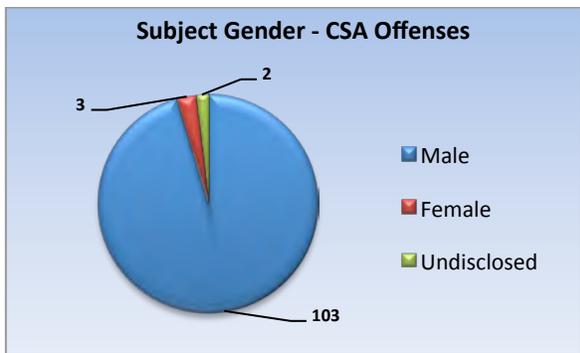


Subject Characteristics

- 95 percent of subjects were male.
- The majority of subjects were ages 21 to 40, with 31 percent between the ages of 31 and 40 and 19 percent between the ages of 21 and 30; 20 percent of subjects' ages were not disclosed.
- 66 percent of subjects were active duty USN members and 21 percent were civilians.

Relationships

- Common victim-subject relationships included biological parent, step/foster parent, and friend or acquaintance.
- 22 percent of the relationships were undisclosed and/or unknown.



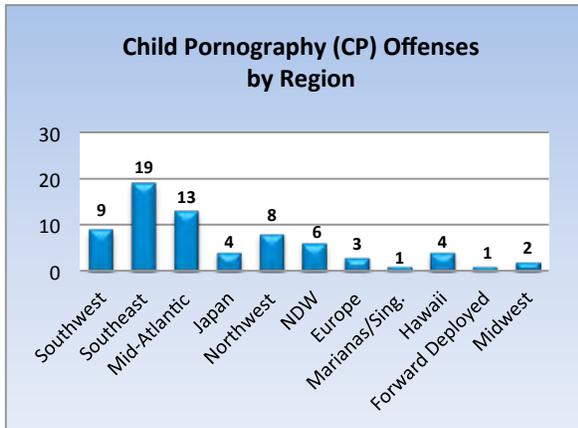
\*The above chart, reflecting the victim's relationship to the subject, is based on the total number of sexual contact victims; caregiver includes babysitter and teacher.

### Child Pornography

Child pornography offenses (CP) include incidents of making, selling, or transmitting obscene objects, writings, pictures, or photographs (includes images in digital files), where the image is of a child under the age of 18 years.

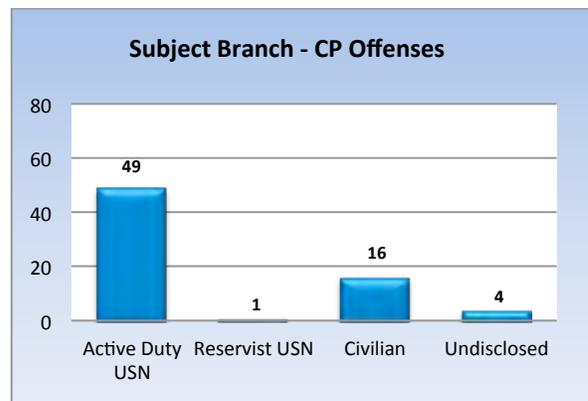
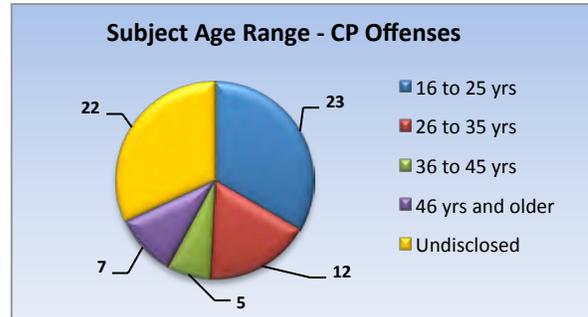
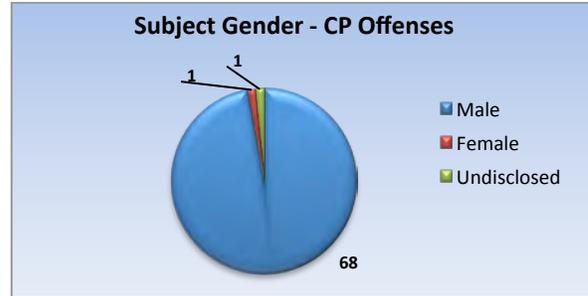
#### Location

- The majority of CP offenses were committed in the Southeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Southwest CNIC regions, with 1 offense occurring in the CNIC Forward Deployed region.
- The top reporting offices within these regions were Norfolk, followed by Pensacola, Kings Bay, and Bangor.



#### Subject Characteristics

- Of the 70 CP subjects, 68 were male and the gender of 1 subject was not identified.
- 43 percent of subjects were ages 16 to 30, with 33 percent between the ages of 16 and 25.
- 70 percent of subjects were active duty Navy members and 23 percent were civilians.



### Internet Contact

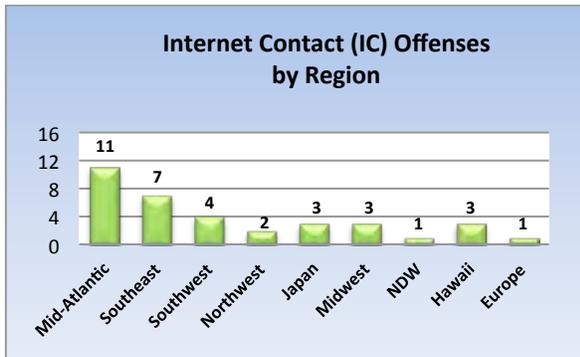
Thirty-nine internet contact (IC) offenses affected the USN in CY 2015, the same as reported in CY 2014. IC offenses include incidents in which an adult communicates with either a child under the age of 18, or an undercover officer/agent who is posing as a child under the age of 18, over the internet for the purpose of one or more of the following:

- Conversations of a sexual nature.
- Requests for sexual/nude photographs and/or videos of the victim.
- Subjects sending sexual/nude photographs and/or videos to the victim.

- Solicitation of a minor to meet in person for sexual acts.

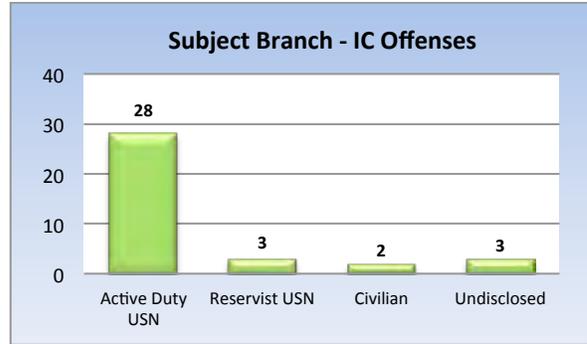
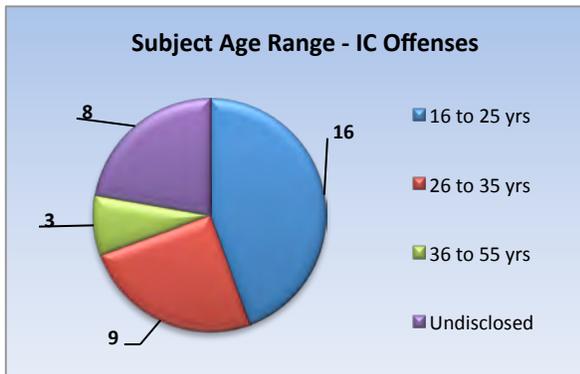
Location

- The majority of IC offenses were committed in the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region followed by the Southeast and Southwest CNIC regions.
- No IC offense occurred in the CNIC Forward Deployed region.



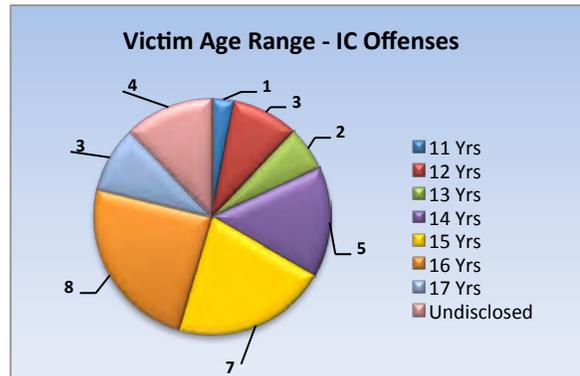
Subject Characteristics

- Of the 36 subjects involved in IC cases, 32 were male, 2 were female, and the genders of 2 were not identified.
- The majority of subjects were ages 16-30 (61 percent), with 28 percent between the ages of 21 and 25.
- 78 percent of subjects were active duty USN members and 8 percent were USN Reservists.



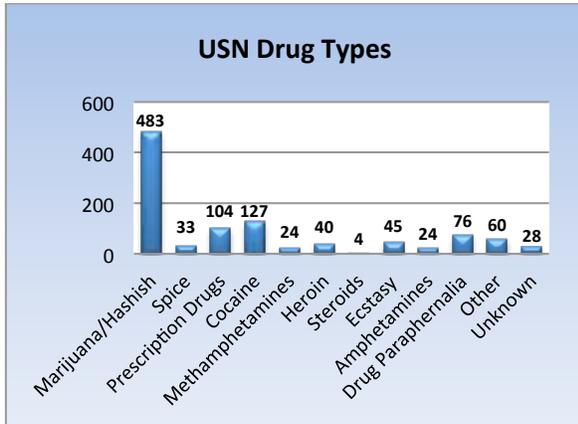
Victim Characteristics

- 6 of the 39 “victims” in the IC cases were undercover agents or officers.
- 33 child victims were involved in IC cases in CY 2015.
  - 29 of the child victims were female, 3 were male, and the gender of 1 was not identified.
  - The child victims ranged in age from 11 to 17, with the ages of 4 victims not identified.



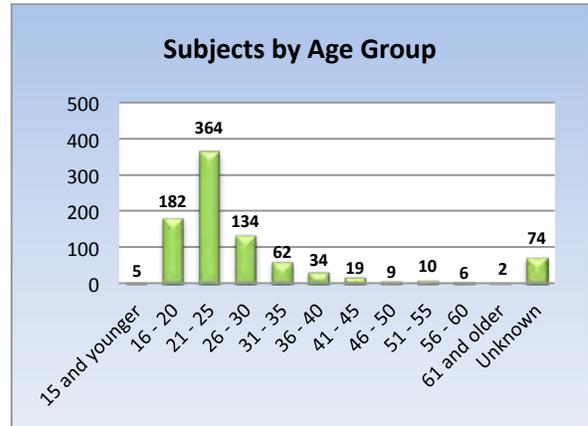
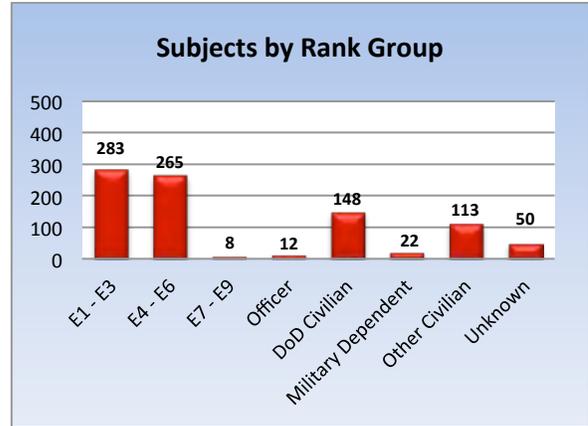
**NARCOTICS**

The USN accounted for 901 of the 1,880 narcotic subjects in DON law enforcement reports/investigations for CY 2015. The following graph depicts the overall numbers and associated drug types for the combined Use/Possession and Distribution categories.<sup>19</sup>



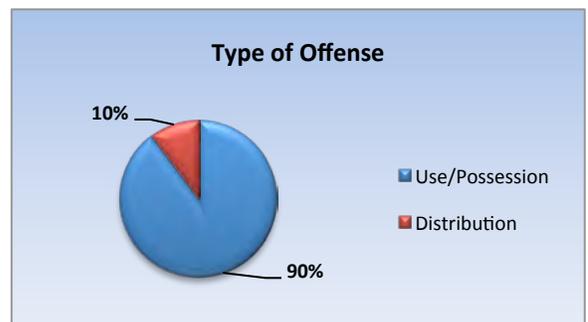
- 106 subjects were involved with 2 or more drugs.
- Narcotics incidents involving Spice, Methamphetamines and Steroids decreased in CY 2015.
- Offenses involving Marijuana, Cocaine, and Ecstasy increased in CY 2015.

Similar to the USMC, the average rank of active duty USN subjects fell within the E1-E3 rank group and the average age ranged between 21-25 years old.



- The most prevalent locations at which drugs were found included installation entry and/or exit gates, barracks, and residences.
- Other locations at which narcotics were discovered included recreational areas, vehicles, roadways, parking lots, and bars/nightclubs.

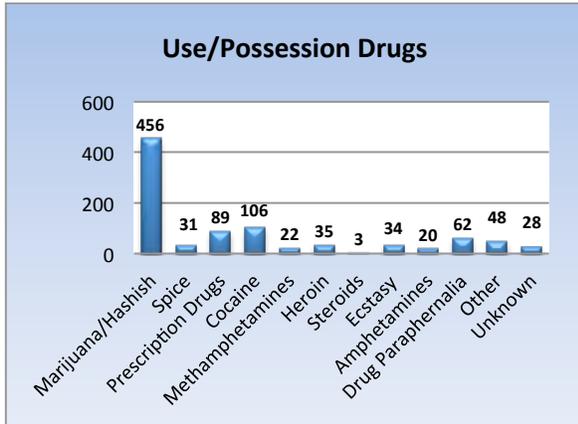
The majority of drug-related subjects were involved in use and/or possession, as opposed to distribution.



<sup>19</sup> The "Other" category includes LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mushrooms, Salvia Divinorum, Human Growth Hormones and other synthetic or over-the-counter drugs. The "Unknown" category is the result of the reporting official not providing sufficient identifying information about the narcotic(s) involved in the incident.

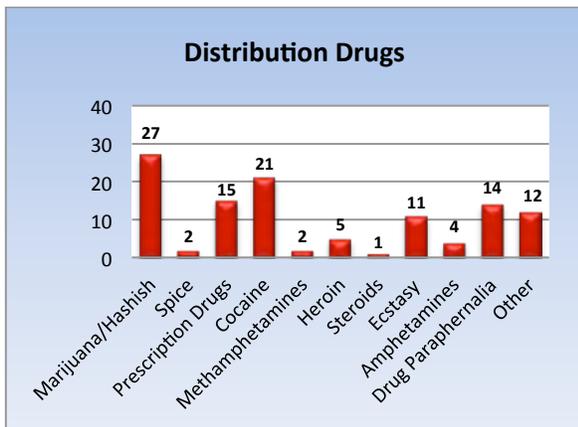
**Use/Possession**

The drug of choice in the USN Use/Possession category was Marijuana. Ninety-three subjects abused multiple drug types. The following graph depicts all the drugs in this category.



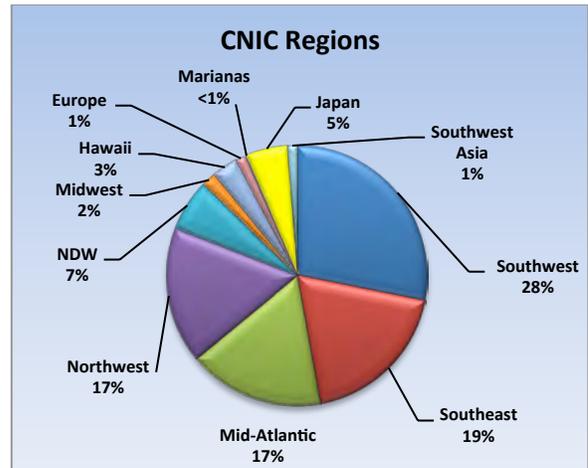
**Distribution**

Marijuana was the drug most prevalent in USN narcotic distribution investigations. Thirteen subjects dealt in two or more drugs.



