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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

**ANNUAL CRIME REPORT**

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*2017*

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UNCLASSIFIED

# DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2017

Printed Annually  
Naval Criminal Investigative Service  
Department of the Navy  
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**Naval Criminal Investigative Service**  
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**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 complex nature 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 Annual Crime Report (ACR) provides a general overview of crime within DON populations using similar offense parameters.

This is the fourteenth 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 2017 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 2017.

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  
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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.

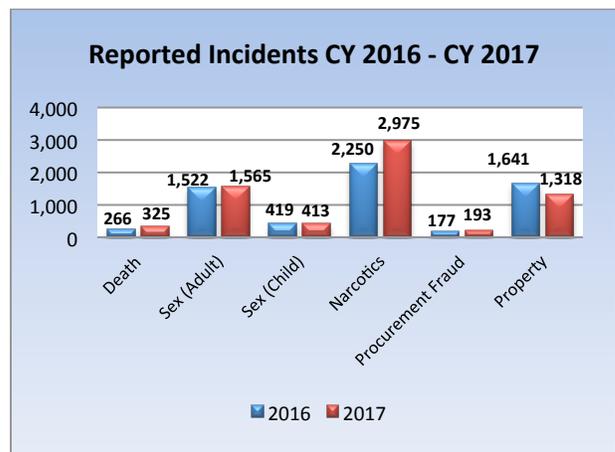
**Key Findings**

- The overall number of criminal offenses reported in the DON increased 8 percent from CY 2016 to CY 2017. Increases were noted in Death, Adult Sexual Assault, Narcotics and Procurement Fraud, while reported Child Sexual Abuse and Property Crime offenses decreased.
- Deaths reported in CY 2017 increased 22 percent from the number reported in CY 2016. All manners of death increased with the accident deaths increasing by 39 percent, homicide deaths by 29 percent and suicide deaths by 18 percent. The DON had 2 cases involving murder-suicide.
- Adult Sexual Assault reporting within the DON increased 3 percent from CY 2016 to CY 2017; incidents involving *Sexual Assault* and *Abusive Sexual Contact* had the largest increase, while incidents involving *Rape* had the largest decrease in reporting.
- Child Sexual Abuse incidents decreased 1 percent from CY 2016 to CY 2017. Incidents involving internet contact, as well as incidents involving child pornography each increased by 11 percent from last year.

- The most prevalent drug of choice in both Distribution offenses and Use/Possession offenses was Marijuana in CY 2017; no change from CY 2016. There were 235 subjects who abused more than one type of drug and 53 subjects who distributed more than one type of drug.
- Procurement fraud offenses increased 1 percent from CY 2016 to CY 2017. The most commonly reported incidents were general procurement fraud, product substitution, corruption, and contractor misconduct.
- Property crime made up approximately 19 percent of the DON offenses reported. The most prevalent estimated loss value to the government was found in stolen Military Gear, various Merchandise and Electronics, and Vehicle/Parts/Tools.

**Crime Volume**

In CY 2017, a total of 6,789 offenses were reported for the following six investigative areas. Narcotics and property crime incidents accounted for 62 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, 2017 through December 31, 2017. 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>1</sup>

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

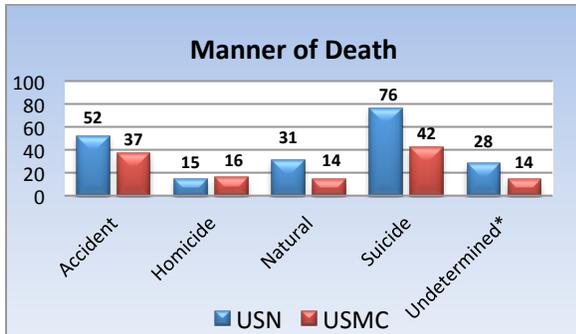
information may be missing or incomplete at the time of this report or may remain unknown despite vigorous investigative efforts. Also, information may be undisclosed due to a number of reasons, including but not limited to: victim participation, limited assistance with local law enforcement agencies, 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>1</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 2017, 325 deaths were reported in the DON; a 22 percent increase from CY 2016. Included in this number are varying combinations of subjects and victims who are active duty military, activated reservists, and civilians. Below is a breakdown of the different manners of death within the DON.



\* Cases pending Medical Examiner's determination or finalized as undetermined

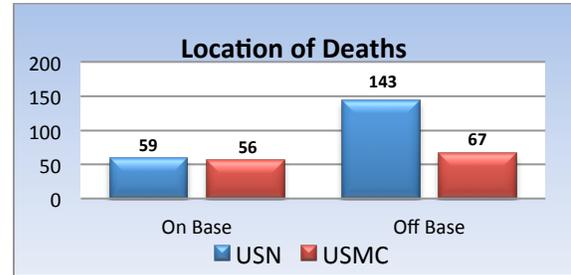
- All manners of death, with the exception of homicide, were greater in the USN than in the USMC, with suicides being the largest difference between the two branches. This is not unusual considering the difference in service populations. Homicide deaths were nearly the same among the two branches.
- Of the 89 accidental deaths, 67 percent were caused by motorized conveyance. Of these, 35 percent occurred as a result of aircraft crashes, 28 percent were the result of ship collisions, and 22 percent were the result of motorcycle accidents.
- Domestic-related<sup>2</sup> deaths comprised 9 percent of overall death incidents within the DON, which included 19 percent of the homicides and 19 percent of the suicides. Interpersonal discord (e.g., arguments and divorce) often preceded domestic-related suicides.
- The DON had 2 cases involving murder-suicide, both affecting the USN.

<sup>2</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.

- 12 deaths in the USN and 3 deaths in the USMC were drug-related, a 48 percent decrease from CY 2016. There were 8 deaths related to Fentanyl and 1 related to heroin.

Location

- 65 percent of the total DON deaths were committed off base.



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

**Cause of Death**

Homicide			
	USMC	USN	DON
Gunshot	5	9	14
Blunt Force	6	2	8
Stabbing	4	2	6
Unknown	1	2	3
Suicide			
Gunshot	18	47	65
Hanging	20	16	36
Drug	0	3	3
Fire	0	1	1
Stab/Pierce	1	1	2
Blunt Force	1	2	3
Asphyxiation	23	3	5
Poisoning	0	1	1
Unknown	0	2	2
Accidental			
Alcohol	0	1	1
Asphyxiation	0	2	2
Blunt Force	29	19	48
Drowning	0	4	4
Drug	3	8	11
Gunshot	1	0	1
Other <sup>3</sup>	1	0	1
Unknown	3	18	21

<sup>3</sup> Cause of death in this case was a lightning strike.

**ADULT SEX CRIME**

In CY 2017, 1,565 unrestricted adult sexual assault offenses were reported in the DON; a decrease of 3 percent from CY 2016. Included were subjects and victims who are active duty military, activated reservists, and civilians. 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

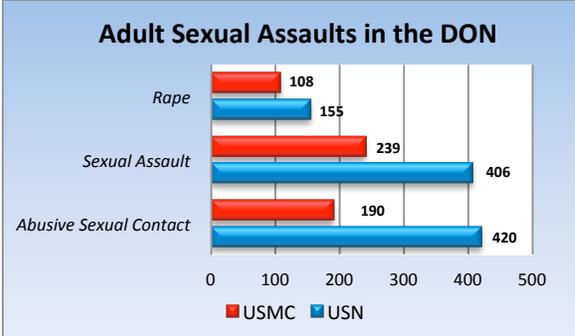
**Sexual Act** – Penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth by the penis or any body part or any object

- **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 incapability 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 2017.



The adult sexual assaults most frequently reported were *Rape*, *Sexual Assault*, and *Abusive Sexual Contact*, which accounted for 97 percent of all DON adult sex crimes. Aggravated Sexual Contact, Attempts, Wrongful Sexual Contact, Sodomy, and Indecent Assault comprised the remaining 3 percent of the offenses reported.

**Relationship & Adult Sexual Assault Trends**

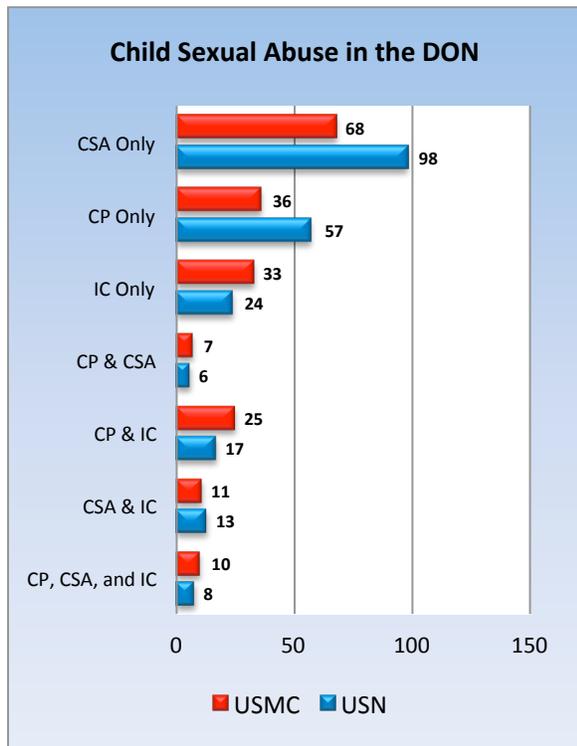
Most adult sexual assaults in the USN were committed by co-workers of the victim. Likewise, the subjects of most *Rape* and *Sexual Assault offenses* in the USMC were friends or acquaintances, yet the offenders of *Abusive Sexual Contact* were more likely a co-worker.