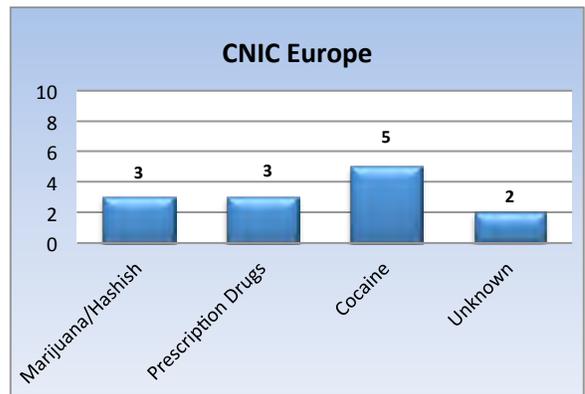
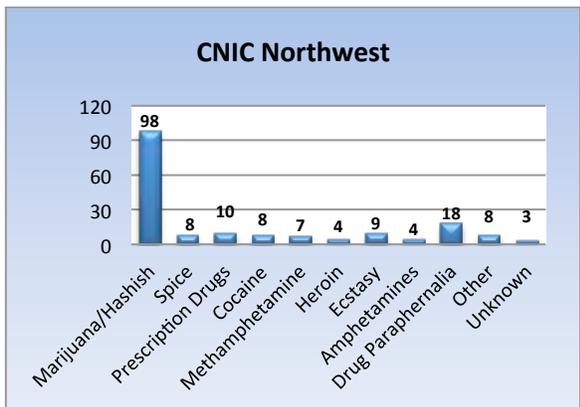
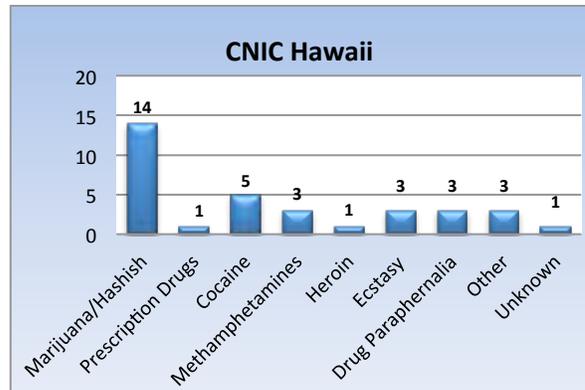
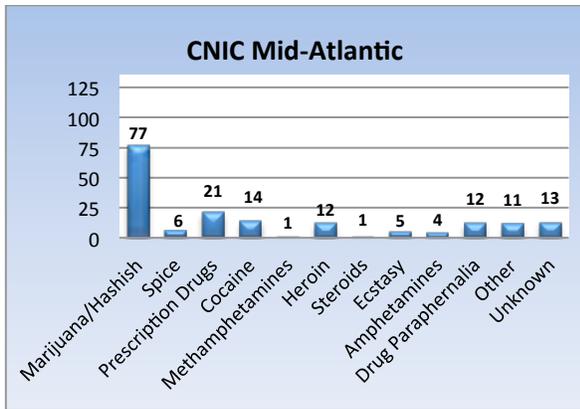
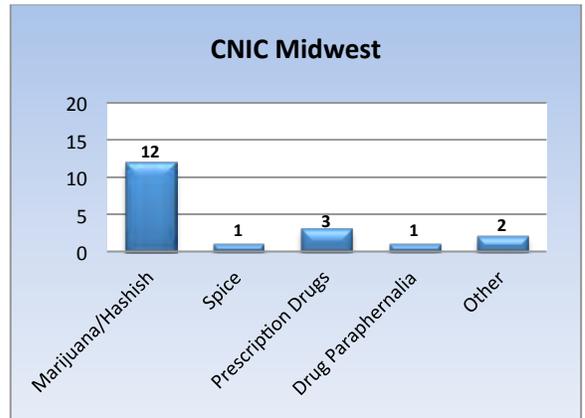
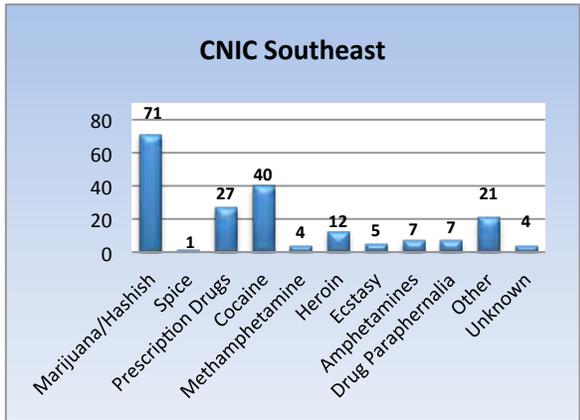
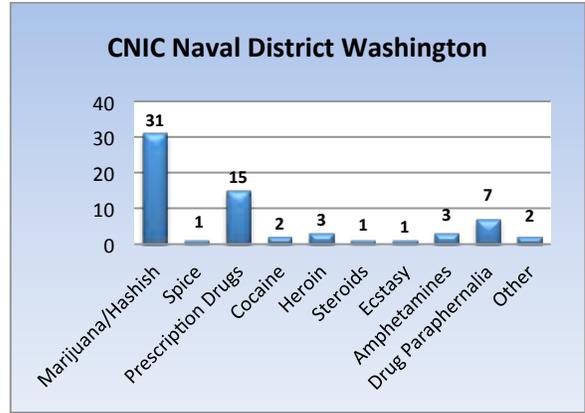
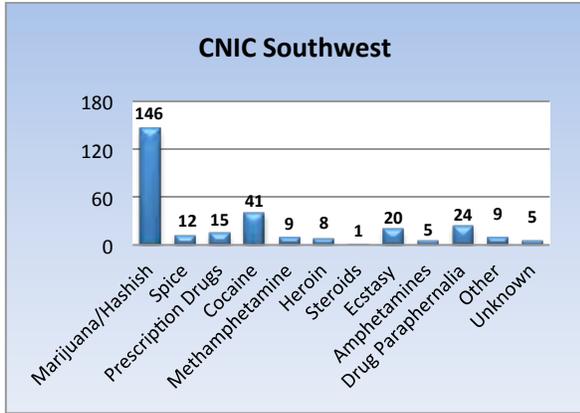
**Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview**

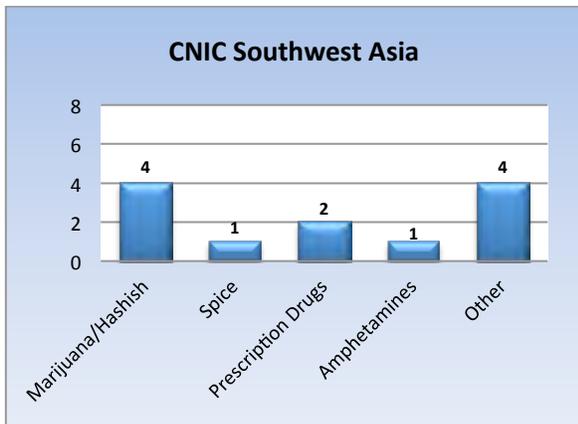
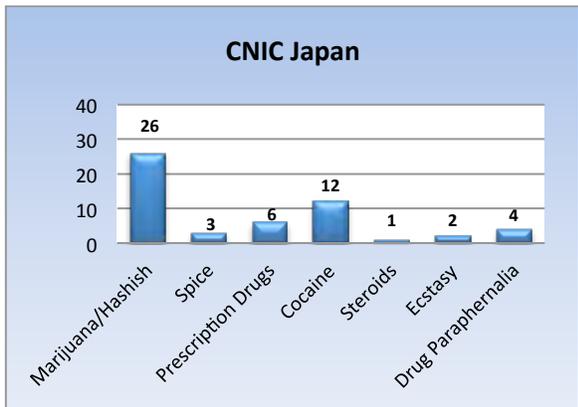
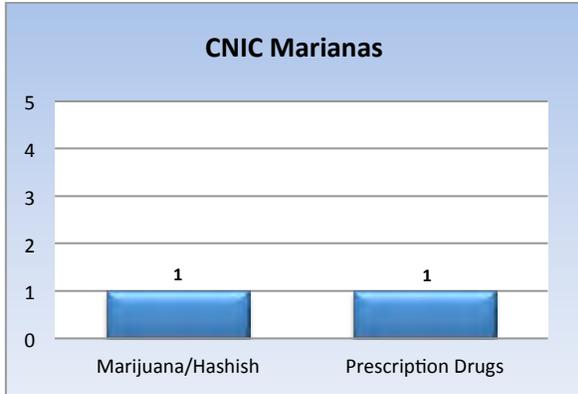
The following pie chart depicts the overall drug reports/investigations initiated by offices within the respective CNIC regions.



The following 11 graphs provide a detailed breakdown of each region.

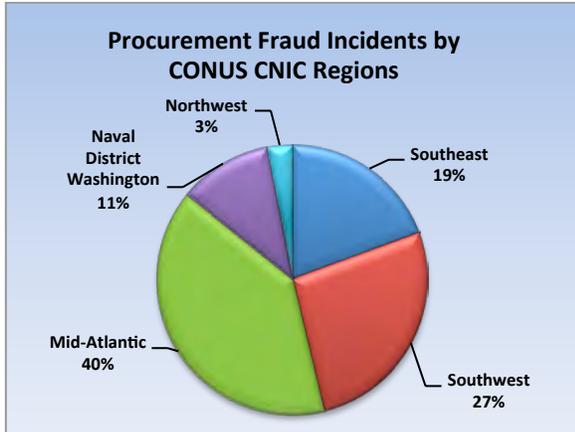
- The majority of reports/investigations were generated in the Southwest and Southeast CNIC regions.
- The most prevalently abused drug was Marijuana, followed by Cocaine.
- The majority of offenses reported from the CNIC Southwest region involved Marijuana, Cocaine, and Ecstasy whereas offenses reported in the CNIC Southeast region involved Marijuana, Cocaine and Prescription Drugs.
- The majority of heroin-related offenses were reported in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast CNIC regions.





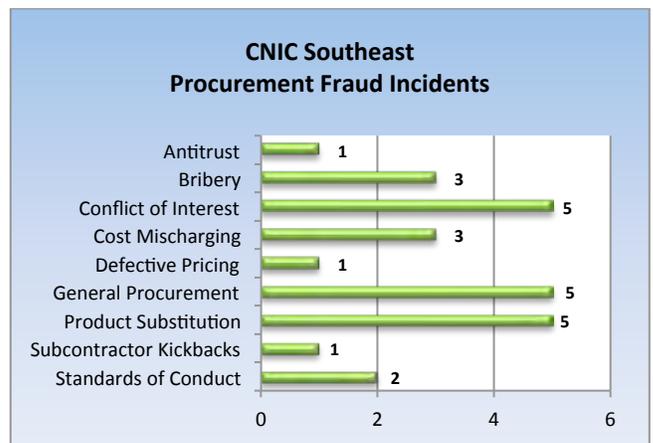
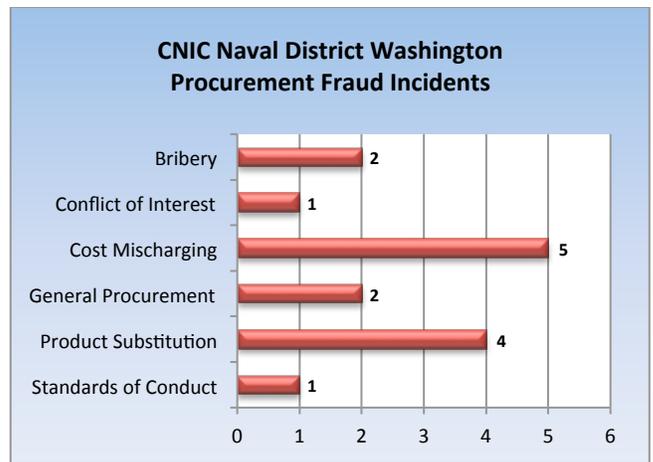
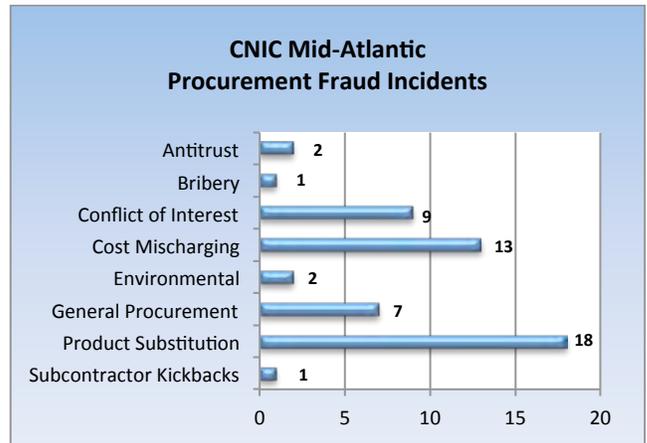
**PROCUREMENT FRAUD**

In CY 2015, a total of 167 procurement fraud incidents were reported by USN-related offices and commands. The following chart provides an overview of procurement fraud incidents reported within the continental United States (CONUS) CNIC regions.

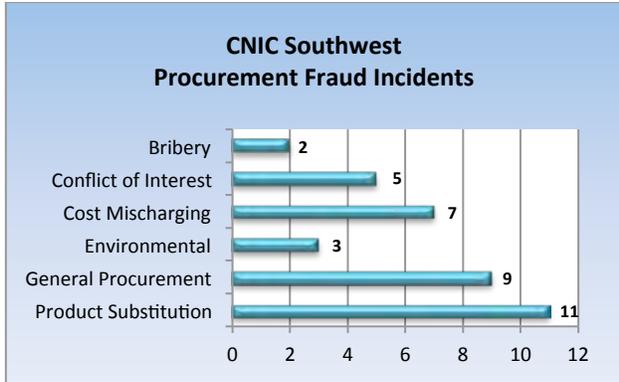
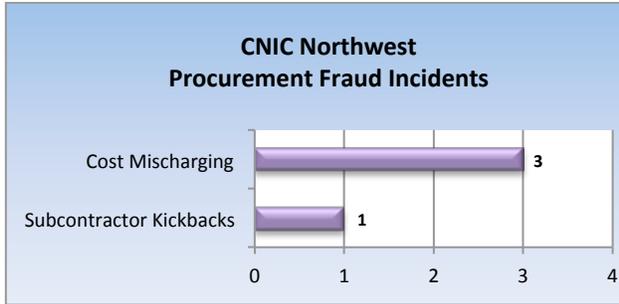


- The greatest number of procurement fraud incidents was reported in the Mid-Atlantic and Southwest CNIC regions.
- Product substitution, followed by corruption, specifically cost mischarging, were most prevalent in the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region.
- Incidents of product substitution and general procurement<sup>20</sup> were the most commonly reported in the Southwest region.

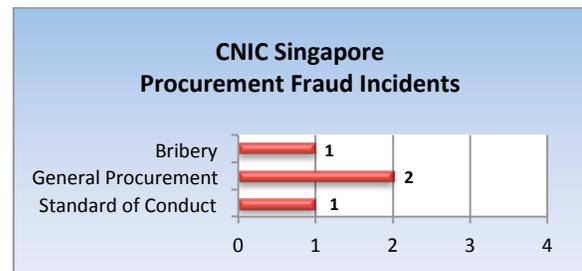
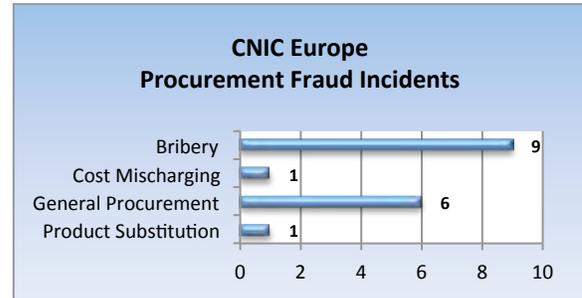
The following graphs provide an overview of procurement fraud incidents reported within each of the CONUS CNIC regions.



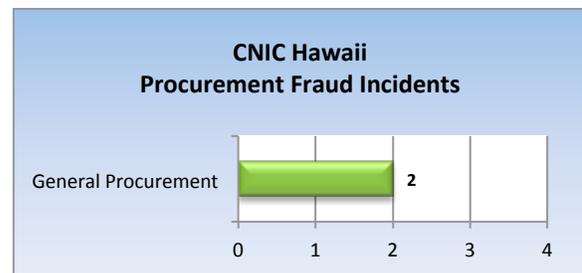
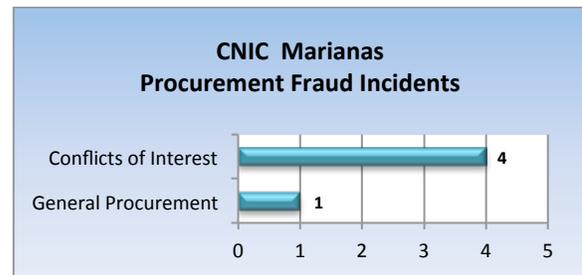
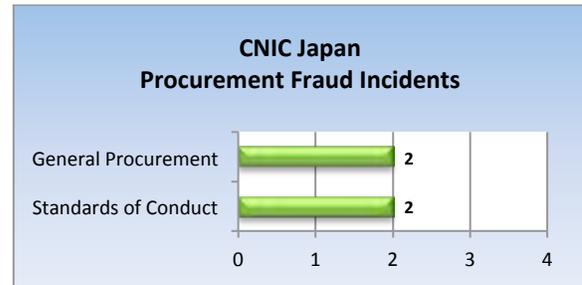
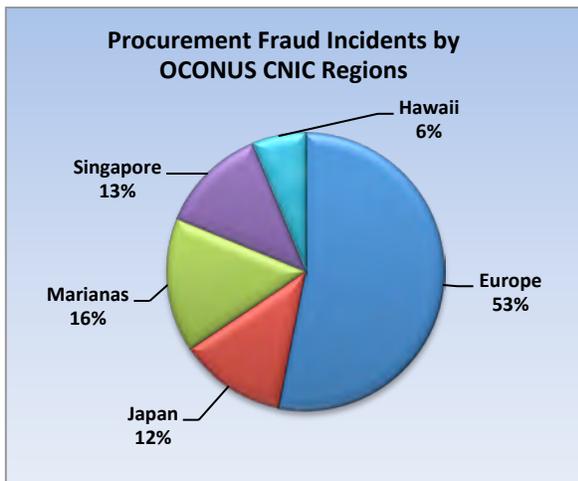
<sup>20</sup> General procurement fraud pertains to criminal irregularities in connection with the procurement, administration, or disposition of U.S. Government property or services not otherwise defined in other procurement fraud areas reported herein.



The following graph provides an overview of procurement fraud incidents reported within each of the OCONUS CNIC regions.



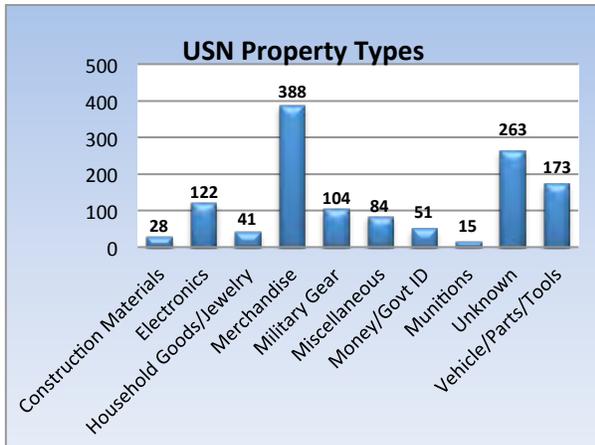
A small number of procurement fraud incidents were reported outside the continental United States (OCONUS) CNIC regions, which are reflected in the chart below.



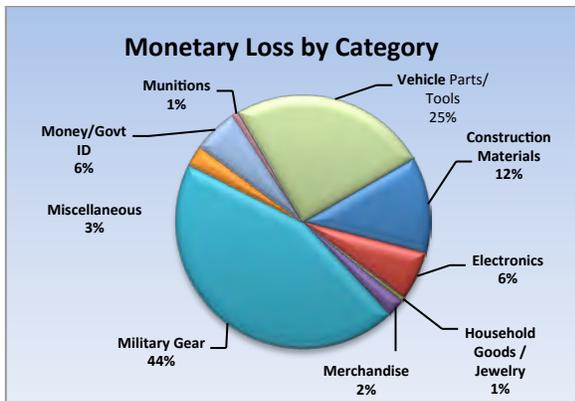
- The Europe and Marianas CNIC regions reported the greatest number of procurement fraud incidents in the OCONUS CNIC regions, with the most prevalent types being incidents of corruption involving bribery and conflict of interest.