Most Frequently Reported Relationship Types <sup>4</sup>				
USN	Rape	Sexual Assault	Agg. Sexual Contact	Abusive Sexual Contact
Friend/Acquaintance	38 (25%)	100 (25%)	1 (6%)	54 (13%)
Co-Worker	36 (23%)	138 (34%)	11 (69%)	280 (67%)
Spouse	24 (16%)	32 (8%)	0	4 (1%)
Stranger	20 (13%)	36 (9%)	2 (13%)	41 (10%)
Undisclosed	26 (17%)	87 (21%)	0	27 (6%)
USMC	Rape	Sexual Assault	Agg. Sexual Contact	Abusive Sexual Contact
Friend/Acquaintance	29 (27%)	70 (29%)	1 (9%)	32 (17%)
Co-Worker	23 (21%)	59 (25%)	9 (82%)	102 (54%)
Spouse	21 (19%)	35 (15%)	0	6 (3%)
Stranger	16 (15%)	13 (5%)	0	18 (10%)
Undisclosed	13 (12%)	41 (17%)	0	24 (13%)

<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, former romantic partner, etc.

**CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

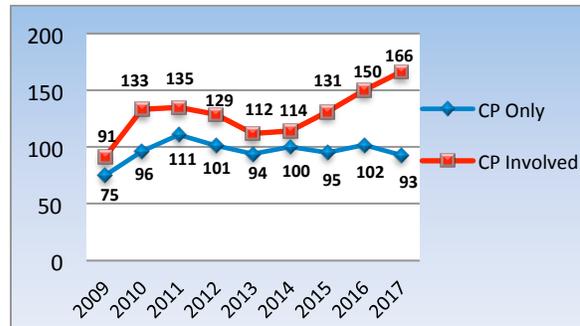
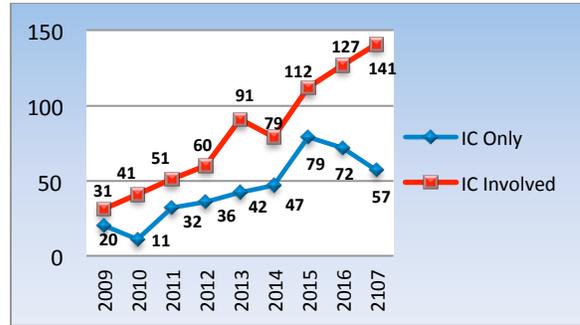
In CY 2017, 413 offenses of Child Sexual Abuse<sup>5</sup> were reported in the DON; a decrease of 1 percent from CY 2016. Included were varying combinations of subjects and victims who were active duty military, activated reservists, and civilians. Incidents of contact sexual abuse (CSA), child pornography (CP), and internet contact (IC) are included in the Child Sexual Abuse category.



**Noteworthy Changes from CY 2016 to CY 2017**

- Internet Contact Offenses increased by 11 percent (CY 2016=127; CY 2017=141).
- After a 15 percent increase in incidents involving CP from CY2015 to CY 2016, this trend continued with an additional 11 percent increase from CY 2016 to CY 2017.
- Incidents involving all 3 offense types (CSA, CP, and IC) tripled from CY 2016 to CY 2017 (6 to 18, respectively).

<sup>5</sup> Offense counts are based on total victims in child sexual abuse/exploitation investigations.



Note: The "IC Involved" and "CP Involved" categories include incidents where another child sexual abuse offense occurred along with the reported internet contact or child pornography offense.

**Relationship & Proximity**

- The victim knew the subject prior to the offense in a higher percentage of USN cases than in USMC cases.
- The victim lived with the subject at the time of the offense in a higher percentage of USN cases than in USMC cases.

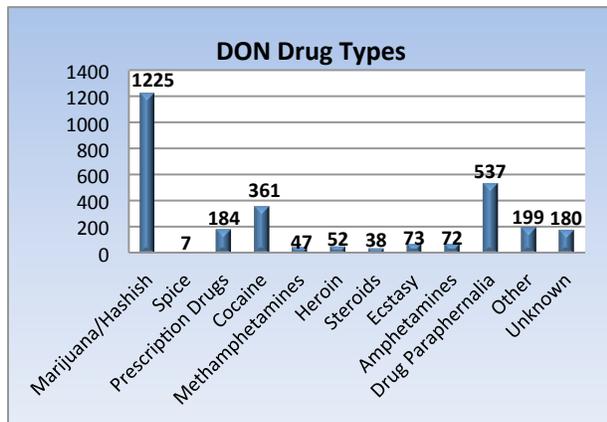
	USMC	USN
Number of Cases involving contact offenses	96	125
<b>Relationship</b>		
Number of Cases when Relationship was Reported	71	106
Subject previously known to Victim (may or may not have resided together at the time of the incident) <sup>6</sup>	53 (75%)	91 (86%)
<b>Proximity</b>		
Number of Cases when Subject/Victim Proximity was Reported	77	104
Victim and Subject Reside in Same Residence <sup>2</sup>	24 (31%)	51 (49%)

<sup>6</sup> Percentage is calculated based on those cases in which the relationship/proximity of subject and victim was reported in the case materials reviewed.

**NARCOTICS**

In CY 2017, 2,102 subjects were involved in 2,975 narcotics offenses reported in the DON. This was a one percent increase in incidents from CY 2016. The subjects involved in these offenses included DON active duty and reserve personnel, dependents, and civilians. Those implicated were involved in the use, possession and/or distribution of illegal narcotics aboard military facilities and/or at off-base locations.

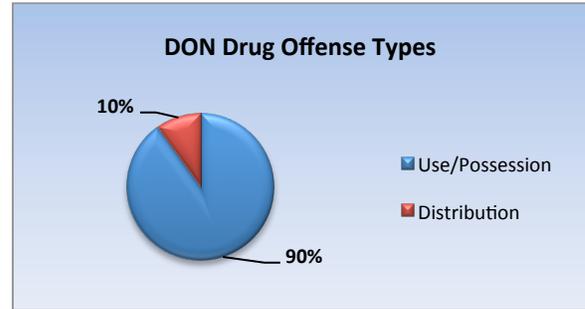
The following graph depicts the overall numbers and associated drug types for the combined Use/Possession and Distribution categories.<sup>7</sup> It is important to note that more than one drug type may have been used, possessed and/or distributed by a single subject.



Compared to CY 2016, the number of offenses involving Prescription Drugs decreased, while offenses involving Marijuana, Amphetamines, Cocaine, Ecstasy, Spice, Methamphetamines, Heroin and Steroids, increased during CY 2017.<sup>8</sup>

As illustrated in the following graph, the majority of drug related subjects were involved

in Use and/or Possession. This category included 1,894 of the overall 2,102 subjects.



- The most prevalent drug for CY 2017 in both Use/Possession and Distribution offenses was Marijuana.
  - 235 subjects abused multiple drug types.
  - 53 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 2016 and CY 2017.<sup>9</sup>

USN/USMC Drug Types				
Drug Type	2016		2017	
	USN	USMC	USN	USMC
Marijuana/Hashish	445	389	716	509
Spice	17	9	3	4
Prescription Drugs	119	170	89	95
Cocaine	135	210	158	203
Ecstasy	25	41	49	24
Methamphetamines	18	15	26	21
Steroids	4	30	13	25
Heroin	26	13	41	11
Amphetamines	35	34	34	38
Other	50	82	105	94

<sup>7</sup> Drug Paraphernalia was included in this year's data due to a noticeable increase throughout the year.

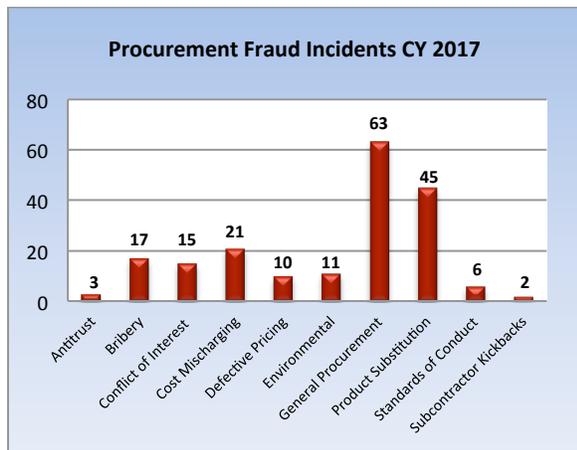
<sup>8</sup> The "Other" category includes Vape, LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mushrooms, Salvia Divinorum, Human Growth Hormones and other synthetic or over-the-counter drugs. The "Unknown" category is the result of the reporting official not providing sufficient identifying information about the narcotic(s) involved in the incident.

<sup>9</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. Other includes Vape.

**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 2017, 193 procurement fraud incidents were reported in the DON, a 1 percent increase from CY 2016. 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 2017.



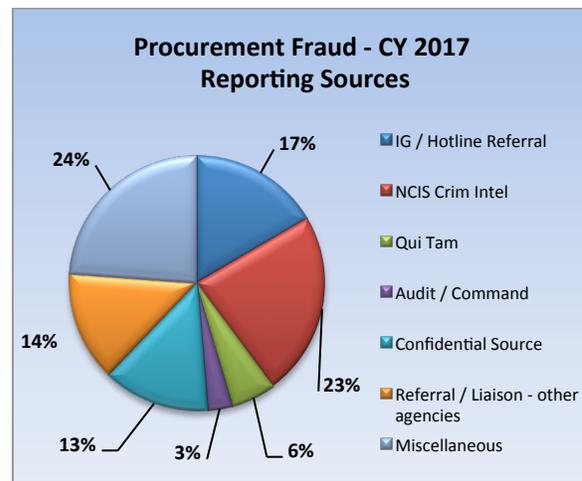
The most commonly investigated procurement fraud incidents in CY 2017, comprising 62 percent of the total reported, involved product substitution, acts of corruption and contractor misconduct.