**PROPERTY**

The USN accounted for 1,269 of the 1,906 property crime incidents reported in the DON, a decrease of 9 percent from CY 2014. The following graph depicts the overall numbers for the property type categories.



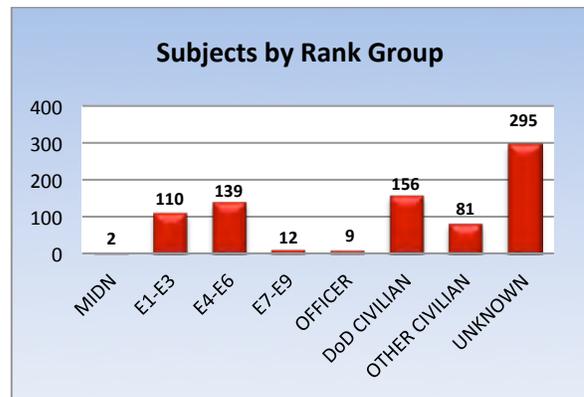
For those USN-related cases where loss value was reported, the property loss value to the U.S Government was estimated at \$5,694,053. The following chart illustrates the percentage of monetary loss in each category, with the "Unknown" category excluded.<sup>21</sup>



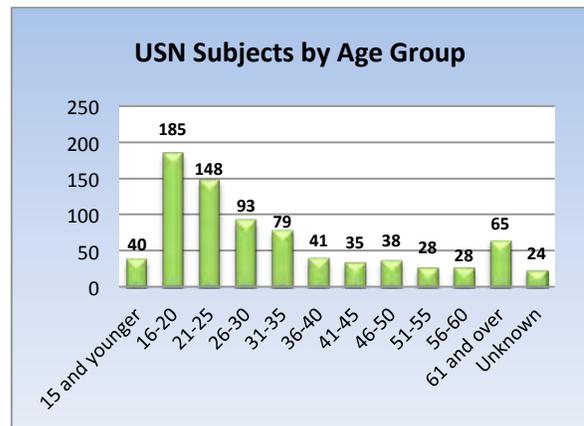
<sup>21</sup> The number of unknown property types is primarily attributed to lack of specifics provided by USN and USMC law enforcement reporting within CLEOC.

- Approximately 69 percent of the USN-related estimated monetary loss was attributed to the Military Gear and the Vehicle/Parts/Tools categories.

Many of the subjects within property crime reports/investigations were not identified. The USN accounted for 804 (85%) of the 944 subjects identified during DON property crime investigations. DoD civilians<sup>22</sup> and the active duty E4-E6 rank group were among those most frequently identified as committing property crimes affecting the USN.



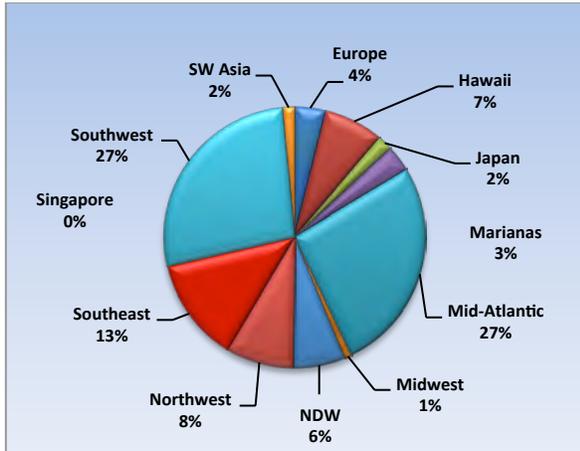
Over half of subjects identified were between the ages of 16-30.



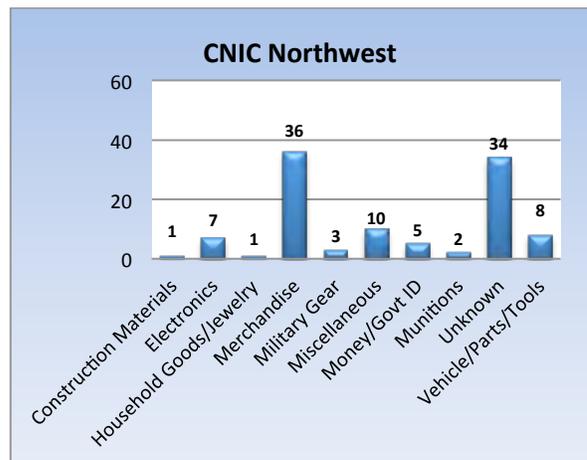
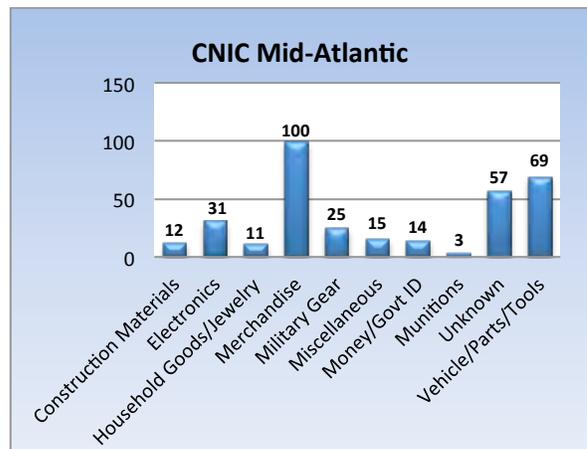
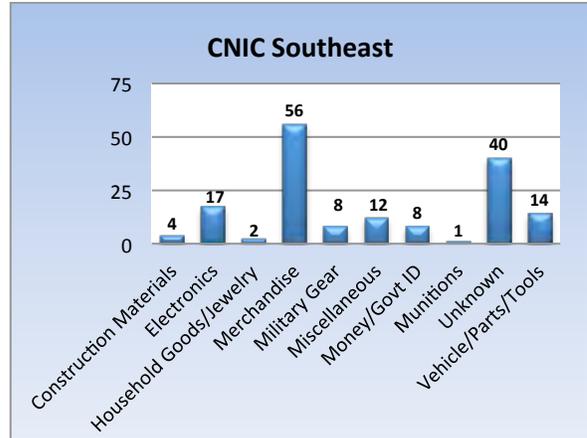
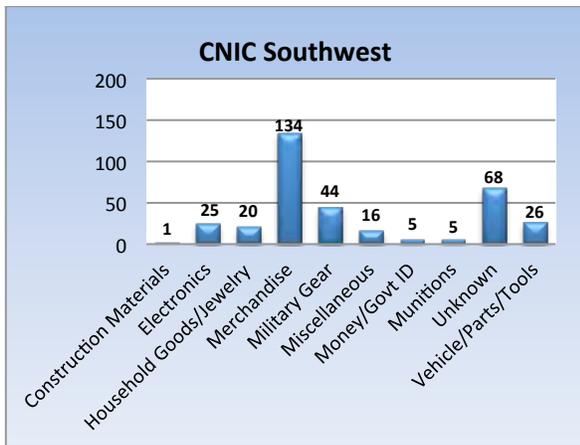
<sup>22</sup> DoD Civilians include contractors and military dependents. The Other Civilian category includes Foreign Nationals or civilians not otherwise specified as DoD civilians in CLEOC.

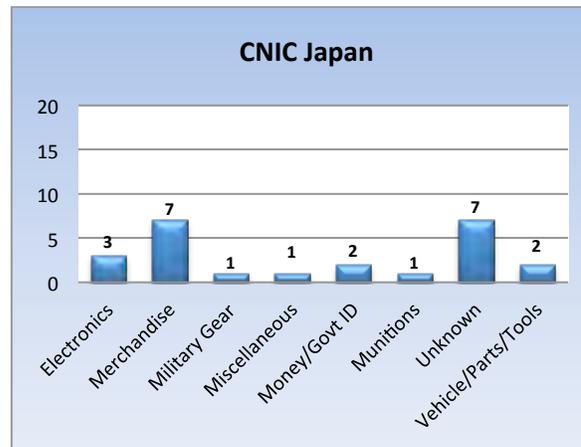
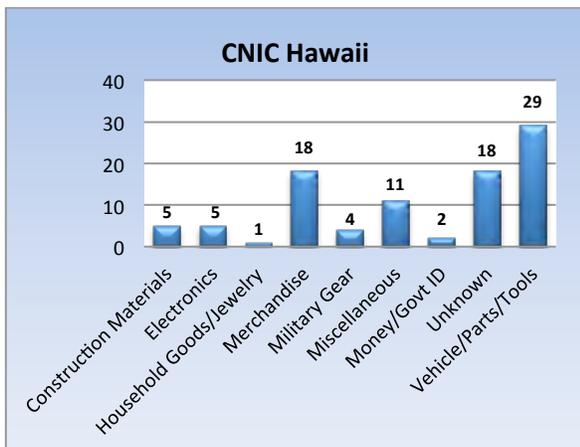
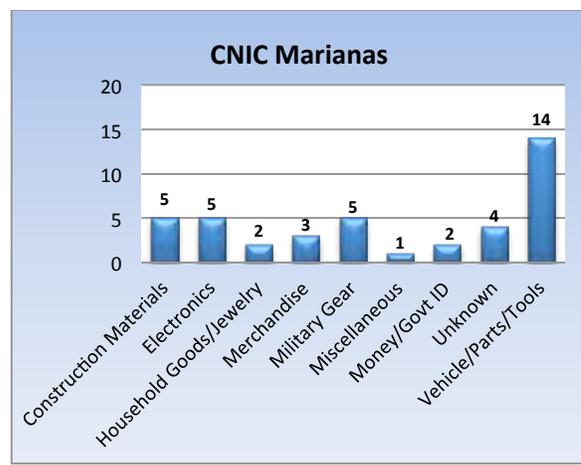
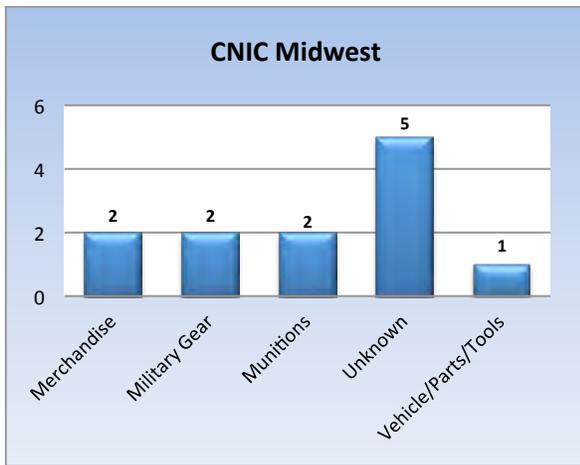
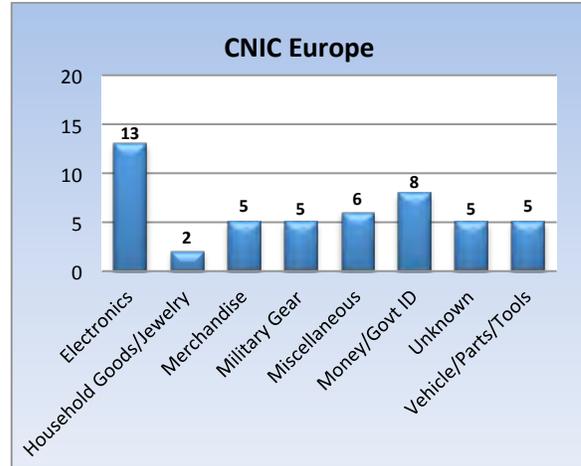
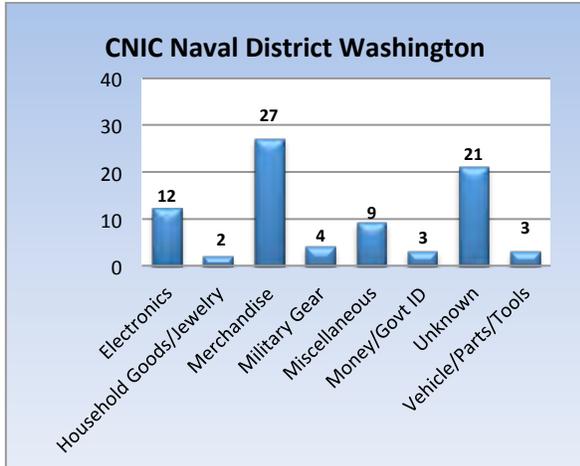
**Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview**

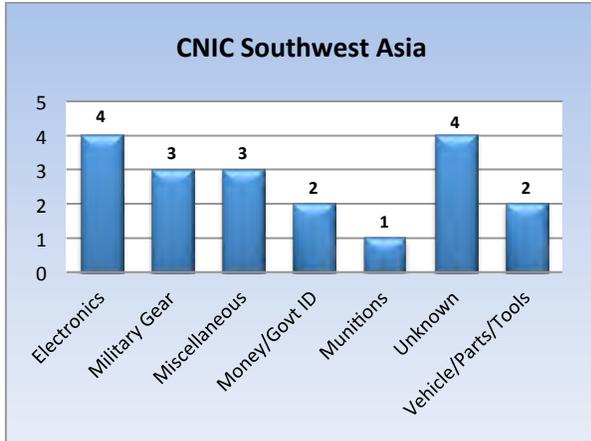
The following chart depicts overall property loss offenses for all reports/investigations originating from the respective CNIC regions.



The following 11 graphs provide a detailed breakdown of each region.







## USN INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

This section highlights the outcomes of several significant criminal investigations impacting the USN during CY 2015.

### **Death**

#### **SAILOR SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR CRUELTY TO JUVENILES**

On December 16, 2015, a Navy Seaman (subject) pleaded guilty to six counts of felony Cruelty to Juveniles pursuant to a pre-trial agreement and was sentenced to 10 years' confinement in the Louisiana Department of Corrections. On March 15, 2015, NCIS was notified of an unresponsive infant female in base housing. The investigation disclosed indications of serious child neglect, which were reported by NCIS to the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). Subsequent to the DCFS assessment of the five surviving children, the children were removed from the home after they were found to have developmental issues and suffering from malnutrition. Although the death of the infant was determined to be accidental, indications of neglect were noted during the autopsy. The subject and his spouse (co-subject) were indicted on May 27, 2015 on one count of second-degree homicide, two counts of second-degree cruelty to juveniles, and four counts of cruelty to juveniles. The co-subject remains pending trial.

### **Adult Sexual Assault**

#### **TWO NORFOLK SEAMAN RECRUITS SENTENCED FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT**

On November 18, 2015, a Navy Seaman Recruit (subject) was sentenced to 86 months' confinement (capped at 18 months in a pretrial agreement), reduced in grade to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances after pleading guilty to sexual assault charges. A co-defendant, a second Seaman Recruit (co-subject), was also convicted of sexual assault charges and subsequently sentenced to 40 months' confinement (capped at 13 months), reduced in grade to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances. Both subjects were given dishonorable discharges and must register as sex offenders. NCIS initiated an investigation in October 2014, after a female sailor who passed out from alcohol intoxication in the subject's barracks room awoke to find the subject attempting to sexually

assault her. The subject confessed to raping her three times while she was incapacitated. The co-subject confessed he raped her once while she was incapacitated. Witness interviews, video surveillance, a recording from the subjects' phones, and DNA evidence all corroborated the allegations.

#### **ROYAL BAHRAINI AIR FORCE MEMBER CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT**

On November 3, 2015, a Sudanese national and Sergeant (subjects) in the Royal Bahraini Air Force (RBAF) were sentenced to one year in prison, deportation, and given a dishonorable discharge after being found guilty of attempted sexual assault against a U.S. Navy Reservist who was completing reserve duty on board Sheik Isa Air Base in Bahrain. The trial was conducted at the Kingdom of Bahrain Defense Force Military Justice Courthouse. In May 2015, NCIS was notified by the Assistant Officer in Charge of the air base that a Navy First Class Petty Officer had reported that on two occasions she encountered the same RBAF member while she was attempting to obtain fuel for government vehicles on the RBAF side of the base. On both occasions, the RBAF member intentionally made physical sexual contact while he was talking to her. Through coordination between NCIS and the Bahrain Defense Force Investigations Division, the Petty Officer positively identified the suspect. The Kingdom of Bahrain conducted the investigation with the assistance of the NCIS. NCIS played critical roles in assisting the victim through the Bahraini criminal justice process and provided coordination between the Bahrain Defense Force Military Justice Courthouse and various stakeholders on board Naval Support Activity Bahrain.

#### **NORFOLK SAILOR SENTENCED TO 15 MONTHS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT**

On August 6, 2015, a Navy Third Class Petty Officer (subject) was sentenced to 15 months' confinement, reduced in grade to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances after pleading guilty to sexual assault charges. He was also given a bad conduct discharge and must register as a sex offender. NCIS initiated an investigation when leadership aboard the USS *Oak Hill* (LSD 51) reported that a witness observed subject sexually assaulting an incapacitated female Sailor in the ship's female berthing area while in port during Fleet Week in Boston. The subject confessed to the sexual assault during an interview with NCIS special agents.

**SAILOR SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS  
FOR MULTIPLE SEXUAL ASSAULTS**

On June 23, 2015, a Navy First Class Petty Officer (subject) was sentenced to four years' confinement, reduced in grade to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances after being found guilty of one charge of sexual assault, two charges of assault, and eight charges of failure to obey an order. He also received a dishonorable discharge and must register as a sex offender. In June 2014, NCIS initiated an investigation into an allegation of sexual assault by the subject of a fellow female command member while on a detachment mission under Commander Patrol Wing Ten. The investigation led to the identification of seven additional victims, predominately within the workplace where the subject was the Lead Petty Officer. The subject served as the Lead Petty Officer for most of the victims.

**NORFOLK SAILOR SENTENCED TO 19 YEARS FOR SEXUAL  
ASSAULT OF MULTIPLE VICTIMS**

On March 5, 2015, a Navy Third Class Petty Officer (subject) received a 19-year prison sentence, reduced in grade to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances after pleading guilty to one count of attempted sexual assault, one count of failure to obey an order, and five counts of sexual assault. The subject was also given a dishonorable discharge and ordered to register as a sex offender. In April 2013, NCIS initiated an investigation after a Sailor reported the subject had sexually assaulted her earlier in the month. In March 2014, prior to any disciplinary action, a second Sailor reported the subject had raped her in January of the previous year. The subject was subsequently placed in pre-trial confinement at the Navy Consolidated Brig in Chesapeake, Virginia, after a third victim reported he had raped her following a night of drinking. The subject's DNA was found on the victim as well as on shot glasses recovered from the victim's apartment. During the investigation, NCIS identified four additional sexual assault victims.