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

comprised 23 percent of procurement fraud incidents investigated.

- Corruption involving bribery, conflict of interest and standards of conduct violations comprised 18 percent of the total number of investigations.
- Contractor misconduct incidents involving antitrust, cost mischarging, defective pricing and subcontractor kickbacks comprised 21 percent of the total incidents reported.
- 92 percent of these incidents affected the USN, while the remaining 8 percent affected the USMC.
- The majority of procurement fraud incidents identified companies with which the government does business and do not always result in specific individuals being identified. However, of the individuals who were identified in CY 2107, 2 were government contractors, 3 were civilian employees, and 3 were enlisted (E1-E6); all ranged in age from 25 to 66 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.



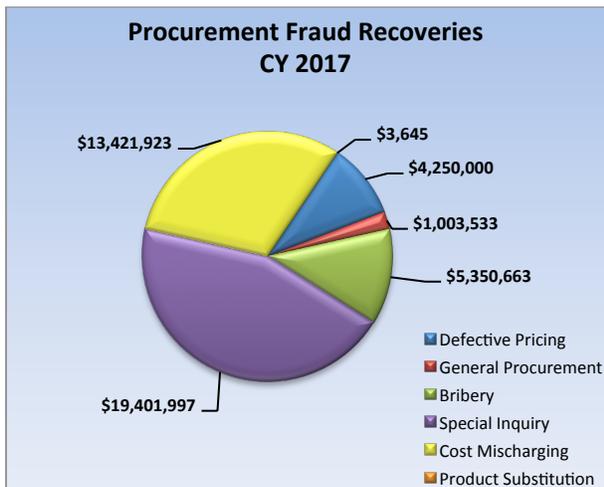
- Product substitution cases were primarily initiated from NCIS criminal

intelligence, referral/liaison with other agencies, and IG/Hotline referrals.

- The majority of corruption-related incidents were initiated from NCIS criminal intelligence or other NCIS investigations, as well as Inspector General (IG)/Hotline referrals.

Procurement fraud recovery amounts, which include funds collected from civil settlements, court ordered restitutions, and forfeitures, yielded a total of \$43,431,761 in CY 2017.

The following chart provides a breakdown, by case category, of all procurement fraud recoveries in CY 2017.



- Nearly all of the \$19,401,997 recovered in restitution from the subjects stemmed from two special inquiry investigations. The first case involved several subjects who were found guilty of conspiracy, theft of government money and mail fraud by directing funds to a company to produce firearm suppressors that were shipped directly to the subjects. The other investigation was predicated on two Qui Tam investigations involving grant fraud in excess of \$13,000,000.

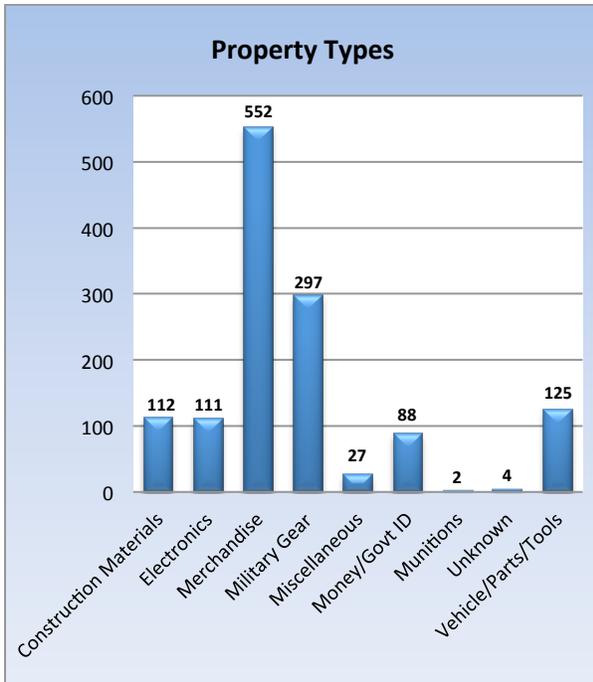
- The \$13,421,923 recovered during CY 2017 through civil judgments was related to three cost mischarging<sup>10</sup> investigations.
- Eighty-seven percent of the \$5,350,663 recovered in the bribery cases was attributed to single investigation involving several subjects receiving bribes, which resulted in the U. S. Government being billed multiple times.
- A single defective pricing investigation involving a company not disclosing actual costs incurred regarding direct labor and materials and subcontract costs resulted in a civil settlement of \$4,250,000.
- The remaining \$5,257,178 was recovered from general procurement and product substitution investigations during CY 2017 and attributed to restitutions, fines and civil judgments.

<sup>10</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**

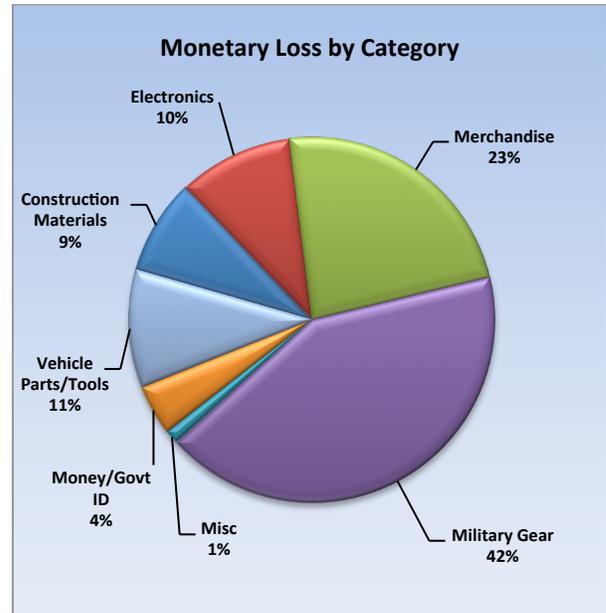
In CY 2017, 1,318 incidents of larceny of government property were reported in the DON, a 20 percent decrease from CY 2016. The subjects involved in these offenses included Department of Defense (DoD) active duty and reserve personnel, their dependents, and civilians. For those cases where loss value was reported, the estimated property loss to the U.S. Government was approximately \$3,584,668.

The property stolen was grouped into the categories depicted in the following graph.<sup>11</sup> The property types in the “Unknown” category are the result of the reporting official providing insufficient identifying information about the property.<sup>12</sup>



<sup>11</sup> The Construction Materials category also includes construction equipment/machinery.  
<sup>12</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>13</sup>



- The greatest loss occurred from the theft of Military Gear, various Merchandise and Electronics, and Vehicle/Parts/Tools.
  - The estimated property loss of Military Gear of \$1,507,447 was primarily comprised of small arms protective gear, night vision goggle, Consolidated Issue Facility gear such as Kevlar helmets and jackets, etc.
  - The most costly items stolen in the Vehicle/Parts/Tools category were a backhoe and an outboard boat engine.

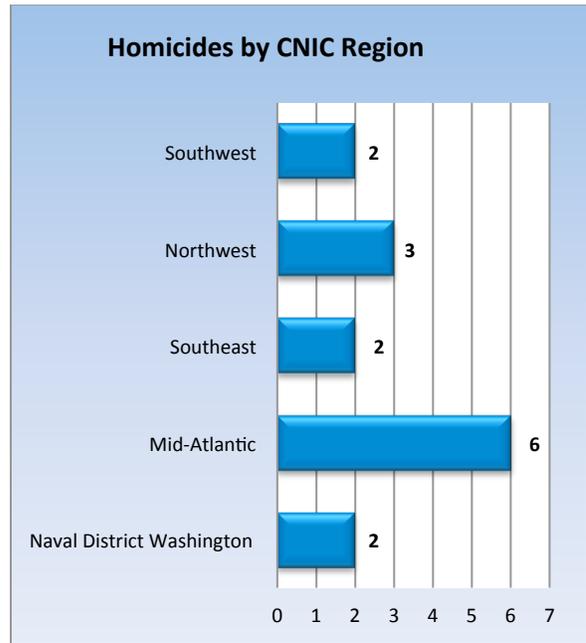
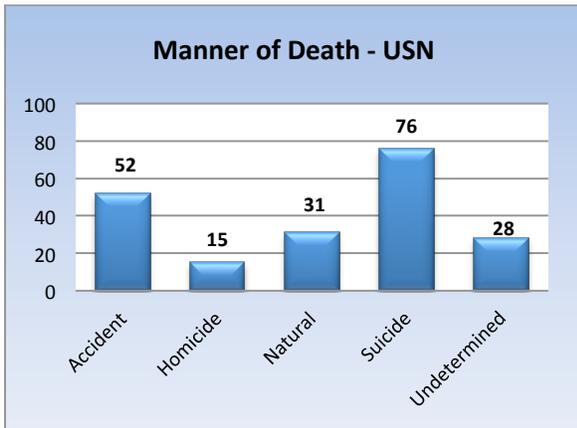
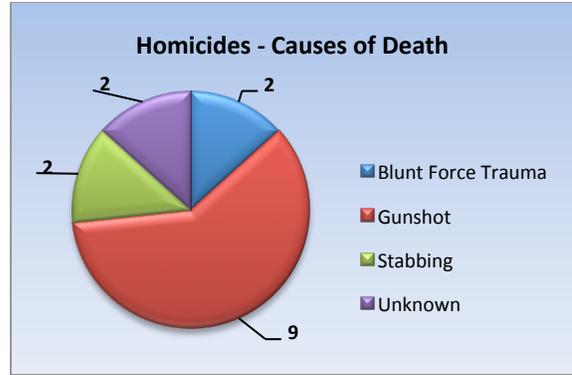
<sup>13</sup> Despite identification of property types within many of the investigations, estimated loss value for the DON is less than actual loss value due to lack of reporting within CLEOC.



**UNITED STATES NAVY**

**DEATH**

In CY 2017, a total of 266 deaths<sup>14</sup> were reported by DON Law enforcement agencies worldwide, with 202 of these deaths affecting the USN, a 22 percent increase from CY 2016. As with past reporting years, this total does not include combat-related deaths. Below is a breakdown of all manners of death for CY 2017 for the USN.



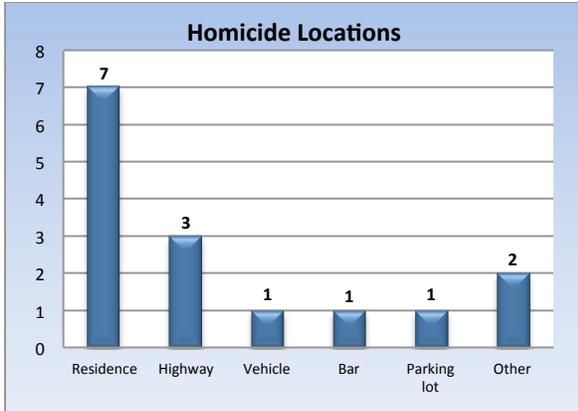
Although all death incidents have a lasting impact on the USN and unit readiness, this section will highlight the homicide, suicide, and accidental deaths reported in CY 2017.

**Homicide**

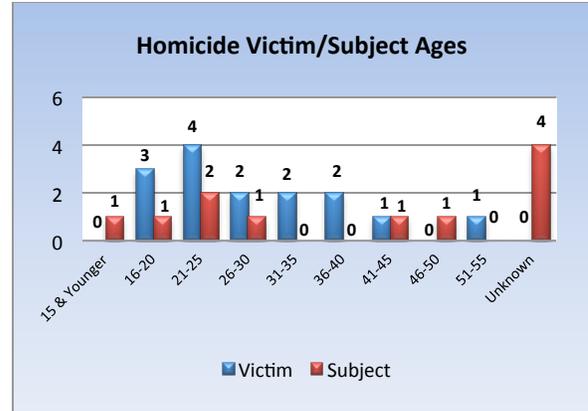
- As in CY 2016, there were 15 homicides in CY 2017.
- 60 percent of the homicide deaths resulted from gunshot wounds.
- 4 gunshot deaths were justified through self-defense.
- Both murder-suicides affecting the USN were domestic-related.

- The graph above identifies the Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) regions in which the 15 homicides occurred.
- The CNIC Mid-Atlantic region reported the highest number of homicides (6).
- No USN homicides involved forward deployed personnel.

<sup>14</sup> Deaths are tallied by a victim count vice an investigative case count.



- Nearly half of all homicides occurred at a residence.
- Of the 15 homicides, 13 occurred at off base locations.



- Of the homicide subjects with known ages, 71 percent were ages 30 and younger.
- 60 percent of the homicide victims were ages 30 and younger.

**Homicide Victim/Subject Characteristics**

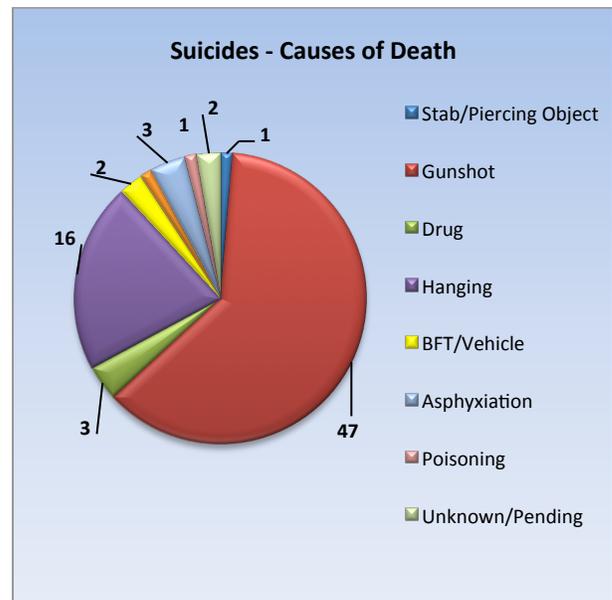
	Victim	Subject <sup>15</sup>
Male	10	10
Female	5	1
Active Duty USN	7	5
DoD Civilian	1	0
Non-DoD Civilian	2	3
Military Dependent	4	1
Active Duty USMC	0	1
Active Duty USA	1	0
Unknown	0	1

- Of the 5 female victims, 3 were military dependents, 1 was an active duty USN member, and 1 was a non-DoD civilian.
- Both murder-suicides involved an active duty USN male who murdered his female spouse; one used a firearm and the other used an edged weapon.
- 1 victim of homicide involved a vehicular homicide and a subject driving while intoxicated.

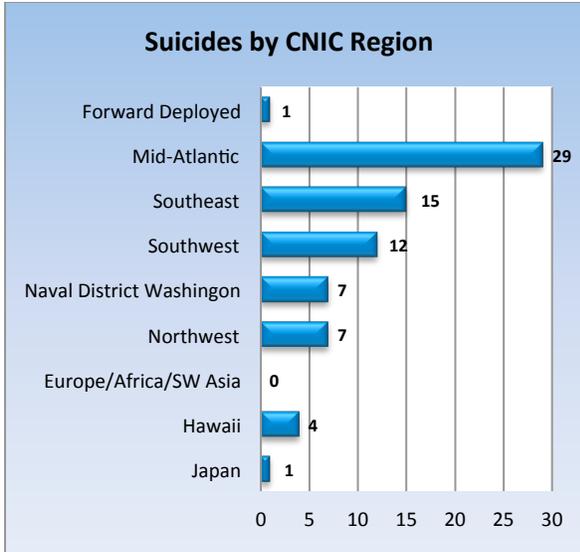
**Suicide**

Suicide death was the most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2017 with 76 suicides occurring within the USN, an increase of 27 percent from CY 2016. This accounted for 37 percent of all deaths within the USN.

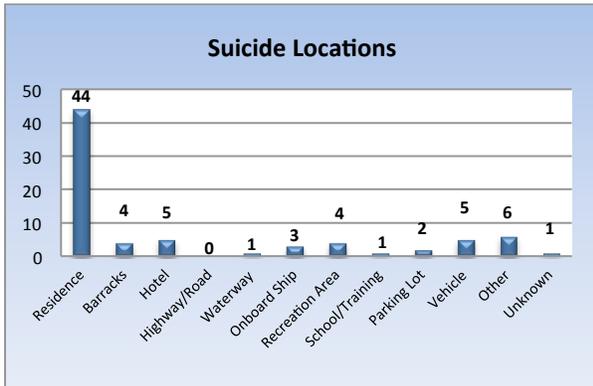
- The 2 most common causes of death in USN suicides were gunshot wounds and hanging.



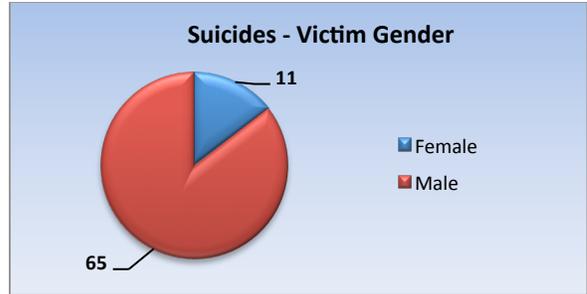
<sup>15</sup> Two subjects reported in the Homicide section are also counted as victims in the Suicide section due to involvement in a murder-suicide. One subject is unknown.



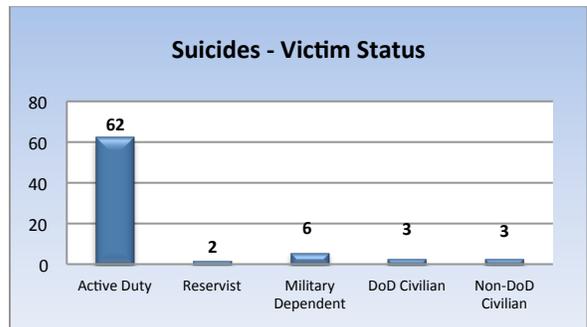
- The CNIC Mid-Atlantic region reported the highest number of suicides, followed by the Southeast and Southwest.
- 7 suicides each were reported in the Northwest and in the Naval District Washington regions.
- Installations in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia, experienced the most suicide deaths followed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



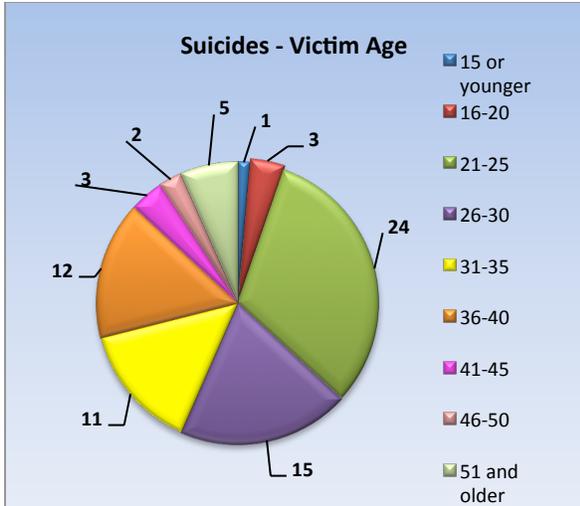
- 74 percent of suicides occurred off base.
- 58 percent of suicides occurred in a residence.