***Child Sexual Abuse***

**NAVY OFFICER SENTENCED TO 17 YEARS  
FOR SEXUAL ABUSE OF A CHILD**

On June 18, 2015, a Navy First Class Petty Officer (subject) was sentenced to 17 years' confinement, reduced in grade to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all

pay and allowances after being found guilty at a General Court-Martial in Yokosuka, Japan, of sexual assault and sexual abuse of a child. The subject will serve five years in confinement pursuant to a pretrial agreement and must register as a sex offender. NCIS initiated an investigation after receiving a tip that the subject had sexually assaulted a minor. Information gleaned from interviews with the victim and several witnesses, text messages between the subject and the victim, and a confession by the subject all corroborated the allegations.

**SAILOR SENTENCED TO 40 YEARS  
FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A CHILD**

On June 24, 2015, a Navy First Class Petty Officer (subject) was sentenced in U.S. District Court in Kings County, California, to four consecutive 10-year prison terms after pleading no contest to multiple counts of sexual assault offenses. He was also ordered to pay \$7,370 in fines to the state of California and \$4,500 in restitution to the victim's family, and must register as a sex offender. NCIS initiated an investigation when the Lemoore (California) Police Department (LPD) reported a minor told her doctor she had been sexually active with a 35-year-old male. An interview with the victim and the discovery of graphic photos of the victim on the subject's cameras and computers confirmed the allegations. NCIS conducted the investigation jointly with the LPD.

***Narcotics***

**UNDERCOVER OPERATION LEADS TO CONVICTIONS  
FOR TWO CIVILIAN DRUG DEALERS**

On October 8, 2015, two civilians (subjects) pleaded guilty to Florida State Statute 893.13 (Sell, manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to sell a controlled substance) in the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court. One subject was sentenced to 7.5 years in jail followed by 30 months of probation, and the co-subject was sentenced to 18 months of drug offender probation and fined \$616. As part of an undercover operation aboard Naval Station Mayport in January 2015, an undercover NCIS Special Agent (UCA) was approached by the co-subject, a construction contractor. He sold the UCA marijuana and cocaine at an off-base location on two occasions before providing the telephone number of his supplier (subject) for additional narcotics purchases. The subject subsequently sold the UCA large amounts of cocaine. A search of the subject's

residence by NCIS agents and Drug Enforcement Administration agents resulted in the seizure of additional cocaine, three handguns, ammunition, and drug paraphernalia.

**NCIS FIELD OFFICE ASSISTS IN HEROIN SEIZURE WORTH \$174.2 MILLION**

On October 1, 2015, the HMAS *Melbourne*, operating under the auspices of Combined Maritime Forces, boarded the fishing vessel *Al Ameer* to conduct a flag verification boarding. Based on suspicion that the vessel was engaged in narcotics smuggling, the boarding team, supported by a NCIS agent acting in the capacity of law enforcement adviser, conducted a search of the vessel. The search revealed numerous 1-kilogram bags of a substance, later determined to be heroin of 81 percent purity, stored in the void space of one of the fuel tanks. In total, 427 kilograms of heroin worth \$174,216,000 was recovered.

**SAILOR SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR DRUG-RELATED CHARGES**

On August 7, 2015, a Navy Third Class Petty Officer (subject) was sentenced to 10 years' confinement, reduced in grade to E-1, and ordered to pay a \$20,000 fine after being found guilty at a General Court-Martial in Yokosuka, Japan, of wrongful exportation of a controlled substance; wrongful possession with the intent to distribute; attempted wrongful introduction with intent to distribute; attempted wrongful possession with the intent to distribute, and conspiracy. The subject's confinement was limited to three years pursuant to a pretrial agreement. NCIS initiated a joint investigation with Japan Customs and host-nation law enforcement after two 25-pound packages of marijuana destined for Naval Air Facility Atsugi were detected in the military postal system. Investigators discovered the subject and other current and former Navy personnel had been importing significant amounts of marijuana and providing it to Japanese nationals for distribution in Japan.

**SAILOR SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR DRUG-RELATED CHARGES**

On July 23, 2015, a Navy Seaman (subject) was sentenced in a Special Court-Martial aboard Naval Station Mayport, Florida, to seven months' confinement, reduction in grade to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances after pleading

guilty to one count of possessing drug paraphernalia, four counts of distributing illicit narcotics, and one count of impeding an investigation. He was also given a bad conduct discharge. NCIS initiated an investigation when an anonymous source reported the subject offered to sell LSD and MDMC, also known as "molly," to Sailors aboard Naval Station Mayport. A series of controlled purchases of LSD and MDMC were conducted by undercover NCIS agents during the investigation. When interviewed, the subject confessed to buying and selling illicit narcotics.

***Procurement Fraud***

**FRAUD CONSPIRACY INVOLVING FAULTY SUPPRESSORS**

On September 24, 2015, a former Senior Director of Intelligence (subject), Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy for Plans, Policy, Oversight, and Intelligence DUSN (PPOI), was indicted for conspiracy to commit mail fraud, manufacturing and dealing unregistered silencers, and the theft of government property. The subject is the third defendant in a case involving the \$1.9 million sale of substandard suppressors to the U.S. Navy. On January 29, 2016, the two remaining defendants, subject's brother, and the former Director of Intelligence, DUSN (PPOI), were sentenced for their role in the fraudulent scheme. The subject's brother was sentenced to 60 days incarceration, three years supervised release, and payment of \$200 per month to satisfy a shared \$1,657,750 forfeiture judgment. The former Director of Intelligence, DUSN (PPOI), was sentenced to six months' incarceration; two years' supervised release and payment of \$300 per month to satisfy the shared forfeiture judgment.

**PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION CASE LEADS TO 37-MONTH SENTENCE AND \$422,126 IN FINES AND FORFEITURES**

On October 6, 2015, the owner (subject) of Epic International Electronics, Methuen, Massachusetts, was sentenced in U.S. District Court to 37 months in prison after pleading guilty to conspiracy to traffic in counterfeit military goods. The subject was ordered to pay \$352,076 in restitution, forfeit a monetary judgment of \$70,050, and forfeit 35,870 counterfeit integrated circuits (IC) seized during the execution of a search warrant. NCIS initiated the investigation in November 2011, based on information that the subject's company, Epic International Electronics, was actively and knowingly importing and selling counterfeit ICs to U.S. customers, specifically to

contractors who supplied them to the DON for use in nuclear submarines. From 2007 through 2012, the subject conspired with suppliers in China and Hong Kong to sell millions of dollars' worth of counterfeit ICs represented as having been produced by major electronics manufacturers. Testing by the DON revealed the ICs had been resurfaced to change the date code and affix counterfeit markings to hide their true origin. This is only the second conviction of trafficking in counterfeit military goods, a relatively new provision in the U.S. criminal code, which was enacted as part of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2011. The NCIS investigation was conducted in coordination with the Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

**TWO NAVY SHIPBUILDERS SENTENCED FOR FAILING TO REPORT FRAUDULENT TIME AND LABOR CHARGES**

On 9 and 10 December 2015, two former Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII) employees (subjects) were sentenced for their role in a cost mischarging scheme at HII's Pascagoula, Mississippi, shipyard that affected multiple Department of Navy and U.S. Coast Guard contracts. In January 2013, NCIS initiated an investigation in response to a disclosure by HII. The HII disclosure estimated the loss to the U.S. Government to be \$4.1 million. However, a subsequent investigation determined the scheme was more widespread than initially reported, resulting in an estimated loss of approximately \$11.3 million. The former HII employees were identified as knowingly approving employees false labor claims. Neither individual financially benefited as a result of the participation in the cost mischarging scheme. Both subjects entered guilty pleas to misprision of a felony and were sentenced in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. One subject was sentenced to eight months' home confinement, three years' probation, and was ordered to pay a \$17,500 fine and \$100 special assessment. The second subject was sentenced to one year in prison with a split sentence (six months' confinement in prison and six months' home confinement with electronic monitoring), one year probation, and ordered to pay a \$20,000 fine and a \$100 special assessment.

**CONTRACTOR SENTENCED FOR ACCEPTING BRIBES WHILE IN IRAQ**

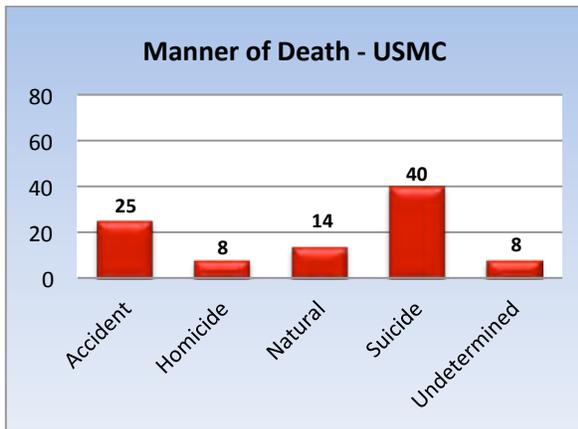
During February 2015, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, a former contracting specialist (subject) of CACI International, Inc., pleaded guilty to accepting bribes and filing a false tax return. The subject was employed at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq, from April 2004 through March 2006. NCIS initiated an investigation in 2013 after allegations were received from the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction that the subject was approached by a Jordanian-American dual citizen, who allegedly offered him money in return for awarding U.S. Government contracts totaling more than \$28,000,000 to companies he owned. The subject was involved in the award of at least 15 U.S. Government contracts to companies owned by the Jordanian-American citizen. On January 12, 2016, the subject was sentenced to 30 months' confinement, three years' probation, and ordered to pay \$115,435 in restitution, as well as a \$200 special assessment.

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**

**DEATH**

In CY 2015, a total of 250 deaths<sup>23</sup> were reported by the DON Law enforcement agencies worldwide, with 95 of these deaths affecting the USMC, a 3 percent increase from CY 2014. As with past reporting years, this total does not include combat-related deaths. Below is a breakdown of all manners of death for CY 2015 for the USMC.



Although all death incidents have a lasting impact on the USMC and unit readiness, this section will highlight the homicide, suicide, and accidental deaths reported in CY 2015.

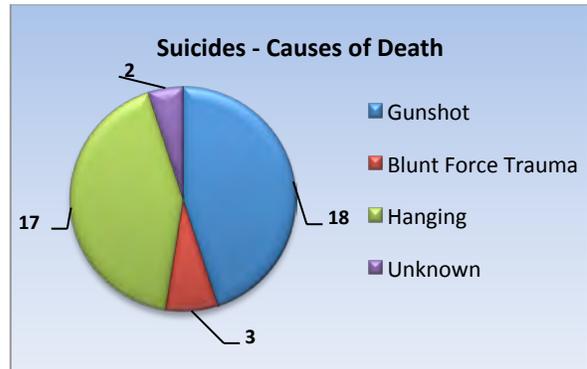
**Homicide**

- 4 homicides involved blunt force trauma; 2 were due to a single vehicle incident and the other 2 involved dependent child victims.
- 4 of the homicide victims died from wounds suffered during the shootings at the Naval Operations Support Center Chattanooga.
- 6 homicide deaths occurred off base, while 2 occurred on base.
- The Marine Corps Installation (MCI) East and West regions each experienced 4 homicide deaths.

- 2 homicides were domestic in nature and involved victims who were military dependent toddlers.
- One case involved 2 non-DoD civilian victims who were 76 and 80 years of age and died as the result of vehicular homicide.
- The subject of the vehicular homicide had been driving under the influence of alcohol.

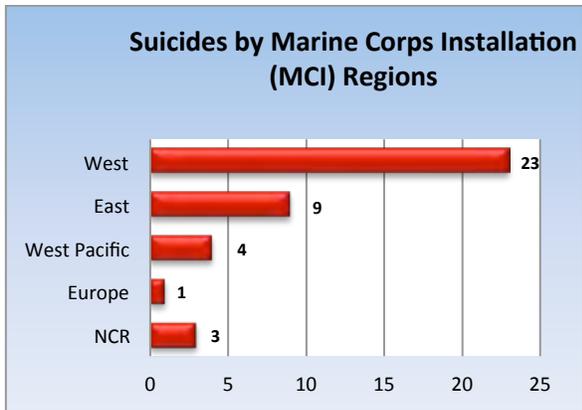
**Suicide**

Suicide death was the most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2015, followed by accidental deaths. Suicides accounted for 44 percent of all deaths within the USMC. There was a 38 percent increase from 29 suicides in CY 2014 to 40 suicides in CY 2015. Although some of the reports indicated suicide victims had been experiencing anxiety, depression, relationship, or family issues prior to their deaths, many causes were not specified.



- The 2 most common causes of death in suicides were gunshot wounds and hanging.
- 3 blunt force victims died when they jumped from buildings.
- Of the 4 female suicide victims, 2 died from gunshot wounds.

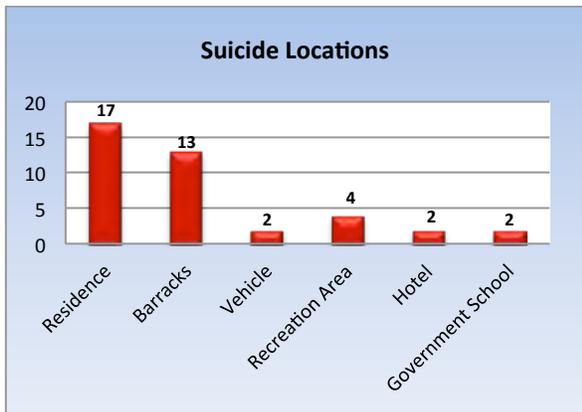
<sup>23</sup> Deaths are tallied by a victim count vice an incident count.



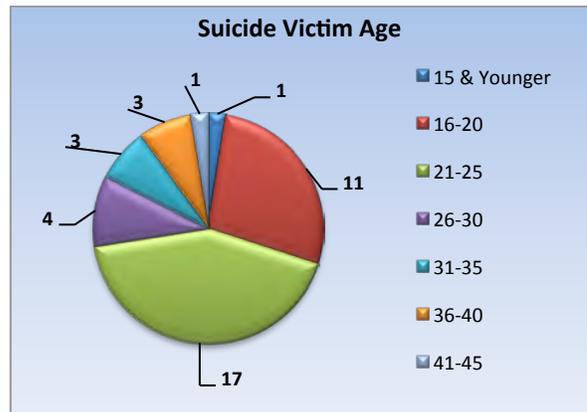
- The MCI West region reported the most suicides.



- 90 percent of suicide victims were male active duty USMC members.
- 8 suicides affecting the USMC involved domestic discord.



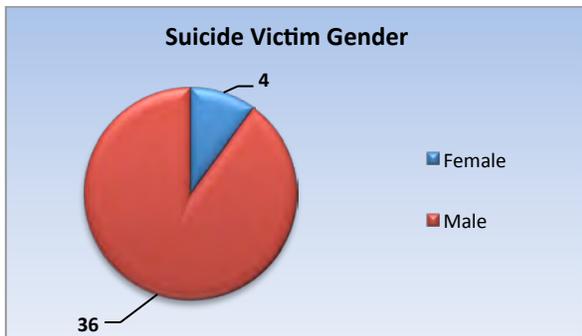
- 27 suicides occurred on base and 13 occurred off base.
- 75 percent of suicides occurred at a residence or Barracks/BOQ/BEQ.

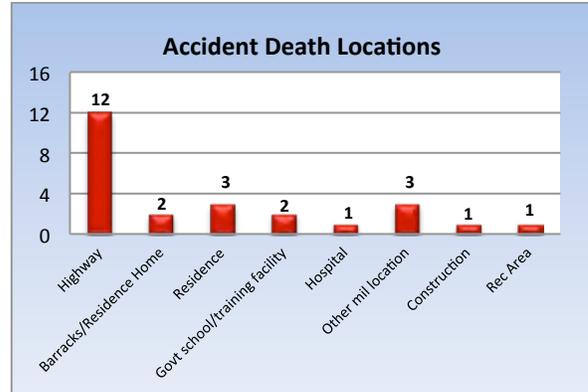
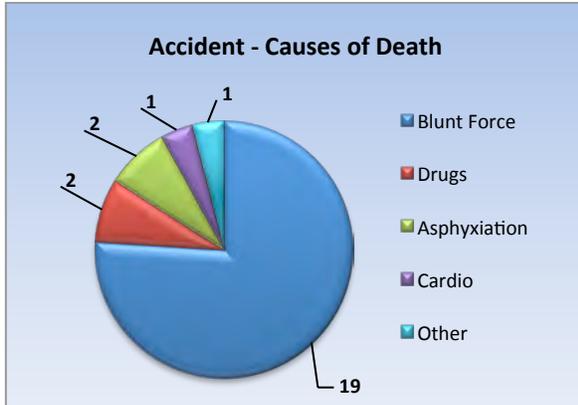


- 42 percent of the suicide victims were between the ages of 21 and 25 years old.

**Accidental Death**

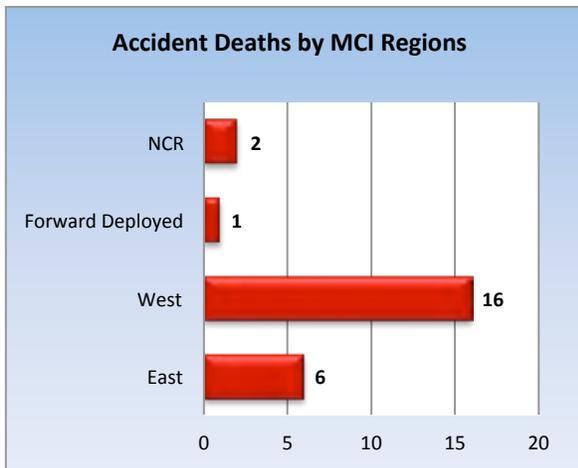
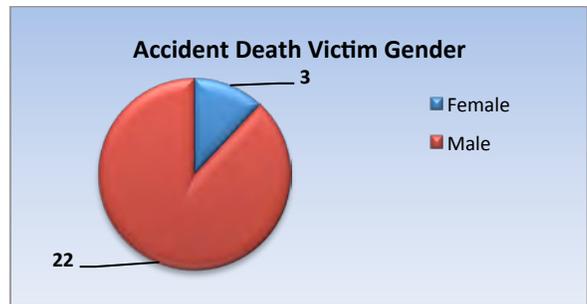
Twenty-five accidental deaths occurred in the USMC in CY 2015, the third most prevalent manner of death. There was a 56 percent increase in accidental deaths from CY 2014, most of which were caused blunt force trauma such as motorized vehicle incidents.





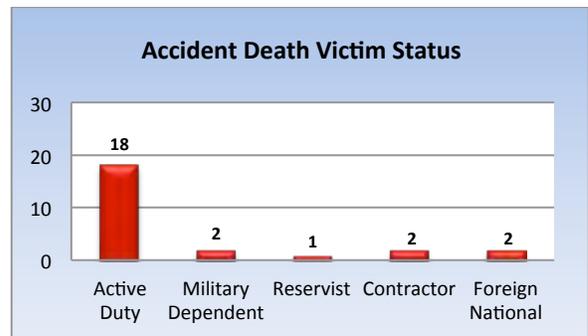
- The most common cause of accidental death was blunt force trauma. Thirteen accidental deaths involved vehicle incidents, and 1 death resulted during a military helicopter training incident.<sup>24</sup>
- Blunt force trauma accounted for 82 percent of all accidental deaths in the USMC.
- Both accidental drug deaths were caused by prescription drugs and alcohol use, with one victim also using cocaine.

- 15 accidental deaths occurred on base and 10 occurred off base.
- 68 percent of accidental deaths in CY 2015 were the result of vehicle related incidents as compared to 82 percent in CY 2014.



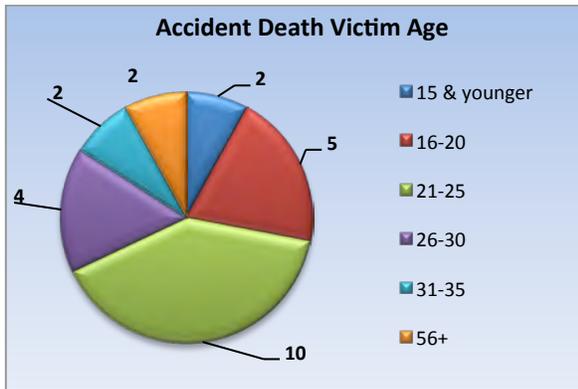
- Males accounted for 88 percent of accidental death victims.
- Two of the female deaths resulted from choking; both victims were less than one year old.

- The MCI West region reported the most accident deaths.



- 72 percent of accidental death victims were active duty USMC members.

<sup>24</sup> Investigations into military aircraft fall outside the purview of NCIS; however, assistance was offered in this incident.



- 56 percent of accidental death victims were between the ages of 21 and 30 years old.

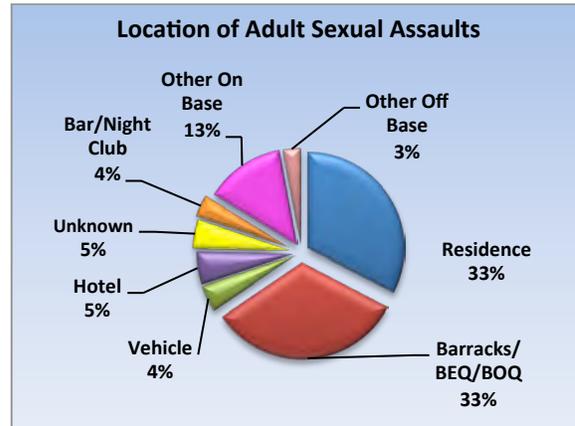
**ADULT SEX CRIME**

In CY 2015, 1,552 adult sexual assault incidents were reported in the DON, with 548 of these reports affecting the USMC.<sup>25</sup> This represents a 6 percent increase in assaults from CY 2014.

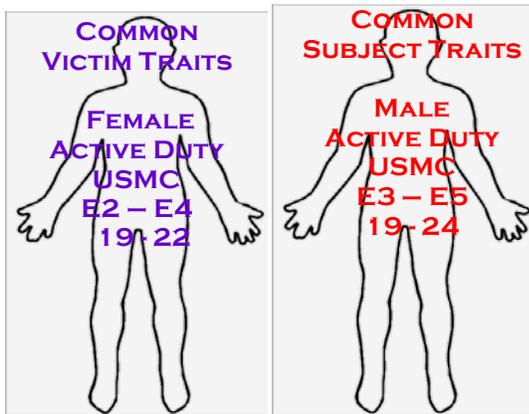
**2015 USMC Quick Facts**

- 578 Subjects; 583 Victims.
- 63 percent on base and 35 percent off base.
- 63 percent involved Sexual Acts (penetration).
- 44 percent were USMC on USMC assaults.
- 10 percent involved Spousal relationships.
- 29 percent of assaults were reported within 72 hours.
- Marine Corps Installation (MCI) East had highest number of incidents (192, 35%).

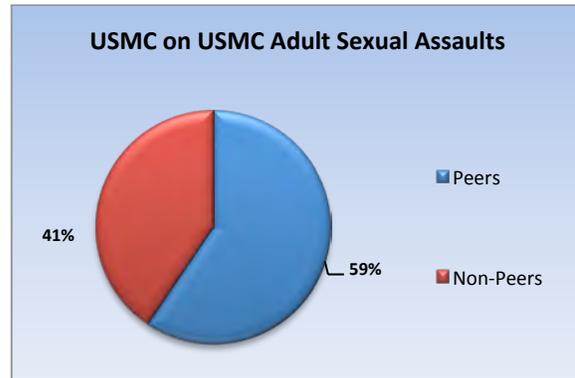
- Incidents at hotels primarily occurred off base.
- Incidents involving sexual acts occurred more often at residences, barracks, and hotels than incidents of sexual contact.



**USMC Adult Sexual Assault Demographics**



**USMC on USMC Sexual Assault Trends**



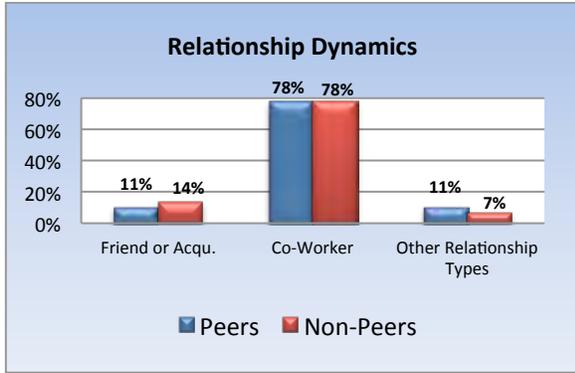
**Frequent Location of Adult Sexual Assaults: Residences, Barracks, & Hotels**

- 71 percent of adult sexual assaults occurred in a residence or in the barracks/BOQ/BEQ, or a hotel.
- Incidents at residences occurred both on base (38%) and off base (59%).

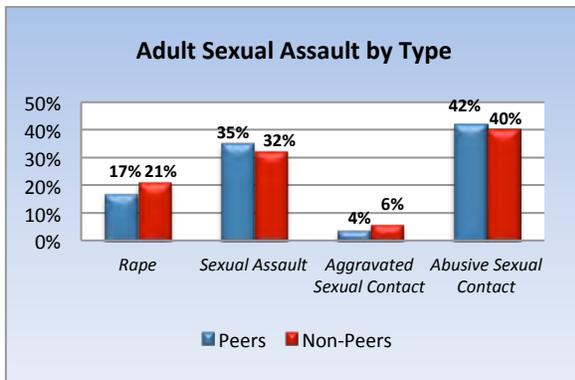
- 59 percent of USMC on USMC adult sexual assaults occurred among peers.<sup>26</sup>
- 41 percent of USMC on USMC adult sexual assaults occurred among non-peers.

<sup>25</sup> Included in the total 548 are four delayed reports of pre-2012 incidents and six reports of attempted assault. These 10 reports were excluded when the offense specification were itemized.

<sup>26</sup> Peer groups were established as Junior Enlisted (E1-E3), Non-Commissioned Officers (E4-E5), Staff Non-Commissioned Officers (E6-E9), and Officers.



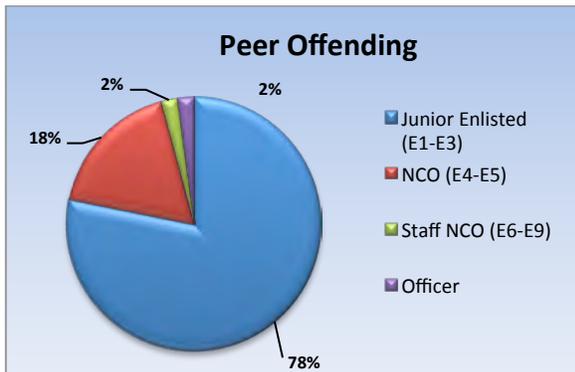
- Subjects of sex assault were most frequently a co-worker of the victim.



- There were similar trends of sexual contact and sexual act incidents in both the peer and non-peer groups.

**Offending of Peers**

- Peer on Peer offending was seen in the Junior Enlisted, Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO), Staff Non-Commissioned Officer (Staff NCO), and Officer groups.



**Junior Enlisted Group**

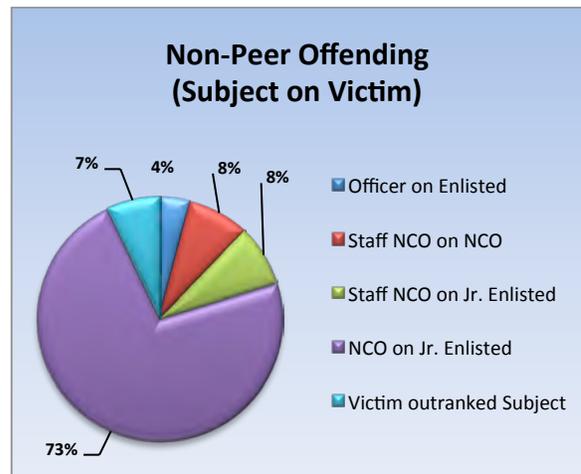
- More incidents involving sexual acts than sexual contact occurred.
- 80 percent involved co-workers.
- 44 percent involved alcohol.

**Non-Commissioned Officer**

- The incidence of crimes involving sexual acts and sexual contact were comparable.
- 68 percent involved co-workers.
- 32 percent involved alcohol.

**Offending of Non-Peers**

- 93 percent involved a subject of superior rank to the victim.



**NCO Subjects**

- More incidents involving sexual acts occurred than incidents of sexual contact.
- 74 percent involved co-workers.
- 46 percent involved alcohol.

**Officer and Staff NCO Subjects**

- More incidents involved sexual contact than sexual acts.
- 95 percent involved co-workers.
- 40 percent involved alcohol.

### Adult Sexual Assault of Spouses

#### Incident Information

- Rape had a higher incidence rate in the Spouse relationship group.
- Spousal assaults were more likely to include delayed reporting.
- 90 percent occurred at a residence.
- 17 percent of the spousal assaults involved the use of alcohol.

#### Subject Information

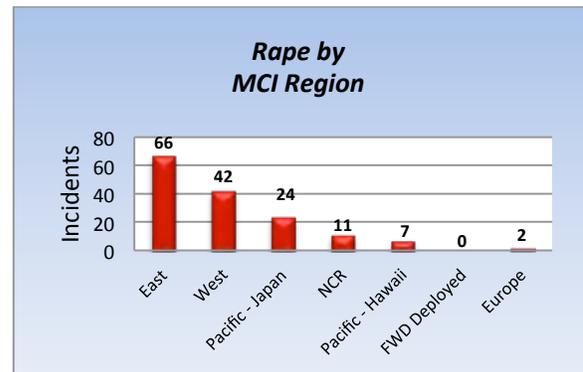
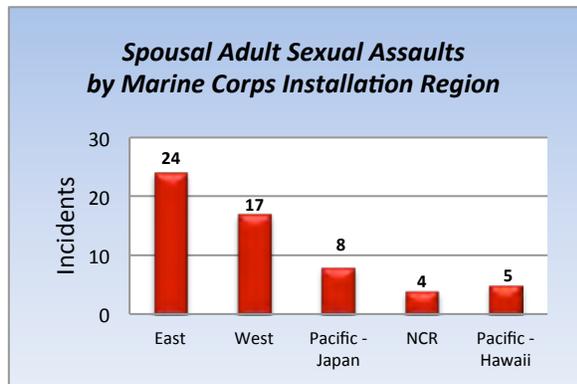
- 98 percent of subjects were male.
- 95 percent were USMC Active Duty.
- 71 percent were E3, E4 or E5 grade.

#### Victim Information

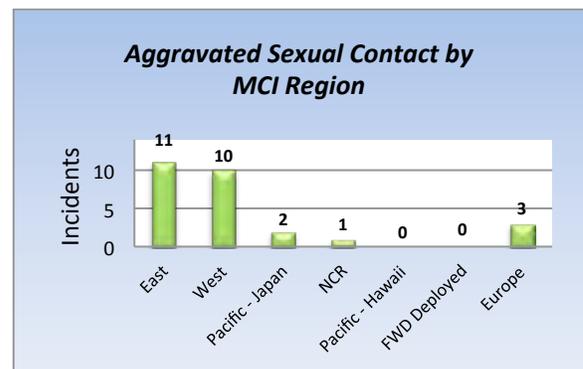
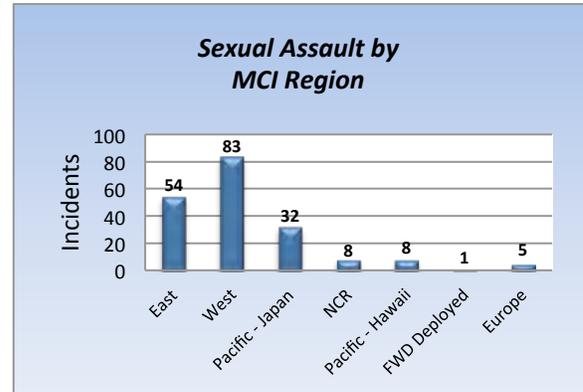
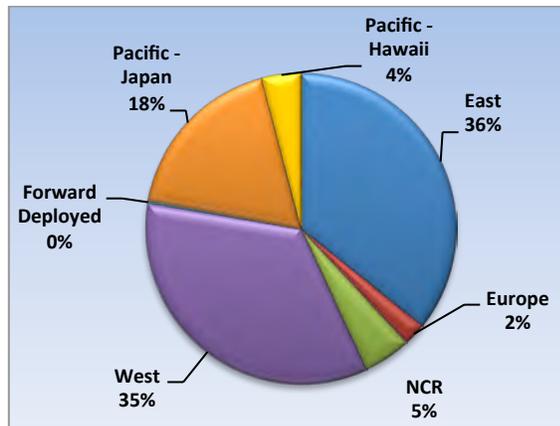
- 98 percent of victims were female.
- 81 percent were DoD dependents.

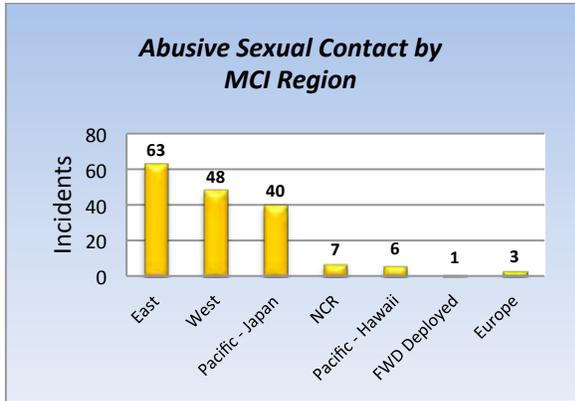
- MCI East reported the highest number of Rape, Aggravated Sexual Contact, and Abusive Sexual Contact incidents.
- MCI West reported the highest number of Sexual Assault incidents.
- The highest number of incidents of adult sexual assault outside the continental United States (OCONUS) was reported in the MCI Pacific – Japan region.

#### Types of Assault by MCI Region

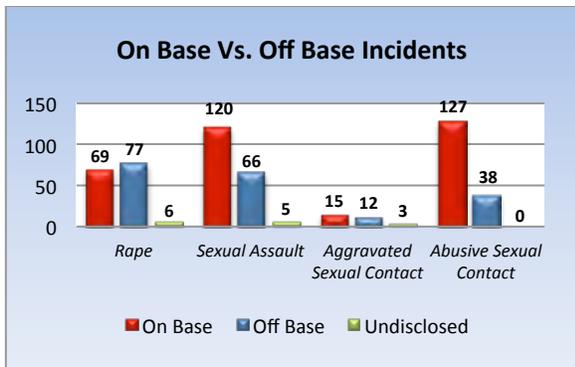


### Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Region Overview





### Incidents On and Off Base

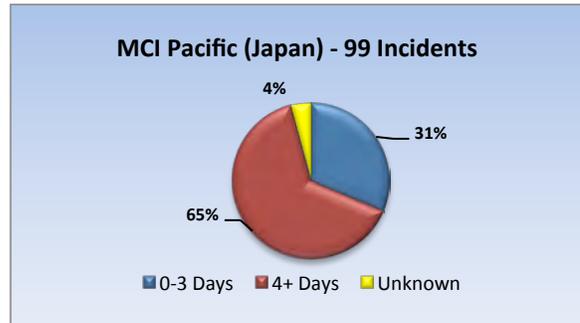


- Incidents of *Sexual Assault* and *Abusive Sexual Contact* were much more likely to occur on base.
- Incidents of *Rape* were slightly more likely to occur off base.
- Incidents of *Aggravated Sexual Contact* were slightly more likely to occur on base.
- Incidents reported in the Pacific - Japan, East, and the West MCI regions occurred more often on base.
- All other regions experienced an equal incidence of on and off-base crimes.