- 86 percent of suicide victims were male.
- The predominant causes of the male suicides were gunshot wounds and hanging.
- The specific causes of the 11 female suicides were hanging (3), gunshot wound (2), drugs (2), blunt force trauma (2), and fire (1); 1 female victim had an unknown cause of death.



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

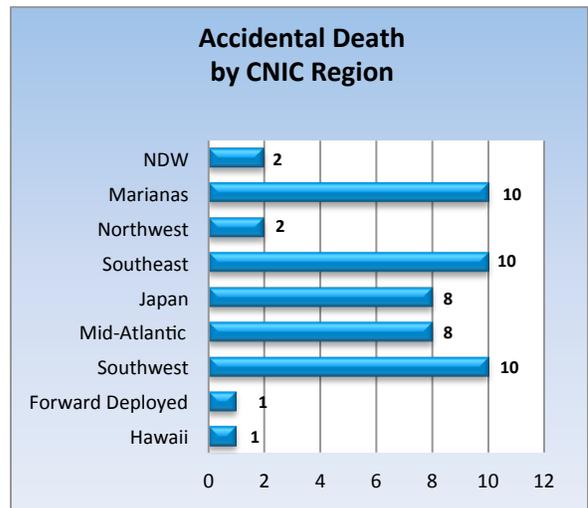
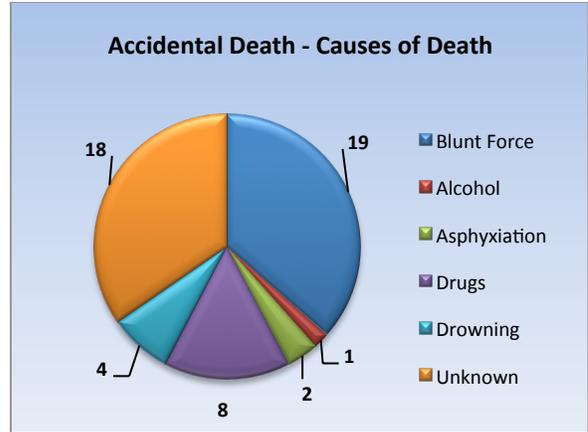


- 66 percent of suicide victims were between the ages of 21 and 35 years.

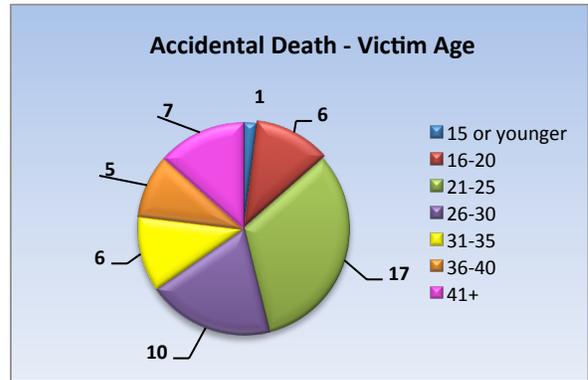
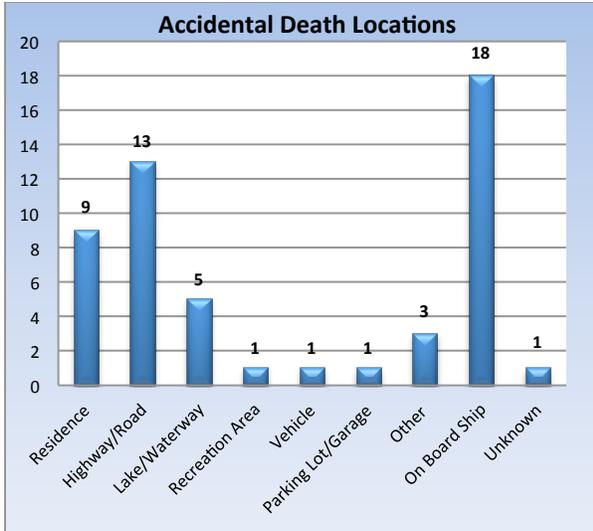
**Accidental Death**

Accidental deaths were the second most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2017, with 52 occurring within the USN, an 18 percent increase from CY 2016. These deaths 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 death.
- Of the 19 blunt force trauma deaths, 13 involved vehicles and 2 were the result of a military plane crash.
- 8 of the accidental deaths resulted from drug use; 4 involved fentanyl and 1 involved heroin.

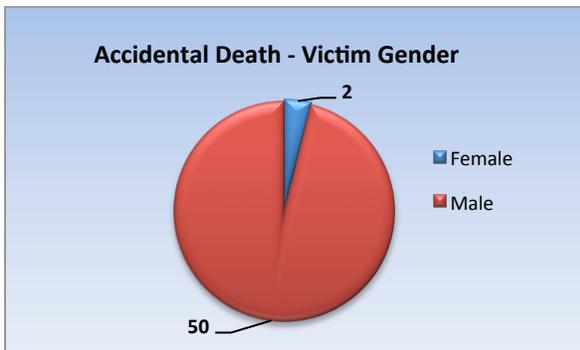


- The CNIC Southwest, Southeast, and Marianas regions reported the highest number of accidental deaths.
- All 10 accidental deaths that occurred in Joint Region Marianas were the result of a ship collision off the coast of Malaysia and Singapore.



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

- 83 percent of accidental deaths occurred off base.



- 96 percent of the victims were male.



- 85 percent of the victims were active duty USN members.

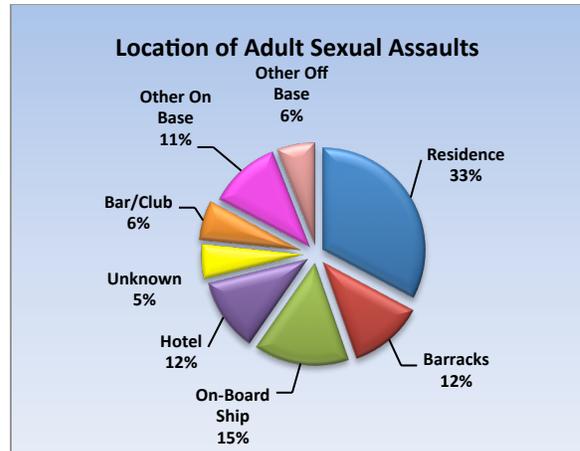
**ADULT SEX CRIME**

In CY 2017, 1,565 adult sexual assault incidents were reported in the DON, with 1,012<sup>16</sup> of these reports affecting the USN. This is a 3 percent increase from CY 2016.

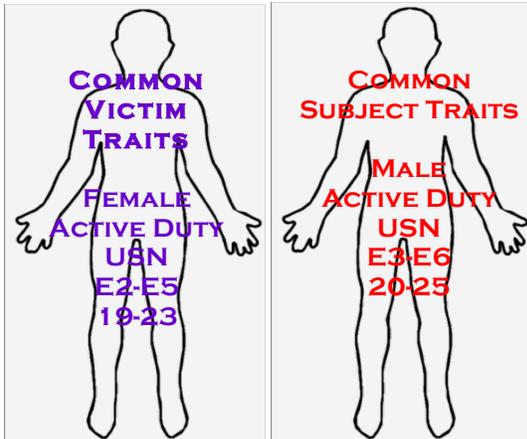
**2017 USN Quick Facts**

- 1,041 Subjects; 1,068 Victims.
- 47 percent on base and 50 percent off base, with the remaining in unknown locations.
- 56 percent involved Sexual Acts (penetration).
- 50 percent were Navy on Navy assaults.
- 6 percent involved Spousal relationships.
- 25 percent of victims reported the incident within 72 hours, down from 29 percent in CY 2016.
- The Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Mid-Atlantic region had the most incidents (34%).

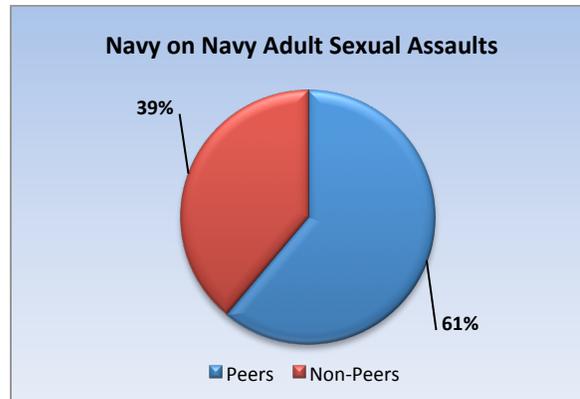
- Incidents at residences and hotels primarily occurred off base.
- Assaults involving sexual acts were more likely to occur at residences, barracks, or hotels.
- Incidents of sexual contact were more likely to occur aboard ships.