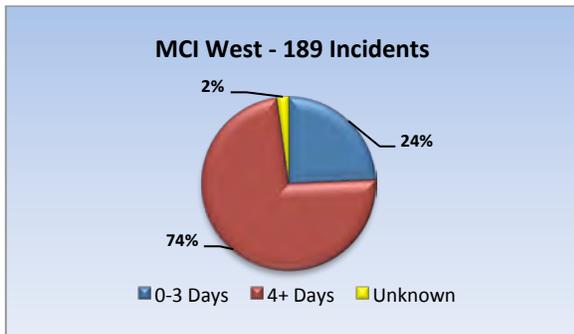
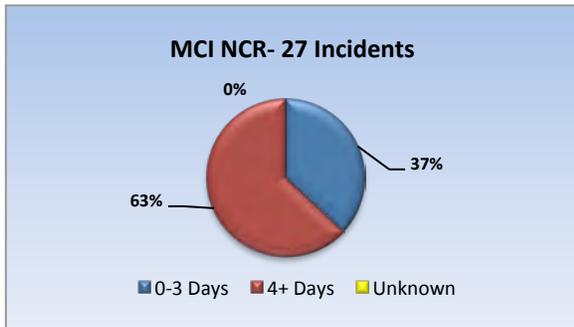
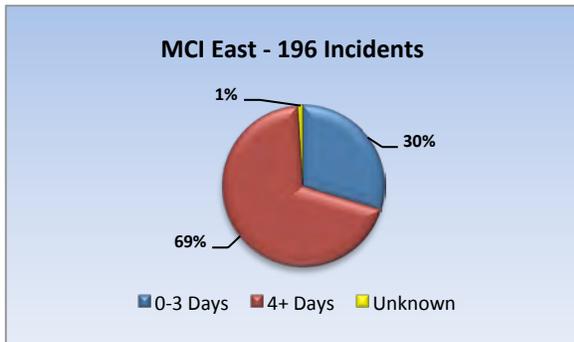
### Delayed Reporting Trends

The graphs below depict the number of adult sexual assault incidents reported in each of the MCI regions segmented by the number of days the victim waited prior to reporting.

### OCONUS

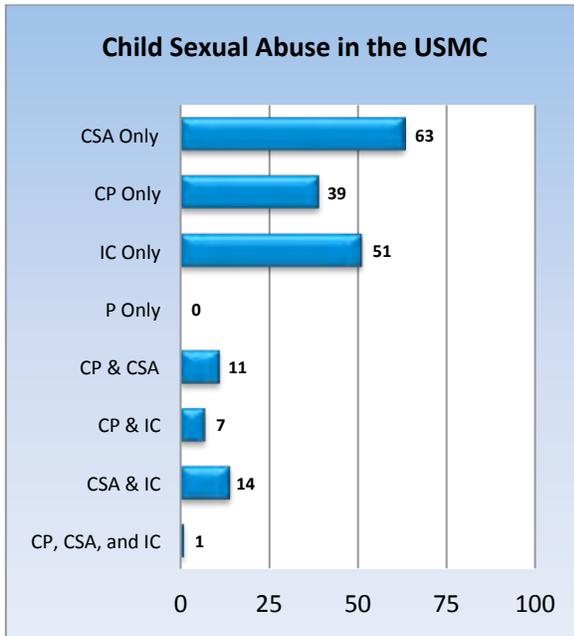


CONUS



**CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

In CY 2015, 392 child sexual abuse offenses were reported in the DON, with 186 of these offenses affecting the USMC<sup>27</sup>. This is an 11 percent increase from CY 2014. The child sexual abuse reported in the USMC in CY 2015 is delineated below in the following categories: Contact Sexual Abuse (CSA), Child Pornography (CP), Internet Contact (IC), and Child Prostitution (P).



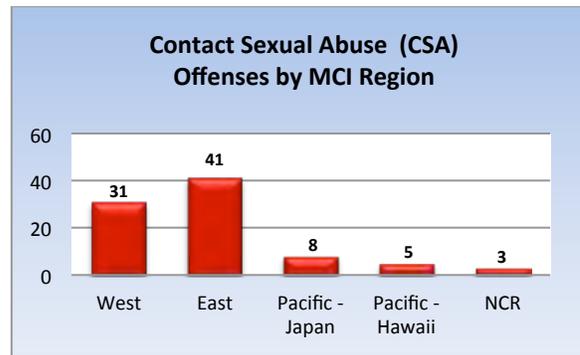
**Contact Sexual Abuse**

Child contact sexual abuse (CSA) includes sex crimes where the victim is a under the age of 16. Rape, attempted rape, carnal knowledge, attempted carnal knowledge, molestation, sodomy, aggravated assault with intent to commit sodomy, indecent acts not amounting to sodomy, and other sex related crimes (incest, indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, voyeurism, etc.) are offenses included in this category.

<sup>27</sup> Count for total child sexual abuse cases is based on how many victims were involved in the case instead of the number of incidents as some cases involved multiple victims who each experienced different types of abuse.

**Location**

- The majority of CSA offenses<sup>28</sup> were committed in the Marine Corps Installation (MCI) East and MCI West regions.
- 52 percent of CSA cases occurred off base, with 37 percent on base and 12 percent at an undisclosed location or multiple locations.
- 64 percent occurred in a residence.



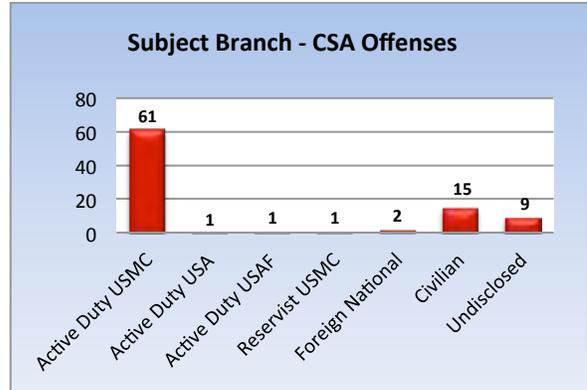
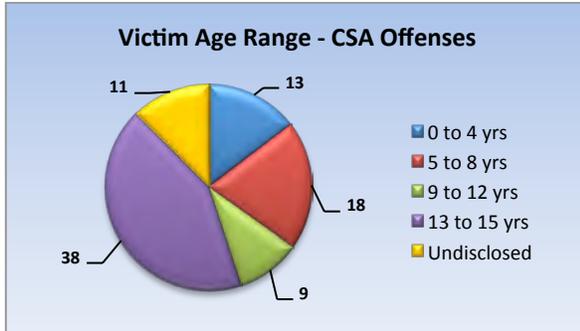
**Victim Characteristics<sup>29</sup>**

- 78 percent of CSA offense victims were female.
- The highest percentage of victims was between the ages of 13 and 15 years.



<sup>28</sup> Count for location data is based on the number of incidents. Incident counts were also used for the subsequent child pornography and internet contact sections.

<sup>29</sup> Due to the presence of multiple victims and subjects associated with CSA cases, the victim and subject counts will be higher than the incident count. Multiple victims and subjects were also associated with the child pornography and internet contact sections that follow.

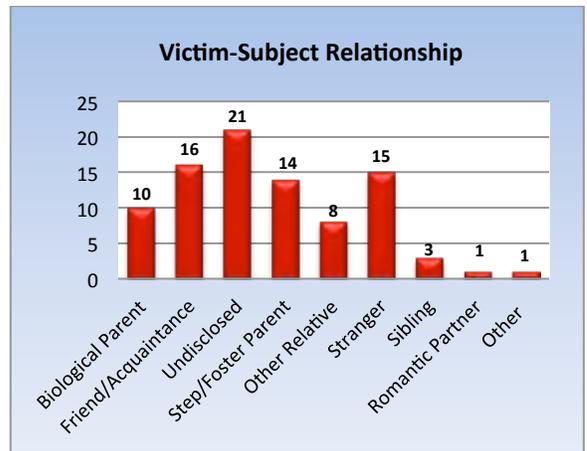
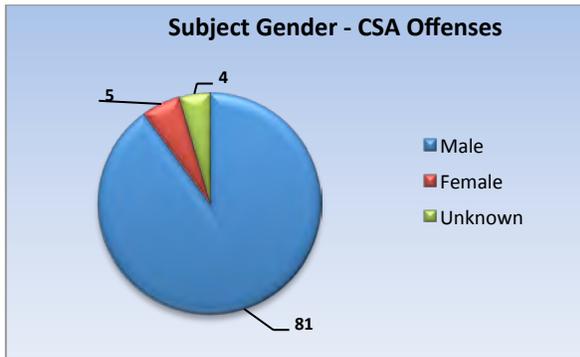


**Subject Characteristics**

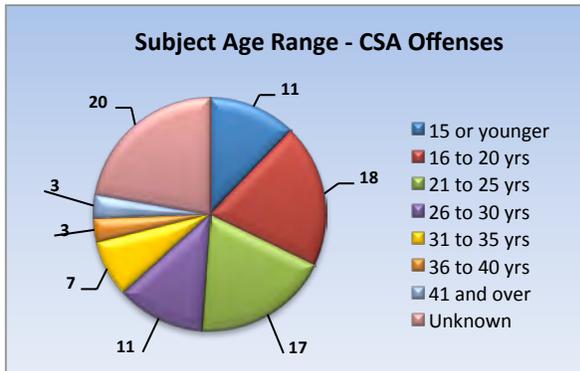
- 90 percent of subjects were male.
- The majority of subjects were 25 years of age or younger, with 20 percent between the ages of 16 and 20, 19 percent between the ages of 21 and 25, and 12 percent age 15 and younger.
- 68 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 17 percent were civilians.

**Relationships**

- Common victim-subject relationships include friend or acquaintance, stranger, step/foster parent, biological parent, and other relative.
- 21 of the relationships (24 percent) were undisclosed and/or unknown.



\*The above chart, reflecting the victim's relationship to the subject, is based on the total number of sexual contact victims.

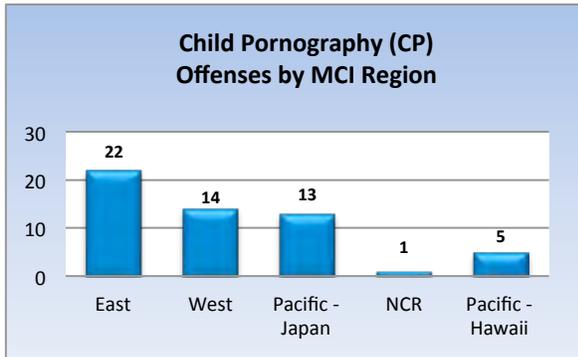


**Child Pornography**

Child pornography offenses (CP) include incidents of making, selling, or transmitting obscene objects, writings, pictures, or photographs (includes images in digital files), where the image is of a child under the age of 18 years.

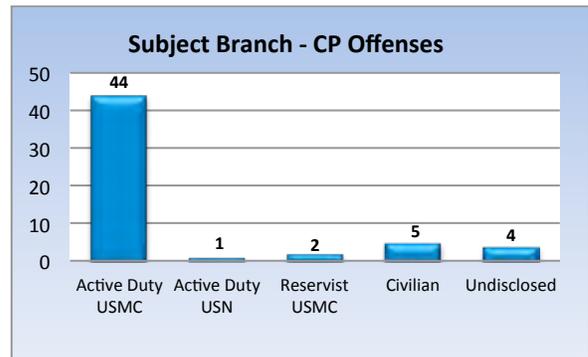
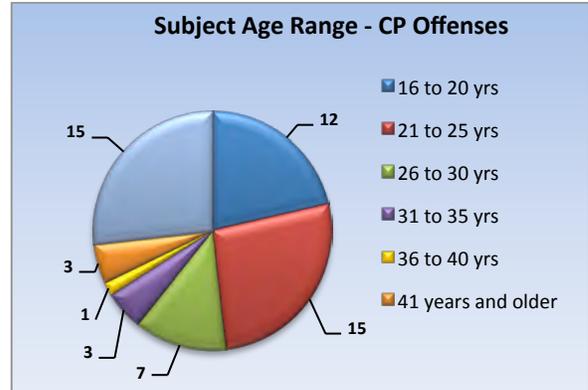
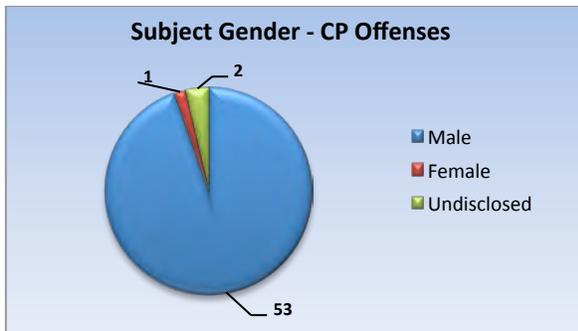
Location

- The majority of CP offenses<sup>30</sup> were committed in the MCI East, West and Pacific – Japan regions, with no incidents occurring in the Forward Deployed region.



Subject Characteristics

- 95 percent of subjects involved in CP were male, 1 was female, and the genders of 2 were not identified.
- The majority of subjects were ages 16 to 30, with 27 percent between the ages of 21 and 25 and 21 percent between the ages of 16 and 20.
- 79 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 9 percent were civilians.



**Internet Contact**

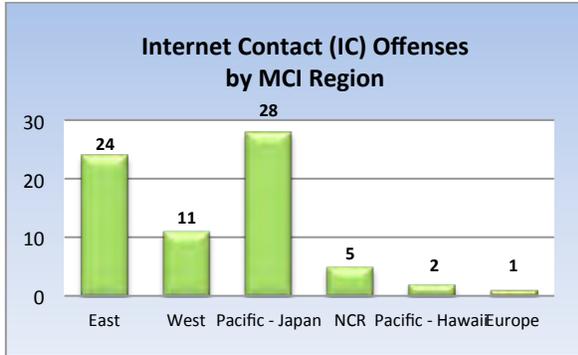
Seventy-three internet contact (IC) offenses affected the USMC in CY 2015, an increase of 83 percent from CY 2014. IC offenses include incidents in which an adult communicates with either a child under the age of 18, or an undercover officer/agent who is posing as a child under the age of 18, over the internet for the purpose of one or more of the following:

- Conversations of a sexual nature.
- Requests for sexual/nude photographs and/or videos of the victim.
- Subjects sending sexual/nude photographs and/or videos to the victim.
- Solicitation of a minor to meet in person for sexual acts.

<sup>30</sup> Location data is calculated by incident count.

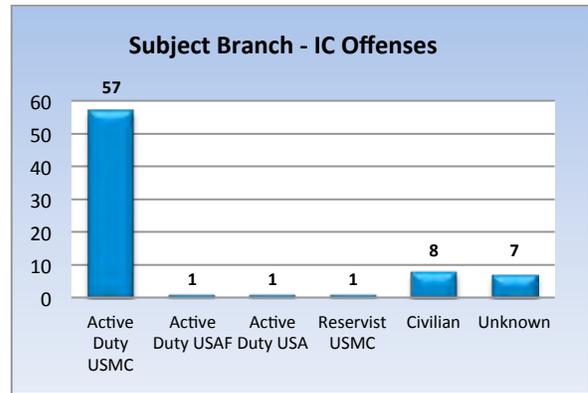
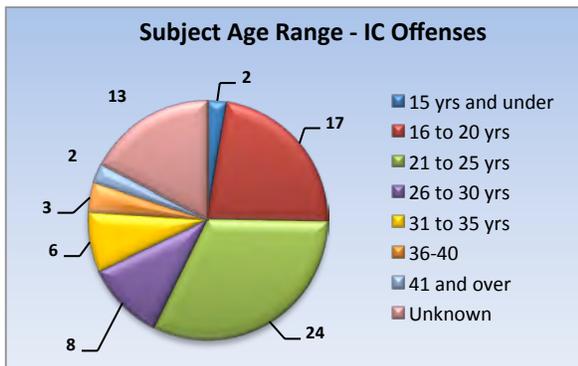
Location

- The majority of IC cases occurred in the MCI East, followed by the Pacific – Japan and West MCI regions.
- The number of IC cases in MCI Pacific – Japan increased from 13 in CY 2014 to 28 in CY 2015.
- MCI East cases increased from 14 to 24.



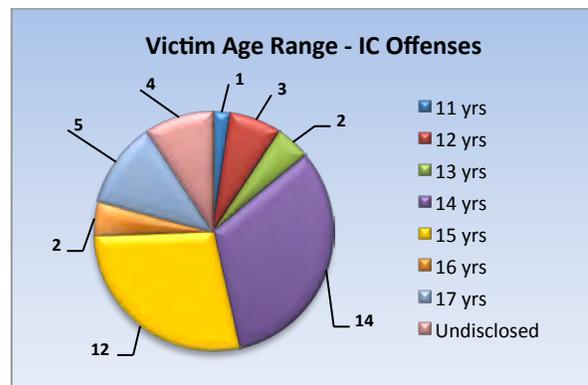
Subject Characteristics

- 69 of the 75 subjects involved in IC cases were male, 3 were female and the genders of the remaining 3 were not identified.
- The majority of subjects were ages 16 to 25 (55%).
- 76 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 11 percent were civilians.



Victim Characteristics

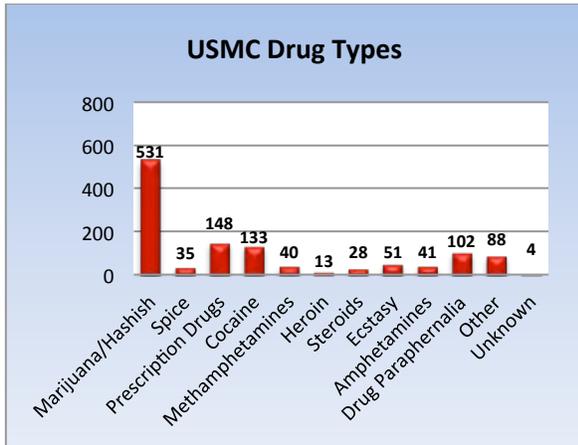
- 30 of the 73 “victims” in the IC cases were undercover agents (UC) or officers only (no child victim involved).<sup>31</sup>
- 4 cases involved both a UC and a child victim, with only demographic information for the child victim being recorded.
- 43 child victims were involved in IC cases.
  - 38 child victims were female and 5 were male.
  - The child victims ranged in age from 11 to 17 years.



<sup>31</sup> Numbers reflect NCIS’ ongoing proactive efforts to identify and mitigate instances of internet contact by child predators.

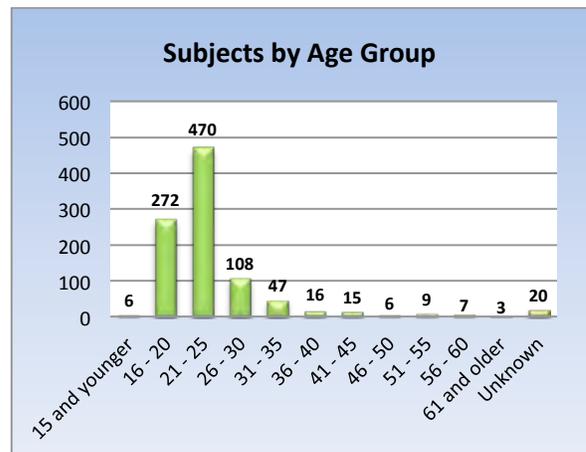
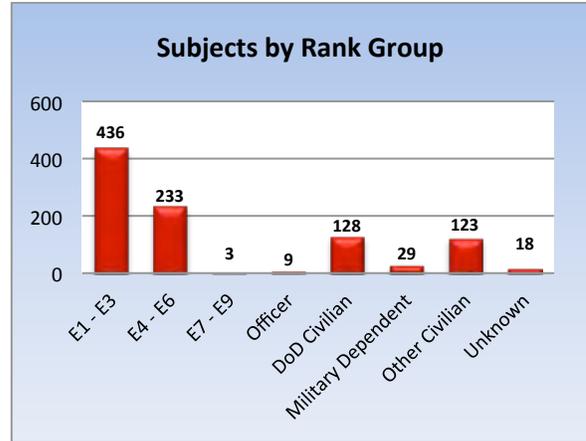
**NARCOTICS**

The USMC accounted for 979 of the 1,880 DON narcotics subjects reported in CY 2015. The following graph depicts the drug types associated with those subjects.<sup>32</sup>



- 154 subjects were involved with multiple drugs.
- Offenses involving Marijuana, Spice, Prescription Drugs, Heroin, Steroids and Ecstasy decreased in CY 2015.
- Offenses involving Methamphetamines and Amphetamines increased slightly during CY 2015.

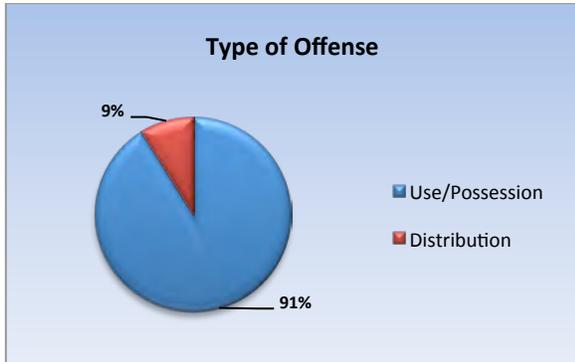
Similar to the USN, the average rank of active duty USMC subjects fell within the E1-E3 rank group and the average age ranged between 21-25 years old.



- The most prevalent locations where drugs were discovered included barracks or residences, government and military buildings, and entry and/or exit gates.
- Other locations included vehicles, parking lots, and hotels/motels.

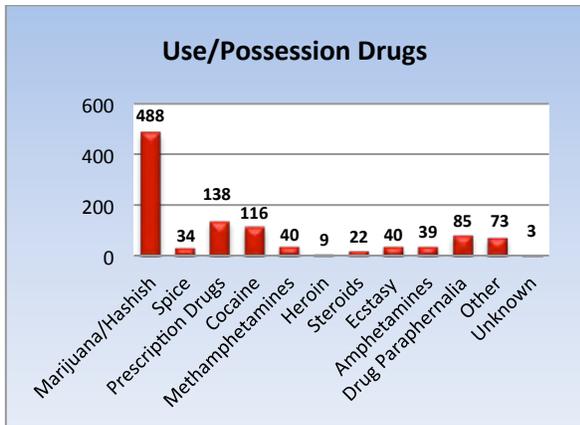
<sup>32</sup> The "Other" category includes LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mushrooms, Salvia Divinorum, Human Growth Hormones and other synthetic or over-the-counter drugs. The "Unknown" category is the result of the reporting official not providing sufficient identifying information about the narcotic(s) involved in the incident.

The majority of subjects were involved in the use and/or possession of narcotics as opposed to distribution.



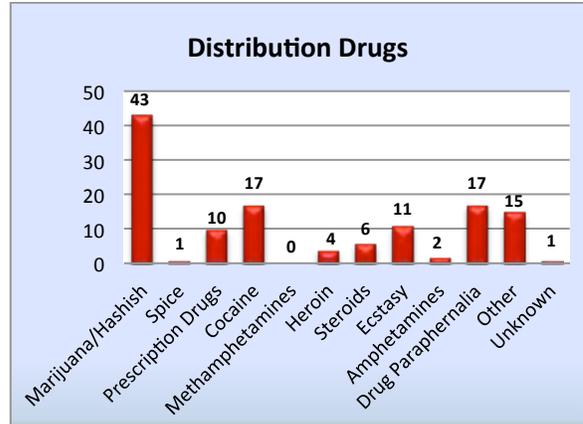
**Use/Possession**

Marijuana remained the top spot as the drug of choice in the USMC Use/Possession category, followed by Prescription Drugs and Cocaine. There were 132 subjects who abused multiple drug types. The following graph depicts all the drugs in this category.



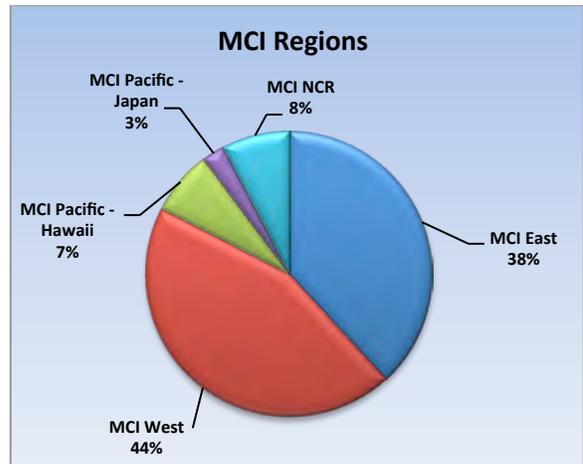
**Distribution**

The drug most prevalent in USMC distribution investigations was Marijuana. There were 22 subjects that dealt in two or more drugs.



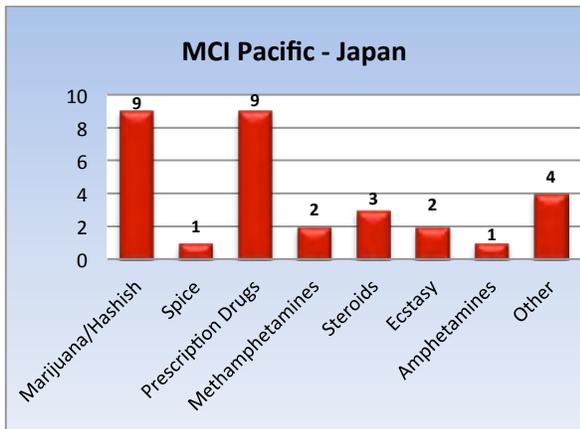
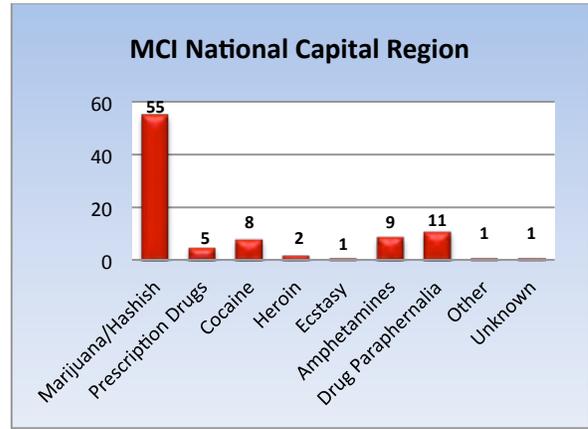
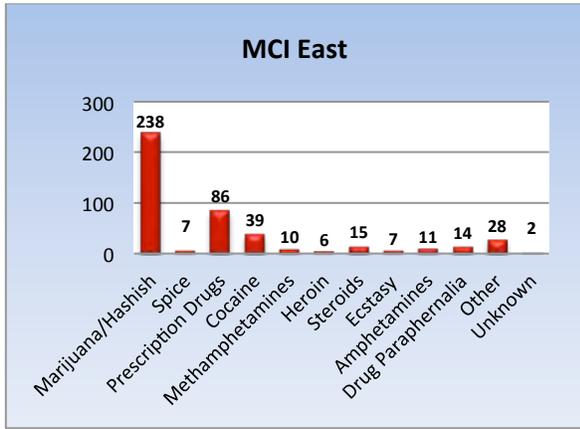
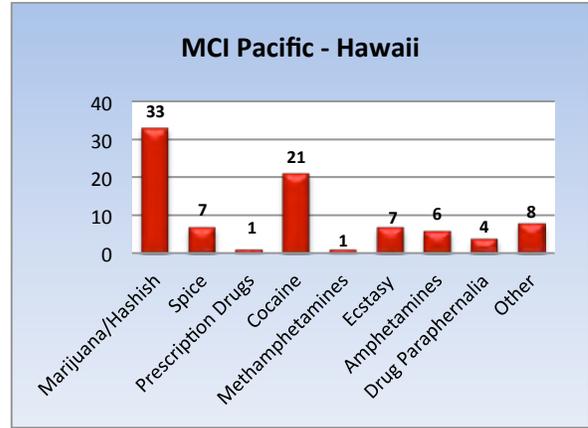
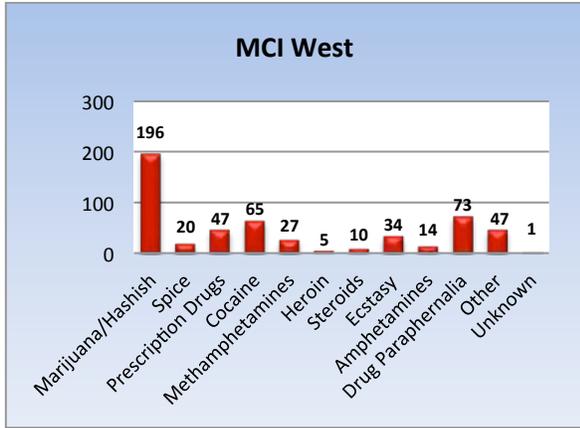
**Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Regions**

The following chart depicts USMC drug reports/investigations by location.



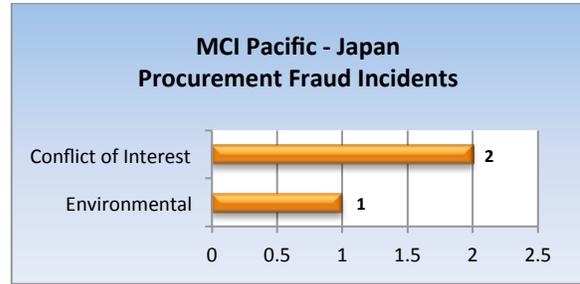
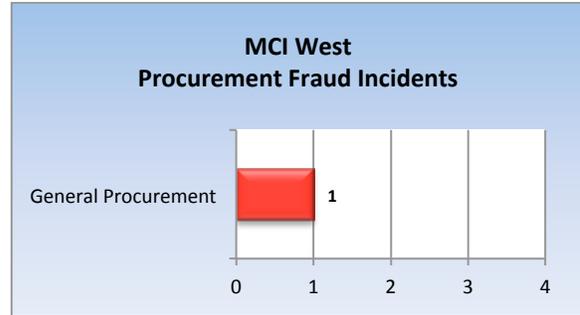
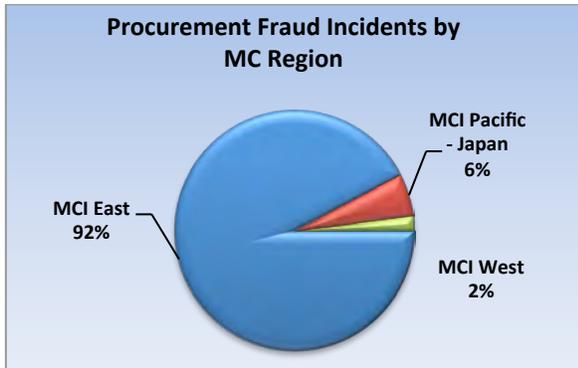
The following five graphs provide a detailed breakdown of each region.

- The majority of reports/investigations were generated in the MCI West and MCI East regions.
- The drugs most prevalently abused were Marijuana, followed by Prescription Drugs and Cocaine.
- The majority of offenses involving Marijuana, Prescription Drugs and Steroids were reported in the MCI East region.
- Most offenses reported in the MCI West region involved Cocaine and Ecstasy.



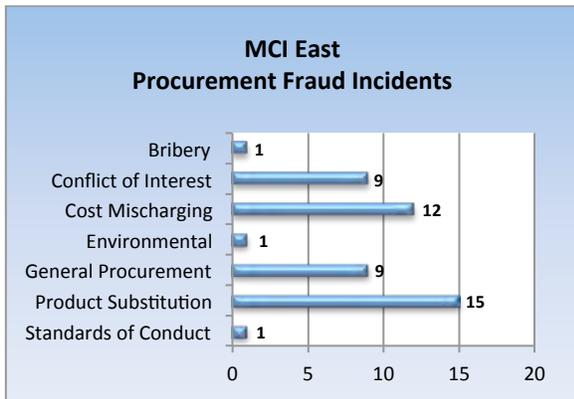
**PROCUREMENT FRAUD**

In CY 2015, a total of 52 procurement fraud incidents were reported by USMC-related offices and commands. The following chart provides an overview of the procurement fraud reporting in the Marine Corps Installation (MCI) regions.<sup>33</sup>



- The majority of procurement fraud incidents were reported in the MCI East region, followed by the MCI Pacific - Japan region.
- Product substitution, along with corruption, specifically cost mischarging, were most commonly reported within these regions.

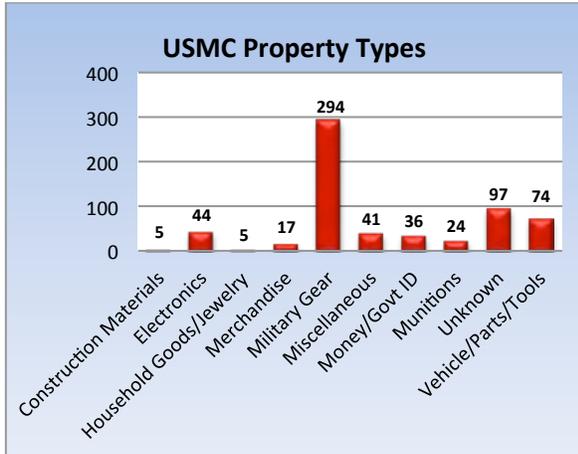
The following graphs provide an overview of procurement fraud incidents reported within each of the MCI regions.



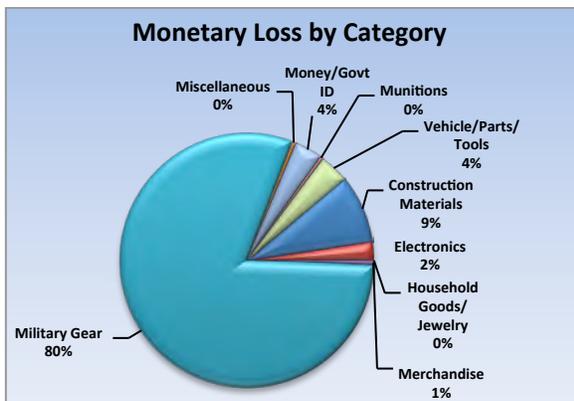
<sup>33</sup> General procurement fraud pertains to criminal irregularities in connection with the procurement, administration, or disposition of U.S. Government property or services not otherwise defined in other procurement fraud areas reported herein.

**PROPERTY**

The USMC accounted for 637 of the 1,906 property crime reports/investigations in the DON, a decrease of 3 percent from CY 2014. The following graph depicts the overall numbers for the property type categories.

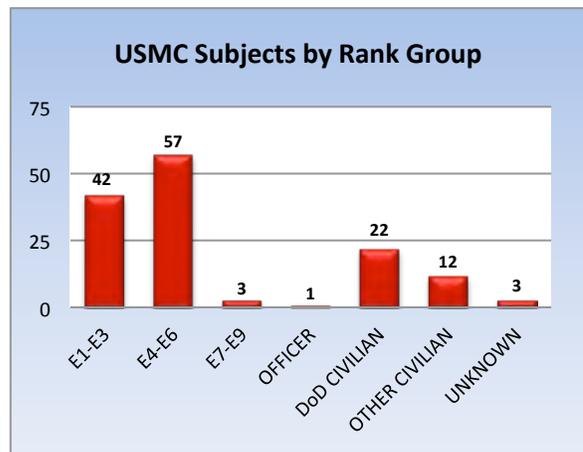


For those USMC-related cases where loss value was reported, the property loss to the U.S. Government was estimated at \$6,673,271. The following chart illustrates the percentage of monetary loss in each category, with the "Unknown" category excluded.<sup>34</sup>

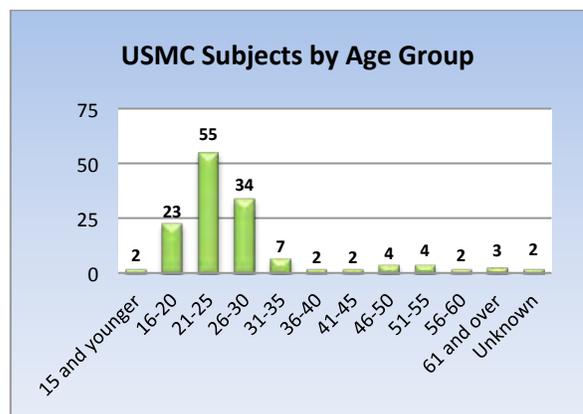


- The largest monetary loss occurred from the theft of Military Gear, which comprised 80 percent of the USMC-reported loss.

Many of the subjects of property crime reports/investigations were not identified. The USMC accounted for 140 (15%) of the 944 subjects identified during DON property crime investigations. Active duty personnel in the enlisted ranks E1-E6 comprised approximately 71 percent of the subjects identified in incidents affecting the USMC.



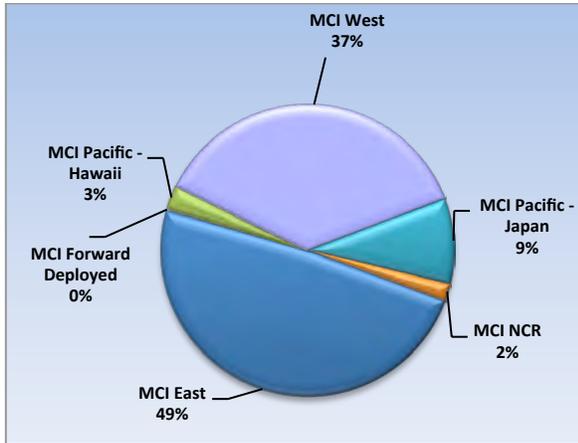
Sixty-four percent of the subjects were between the ages of 21-30.