**USN Adult Sexual Assault Demographics**



**Navy on Navy Sexual Assault Trends**



**Frequent Location of Adult Sexual Assaults:**

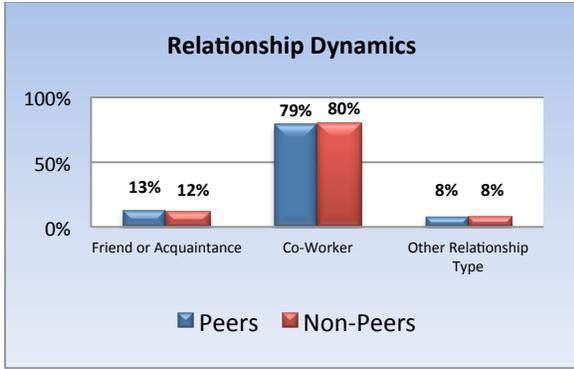
**Residences, Barracks, Hotels, & Ships**

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

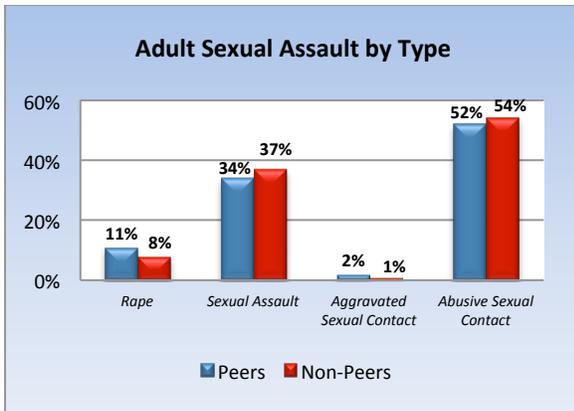
- 63 percent of Navy on Navy adult sexual assaults occurred among peers.<sup>17</sup>
- 37 percent of Navy on Navy adult sexual assaults occurred among non-peers.

<sup>16</sup> Included in the total are three delayed reports of pre-2012 incidents and 12 reports of attempts. These 15 reports were excluded when the offense specifications were itemized.

<sup>17</sup> Peer groups were established as Junior Enlisted (E1-E3), Non-Commissioned Officers (E4-E6), Senior Non-Commissioned Officers (E7-E9), Midshipmen, and Officers.



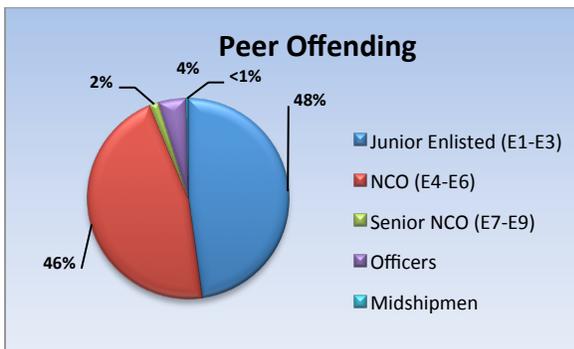
- Subjects of adult sexual assaults were most often co-workers of the victim in both peer and non-peer groups.



- Both groups showed similar trends in offense types, split equally between sexual contact and sexual act offenses.
- Abusive Sexual Contact was the single most reported offense for both groups.

**Offending of Peers**

- 94 percent of peer offending incidents occurred among Sailors E6 and below.



**Junior Enlisted Group**

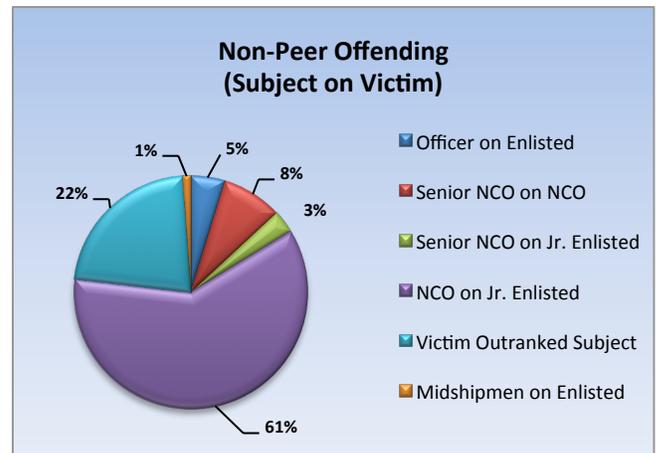
- 53 percent involved sexual contact.
- 80 percent involved a co-worker.
- 37 percent involved alcohol use.

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

- 54 percent involved sexual contact.
- 80 percent involved co-worker.
- 52 percent involved alcohol use.

**Offending of Non-Peers**

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



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

- 50 percent involved sexual acts.
- 50 percent involved sexual contact.
- 78 percent involved co-workers.
- 37 percent involved alcohol use.

**Officer and Senior NCO Subjects**

- 81 percent involved sexual contact.
- 87 percent involved co-workers.
- 45 percent involved alcohol use.

### Adult Sexual Assault of Spouses

#### Incident Information

- Sexual acts (penetration) comprised 92 percent of all incidents 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

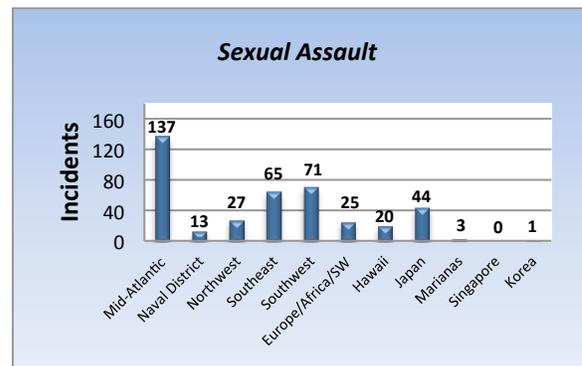
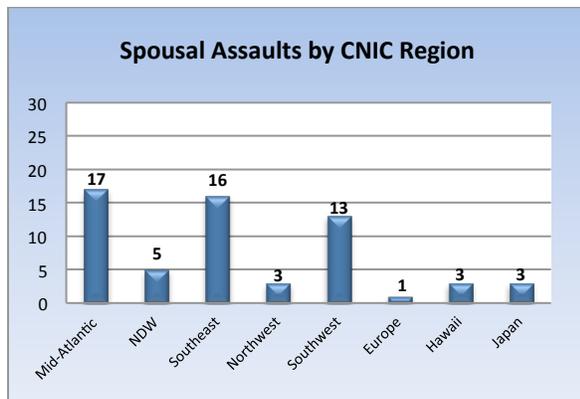
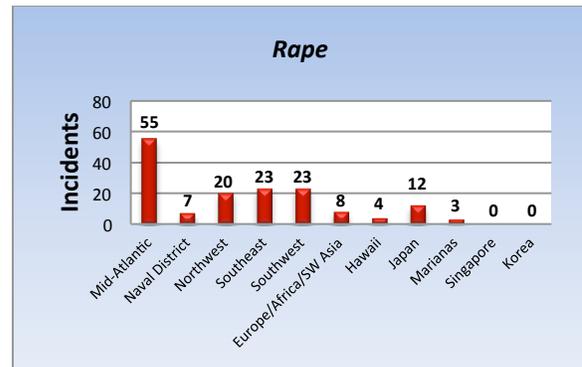
- 90 percent of subjects were male.
- 80 percent were USN Active Duty.
- 52 percent were grade E3, E4, or E5.

#### Victim Information

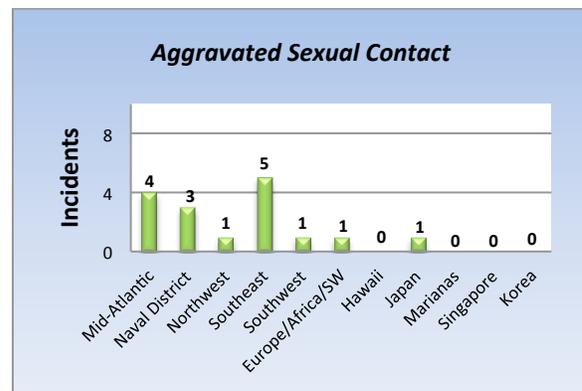
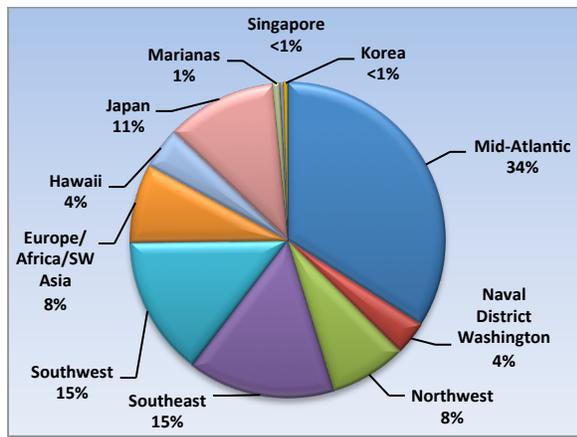
- 97 percent of victims were female.
- 70 percent were DoD Dependents.

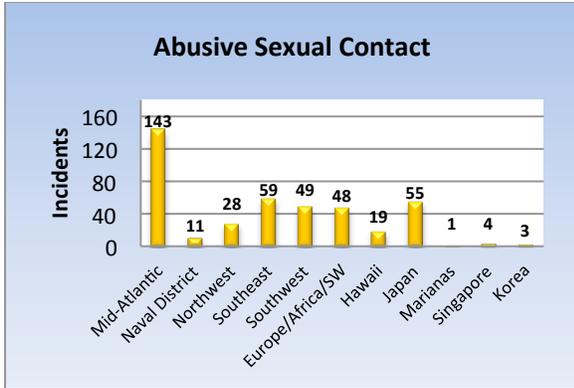
The region reporting the highest number of *Rapes, Sexual Assault, and Abusive Sexual Contact* incidents was the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region, with the most *Aggravated Sexual Contact* reported by the CNIC Southwest region. The CNIC Japan region reported the highest number of incidents across all types outside the continental United States (OCONUS).

#### Types of Assault by CNIC Region

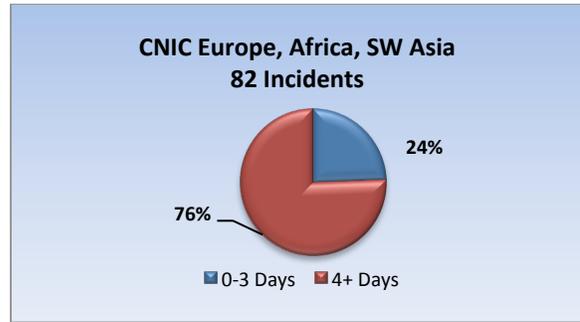


### Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview

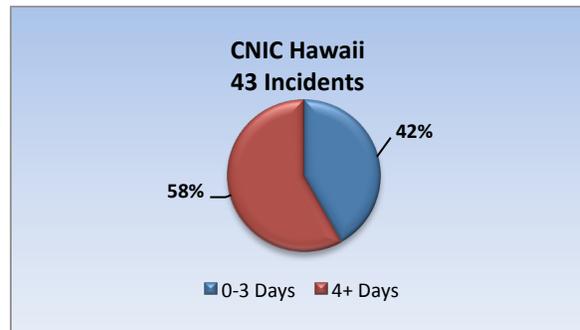
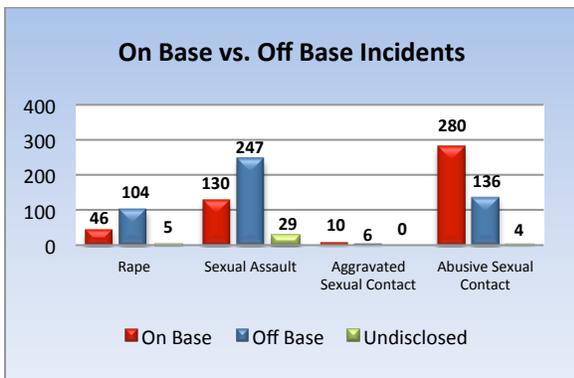




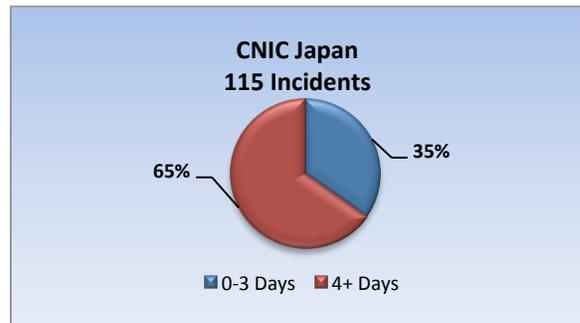
### OCONUS



### Incidents On and Off Base

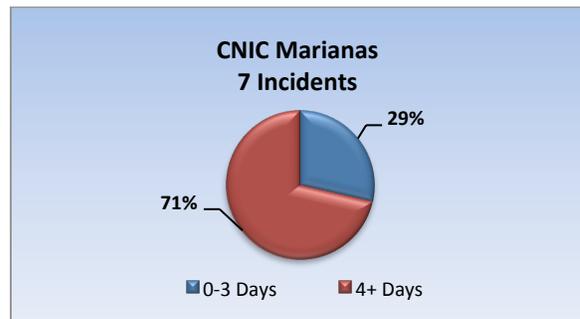


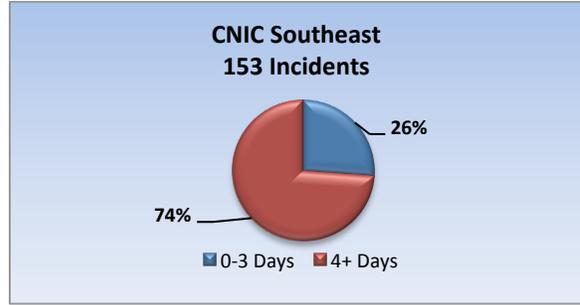
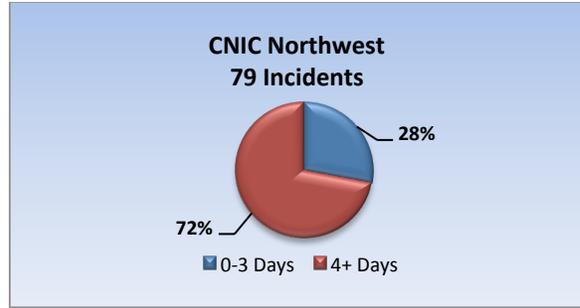
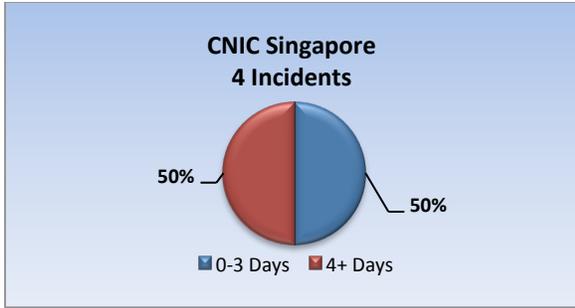
- Incidents of *Rape* and *Sexual Assault* were more likely to occur off base.
- Incidents of *Abusive Sexual Contact* were much more likely to occur on base.
- Incidents in the Mid-Atlantic and Japan CNIC regions were more likely to occur on base.
- Incidents in the Naval District Washington, Southwest,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



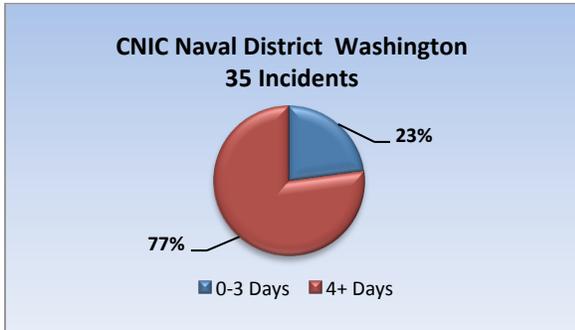
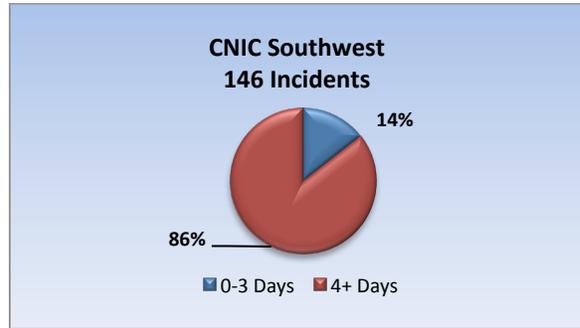
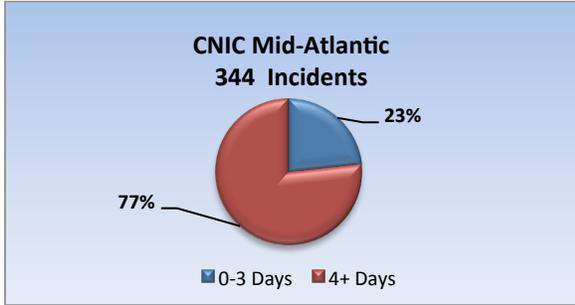
### Delayed Reporting Trends

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.



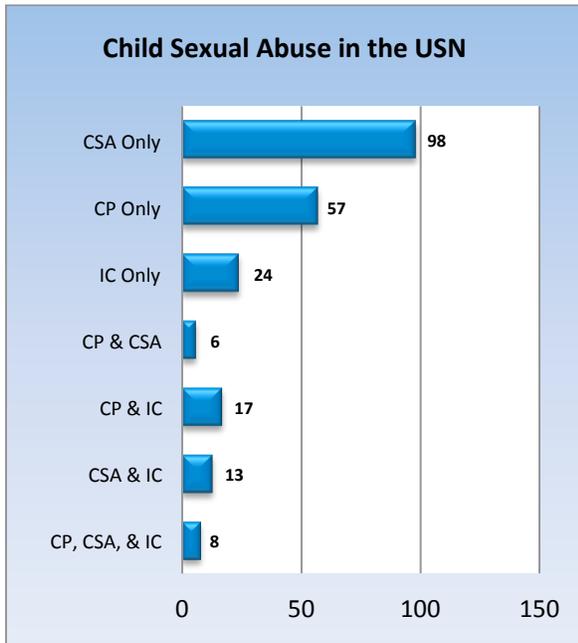


**CONUS**



**CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

In CY 2017, 413 Child Sexual Abuse offenses were reported in the DON, with 223 of these affecting the USN<sup>18</sup>. This is a decrease of less than 1 percent from CY 2016. Child sexual abuse reported in the USN for CY 2017 is delineated below in the following categories: Contact Sexual Abuse (CSA), Child Pornography (CP), and Internet Contact (IC).