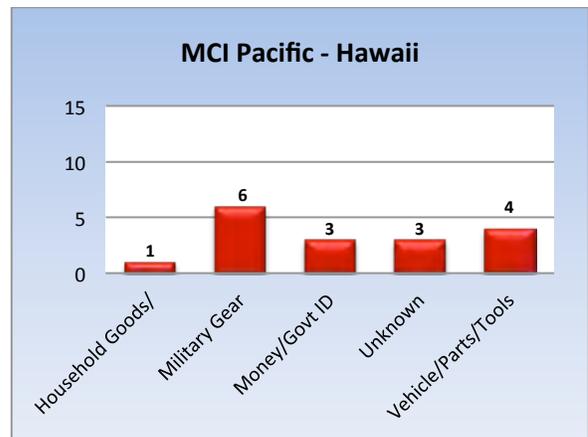
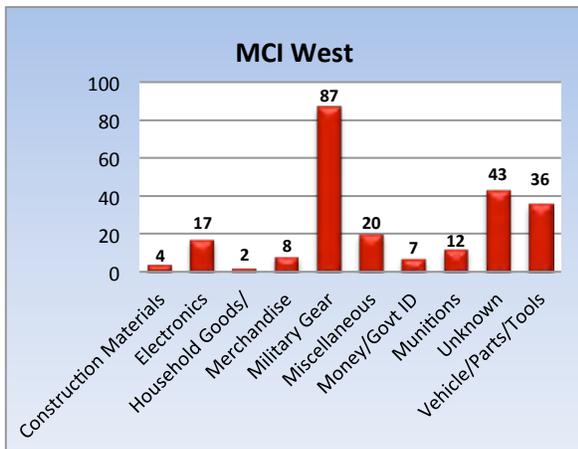
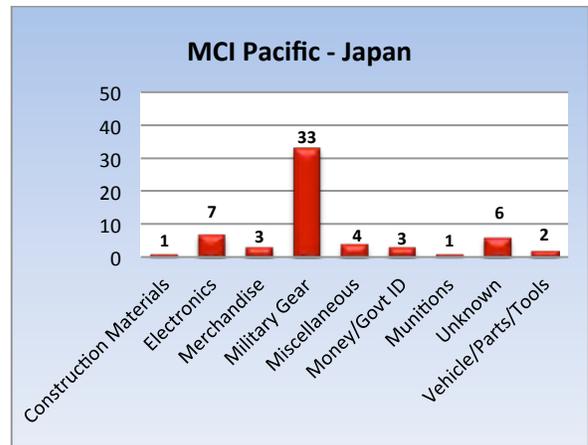
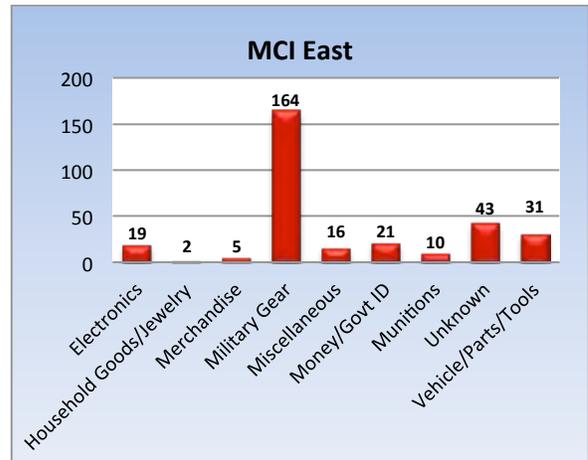
<sup>34</sup> The number of unknown property types is primarily attributed to lack of specifics provided by USN and USMC law enforcement reporting within CLEOC.

### Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Regions

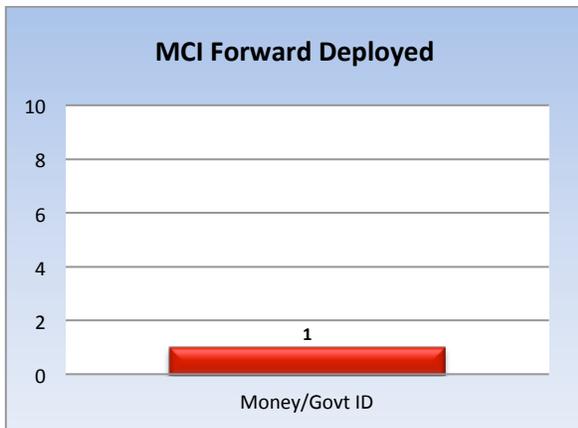
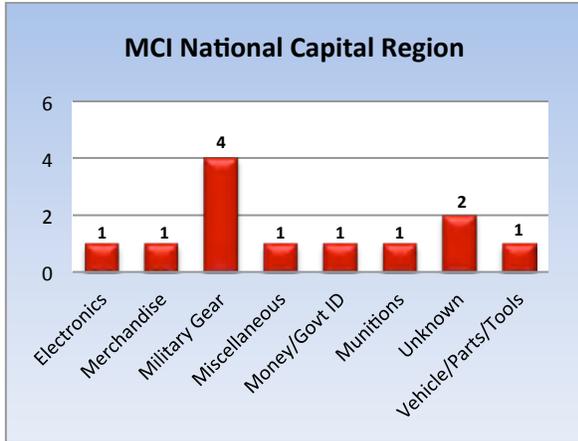
The following chart depicts overall government property loss reports/investigations originating from the respective MCI regions. An additional category of MCI Forward Deployed was included to capture reports/investigations generated in Iraq and Afghanistan.



The majority of reports/ investigations were generated in the USMC regions East and West, with the most prevalent loss involving Military Gear. The following six graphs provide a detailed breakdown of each region.<sup>35</sup>



<sup>35</sup> There were no incidents involving the USMC in Europe during CY 2015.



## USMC INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

This section highlights the outcome of several significant criminal investigations impacting the USMC during CY 2015.

### **Death**

#### **MARINE SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS FOR HOMICIDE IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

On November 12, 2015, the Republic of the Philippines Regional Trial Court, Third Judicial Region, Branch 74, Olongapo City, Republic of the Philippines (RP), rendered a judgment, finding the accused, a Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) guilty beyond reasonable doubt of the crime of homicide. The subject was sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of 6-12 years' prison confinement. He was also ordered to pay the heirs of the late victim, as follows: a) Php 50,000.00 as civil indemnity; b) Php 4,320,000.00 as damages for loss of earning capacity; c) Php 155,250.00 as reimbursement for the wake, burial and other related expenses as actual damages; d) Php 50,000.00 as moral damages; and e) Php 30,000.00 as exemplary damages. On October 11, 2014, Philippine National Police (PNP) initiated an investigation after a Philippine National (victim) was discovered deceased in a room at the Celzone Lodge, Olongapo City, RP. On October 12, 2014, the PNP Regional Crime Laboratory Office conducted an autopsy, identified numerous injuries and determined the preliminary cause of death as asphyxia due to drowning. There were approximately 5,000 USN and USMC personnel on liberty in Subic Bay/Olongapo City during the timeframe of the crime, which led the PNP to believe the suspect could be a U.S. service member. The PNP coordinated with the NCIS, and NCIS command interviews identified the subject as the suspect after witness interviews revealed he disappeared from his liberty group and was not seen again until the group returned to the ship. Additionally, the subject confided to fellow Marines he thought he had killed someone. The subject reportedly became angry when he discovered the victim, who he believed was female, and with whom he intended to engage in sexual acts, was transgender. The subject admitted to strangling the victim and dragging his body into the bathroom.

### **Adult Sexual Assault**

#### **MARINE CONVICTED OF SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON**

On December 18, 2015, a Marine Corps Corporal (subject) pleaded guilty to one specification of a violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape) and other associated charges. He was sentenced to 32 years' confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and reduction in rank to E-1. The subject was also given a dishonorable discharge and must register as a sex offender. In May 2015, a female Marine Corps dependent spouse answered her front door while she was home alone in her assigned government housing in Beaufort, South Carolina. An unidentified male pointed a gun at her and inquired of her husband's whereabouts. After being told her husband was standing duty, the subject forced his way into the residence, and sexually assaulted her. Before leaving the residence, the subject forced the victim to shower and threatened to shoot her husband if he saw him or any police. The subject was identified by NCIS after the victim reported he had told her he lived nearby and that his wife worked at the local Buffalo Wild Wings. The subject was interrogated and admitted perpetrating the sexual assault and having a handgun, which was recovered in the course of the investigation.

#### **MARINE SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT**

On October 30, 2015, a Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) assigned to Camp Pendleton was found guilty of three counts of abusive sexual contact and sentenced to 10 years' confinement and reduced in rank to E-1. The subject was also given a dishonorable discharge and must register as a sexual offender. NCIS initiated an investigation in October 2014, when a male Lance Corporal reported the subject offered him a ride home, after they consumed alcoholic beverages at a local bar, and subsequently sexually assaulted him in his vehicle. Another investigation was initiated in March 2015, following a report that a second Lance Corporal was sexually assaulted by an unknown male, later identified as the subject, whom the victim met at a bar. The second victim reported the subject drove him and a Marine Sergeant to the subject's off-base home and served them alcoholic drinks. The victim reported waking up and being sexually assaulted,

but had little memory of the events. Results of DNA tests further linked the subject to the victim.

**MARINE SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS  
FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT**

On March 5, 2015, a Marine Corps Corporal (subject) received a seven-year prison sentence, dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and was ordered to forfeit all benefits after pleading guilty to the sexual assault of a fellow Marine. The subject was also required to register as a sex offender. NCIS initiated the investigation in Okinawa, Japan, on March 28, 2014, after the victim reported she awoke to find an unknown male in her barracks room attempting to engage in sexual intercourse with her. The victim was able to fight off the attacker and run from her room to summon help. The subject was identified through witness interviews, DNA evidence, forensic fiber analysis, and a digital media review.

***Child Sexual Abuse***

**MARINE SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS FOR ATTEMPTED  
SEXUAL ABUSE AND POSSESSION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**

On September 29, 2015, a Marine Lance Corporal (subject) pleaded guilty to attempted sexual abuse of a child and possession of child pornography at a General Court-Martial aboard Camp Lejeune. The subject was sentenced to 8 years' confinement and reduced in rank to E-1. He was also given a dishonorable discharge and must register as a sex offender. NCIS initiated the investigation in response to a tip from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children regarding the subject's possible solicitation of a sexual act with a minor. A review revealed inappropriate interaction between the subject and a 15-year-old. When interrogated, the subject admitted he created an online social networking account so he could meet and engage in sexual activity with underage girls and that he also traveled to Wilmington, North Carolina, with the intent to engage in sexual activity with an underage girl. A review of the subject's electronic media revealed nearly 900 files of suspected child pornography.

**MARINE SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS  
FOR CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULTS**

On October 7, 2015 a Marine Corps Staff Sergeant (subject) was sentenced to 25 years' confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a reduction in rank to E-1 after pleading guilty to various charges

related to sexual contact upon a person who was asleep, commission of a lewd act upon a child, child pornography, providing alcohol to minors, and impeding an investigation. The subject was also given a dishonorable discharge and must register as a sex offender. NCIS initiated an investigation after it was revealed the subject had engaged in sexually explicit text and email exchanges with an underage girl. Preliminary investigation revealed the subject had potential child pornography on his cellphone, and exploitation of the cellphone revealed several potential underage victims of sexual assault. The subject was interrogated and admitted exchanging nude photographs with two underage girls. Additional computer forensics identified multiple potential underage victims of sexual assault, both male and female. Additional command-authorized searches led to electronic evidence of witness tampering and additional victims, all of whom were under the age of 15 at the time of the assaults.

**MARINE SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS FOR  
ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A CHILD**

On September 28, 2015, a Marine Corporal (subject) was sentenced to two years' confinement, total forfeitures of pay, and reduced in rank to E-1 after he pleaded guilty to attempted sexual assault of a child, attempted sexual abuse of a child, possession with intent to distribute a scheduled drug, indecent language, and indecent exposure. The subject was also given a dishonorable discharge and must register as a sex offender. The subject had been in contact numerous times with an undercover agent he believed to be an underage girl, requesting she send nude photographs and engaging in conversations that were sexual in nature. He also sent the undercover agent a photograph of his genitals and suggested they engage in sexual acts. The subject was also in possession of liquid hydrocodone when he went to an on-base residence to engage in sexual activity with the purported 15 year old.

***Narcotics***

**MARINE SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR FOR  
MOTORCYCLE GANG AND DRUG CHARGES**

On July 10, 2015, a Marine Corps Gunnery Sergeant (subject) was sentenced at Camp Pendleton to one year of confinement, reduced in rank to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances after pleading guilty to charges of participation in a

motorcycle gang, assault, and possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine, marijuana use, and cocaine use. The subject also received a bad conduct discharge. In October 2014, NCIS received a video from law enforcement in Oceanside, California, depicting the subject and two other Marines (co-subjects) assaulting another Marine. The NCIS investigation of the assault led to information that the subject was a member of the Devils Diciples Motorcycle Club and was in possession of a large amount of methamphetamine. One of the co-subjects was sentenced to five years' confinement, reduced in rank to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances for his role in the assault, in addition to other motorcycle gang-related charges.

**THREE MARINES DISCIPLINED  
FOR VARIOUS DRUG CHARGES**

On August 21, 2015, a Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) pleaded guilty at a General Court-Martial to violations of UCMJ Article 112a (Wrongful use, possession, etc.. of a controlled substances) and Article 81 (Conspiracy) pursuant to a pretrial agreement. The subject received 40 months' confinement (capped at 22 months), reduction in rank to E-1, and a bad conduct discharge. Two other Marine Corps Lance Corporals (co-subjects) involved with the subject's illicit drug activities were also disciplined: one co-subject was found guilty at a Special Court-Martial and sentenced to 10 months' confinement (capped at 4 months), reduced in rank to E-1 and awarded a bad conduct discharge; the second co-subject was administratively separated from the Marine Corps. NCIS initiated an investigation following notification from 3rd Amphibious Assault Battalion, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twenty-nine Palms, California, regarding a Lance Corporal having self-admitted heroin abuse. Despite assurance of his cooperation with NCIS, the subject was deceptive during his interview regarding his contact and communication with his drug dealer. Through electronic media searches and multiple witness interviews, NCIS discovered the subject discussed the purchase and sale of multiple controlled substances, to include MDMA and OxyContin, with the co-subjects involved and discovered the subject was selling various drugs to active duty Marines in his barracks room.

***Procurement Fraud***

**LEADER OF BRIBERY SCHEME SENTENCED TO 22 YEARS  
AND ORDERED TO FORFEIT \$18.8 MILLION**

On September 10, 2015, the co-owner of a trucking company in Albany, Georgia (subject), a former employee (co-subject) of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and a former contractor (co-subject) working at the Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Albany, were sentenced in U.S. District Court for bribery and fraud related to their handling of military trucking contracts and theft of surplus military equipment aboard MCLB Albany. The subject was sentenced to 22 years' imprisonment and ordered to forfeit \$18,860,313; co-subject (DLA) was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and ordered to forfeit \$15,410,151; and co-subject (former contractor) was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and ordered to forfeit \$513,600. Four other co-defendants have already pleaded guilty to various related charges, and all have been suspended from contracting with the Federal government. NCIS initiated the investigation after a complaint alleging fraudulent practices was received through the DoD Inspector General hotline. The tip alleged that employees were receiving bribes from commercial carriers in return for freight contracts. The investigation found that the subject paid nearly \$1.2 million in bribes to secure over \$37 million in transportation contracts and to remove military equipment from MCLB Albany. Four additional individuals previously pleaded guilty to charges associated with their participation in the fraud scheme. This joint investigation was conducted with support from the Dougherty County District Attorney's Office Economic Crime Unit, the DLA Office of the Inspector General, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, and the Department of Labor Office of the Inspector General.

**TWO SENTENCED IN  
CONNECTION WITH KICKBACK SCHEME**

On June 30, 2015, two principals of a Pennsylvania construction company working on a project at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst in Burlington County, New Jersey, were sentenced for separate charges relating to employee extortion, assault of a site manager, and bribes to secure federally subsidized construction projects. The primary subject (owner of Sands Mechanical), was sentenced to 85 months in prison and ordered to serve three years' supervised release after pleading guilty to conspiracy

to obtain kickbacks from public works employees and causing persons to travel in interstate commerce to commit a crime of violence. He must also pay restitution of \$10,000. The co-subject (General Manager – Sands Mechanical), was sentenced to three years' probation and four months of home confinement after pleading guilty to conspiracy to make payoffs to a contractor's representative for receiving favorable treatment when bidding on Federal construction projects. In 2010, NCIS and the Department of Labor Inspector General initiated a joint investigation into an alleged kickback scheme at Sands Mechanical, a subcontractor on the multimillion dollar restoration and rehabilitation of the Marine Corps Reserve Training Center at Fort Dix. The investigation revealed the subject and co-subject hired individuals to assault Sands Mechanical and prime contractor Harkin Construction employees who did not pay the required kickback. Additionally, the subject and others paid a representative of a Philadelphia contractor \$46,200 to get "last looks" at other competitors' bids for federally subsidized contracts.

the San Diego, California, area making bank withdrawals and he was positively identified. On July 1, 2014, the subject was arrested by NCIS agents without incident.

### ***Larceny/Identity Theft***

#### **RETIRED AIRMAN SENTENCED TO 24 MONTHS FOR WIRE FRAUD AND AGGRAVATED IDENTITY THEFT**

On April 17, 2015, a retired Air Force Senior Master Sergeant (subject) was sentenced to 24 months and one day in prison and three years of supervised release after pleading guilty to one count of wire fraud and 24 counts of aggravated identity theft. An NCIS investigation revealed the subject stole personal and government travel cards and personal effects from unsecured backpacks, vehicles, and lockers at base gyms aboard Naval Medical Center San Diego, Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton between February 2013 and December 2013. He used information from stolen driver's licenses to create personal identification numbers that allowed him to withdraw cash against the victims' credit cards. The suspect's image was captured by surveillance cameras at several ATMs in

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