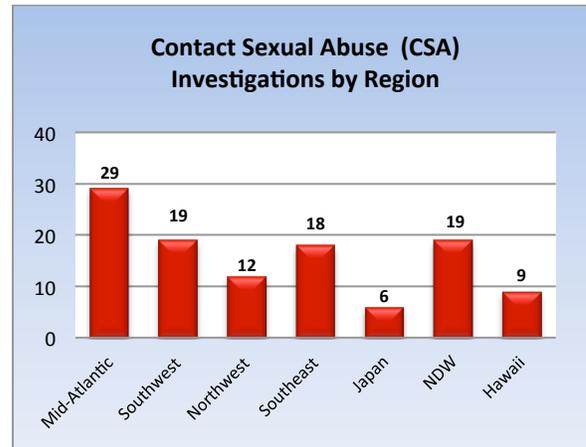
**Contact Sexual Abuse**

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>18</sup> Count for total child sexual abuse offenses is based on how many victims were involved in the investigations as some investigations involved multiple victims who each experienced different types of abuse.

**Location**

- The majority of CSA incidents<sup>19</sup> were committed in the Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Mid-Atlantic, Southwest, Naval District Washington (NDW), and Southeast regions. The NDW region more than doubled their investigations of CSA offenses from CY 2016 to CY 2017.



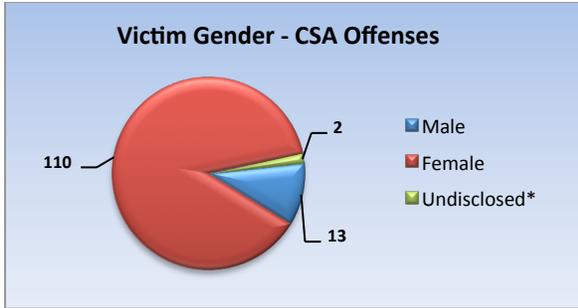
Seventy-one percent of CSA cases occurred off base, with 21 percent on base and the remaining at an unknown location or multiple locations. Eighty-four percent occurred in a residence.

**Victim Characteristics<sup>20</sup>**

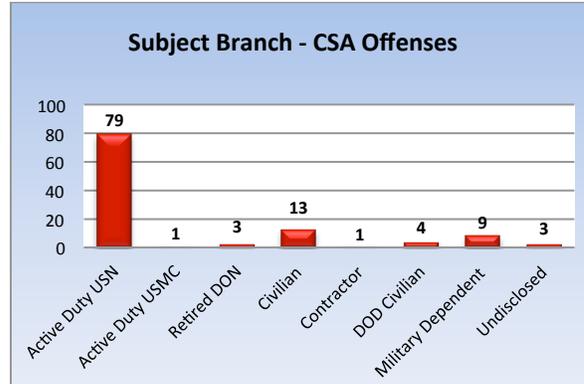
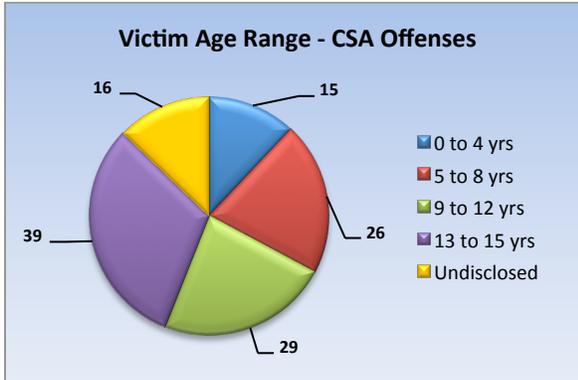
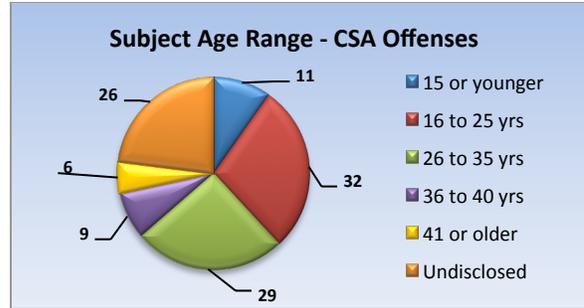
- 88 percent of CSA offense victims were female.
- The largest percentage of victims was between the ages of 13 years and 15 years (31%), followed by victims ranging from 9 to 12 years (23%) and 5 to 8 years (21%).

<sup>19</sup> Count for location data is based on the number of investigations. Investigation counts were also used for the subsequent child pornography and internet contact sections.

<sup>20</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

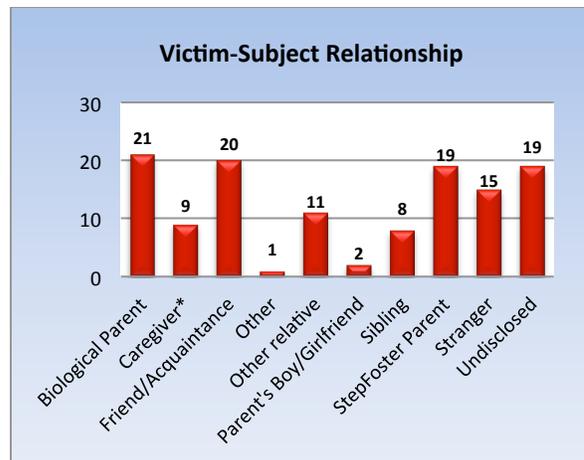
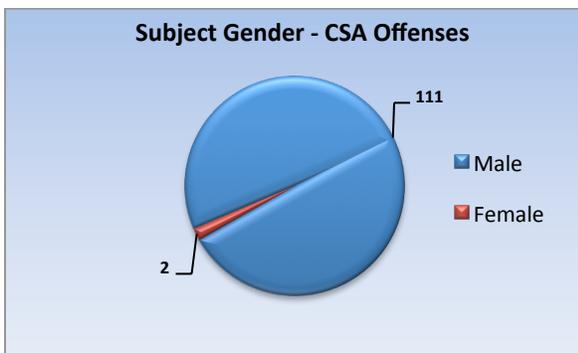


Subject Characteristics

- 98 percent of subjects were male.
- The majority of subjects were ages 16 to 35, with 28 percent between the ages of 16 and 25 and 26 percent between the ages of 26 and 35; 23 percent of subjects' ages were not disclosed.
- 70 percent of subjects were active duty USN members and 27 percent were civilians.

Relationships

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



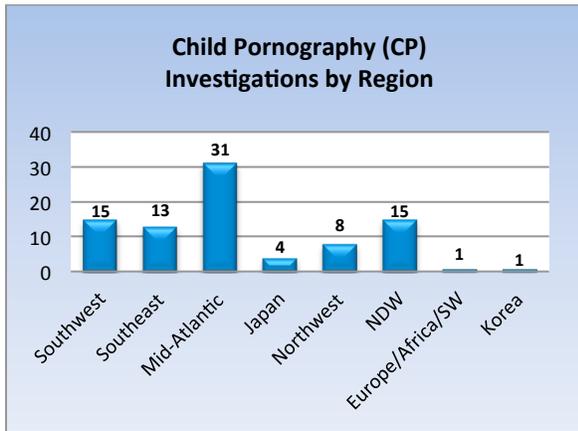
\*The above chart, reflecting the victim's relationship to the subject, is based on the total number of sexual contact victims; caregiver includes babysitter and teacher.

### 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.

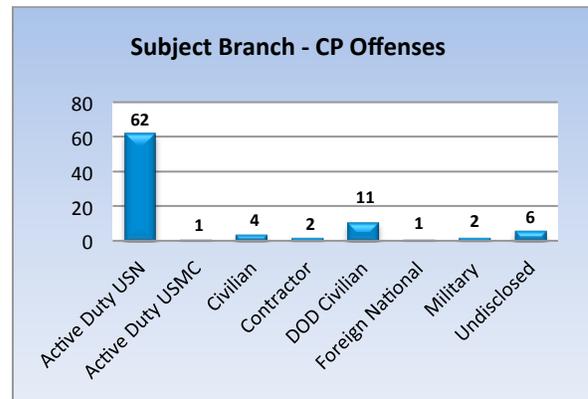
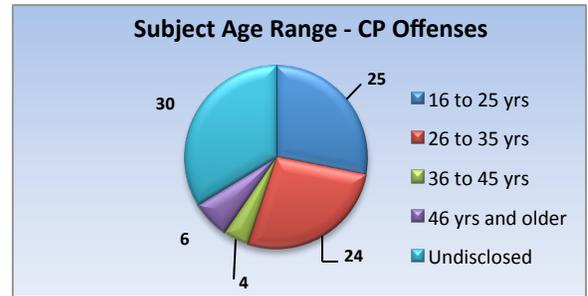
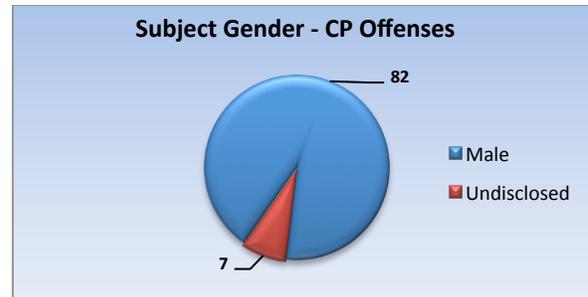
#### Location

- The majority of CP incidents were committed in the Mid-Atlantic, NDW, and Southwest CNIC regions.
- The top reporting office within these regions was Norfolk, followed by San Diego's Cyber Operations, and Great Lakes.



#### Subject Characteristics

- Of the 89 CP subjects, 82 were male and the gender of 7 subjects was not identified.
- 55 percent of subjects were ages 16 to 35, with 28 percent between the ages of 16 and 25.
- 70 percent of subjects were active duty USN members and 22 percent were civilians.



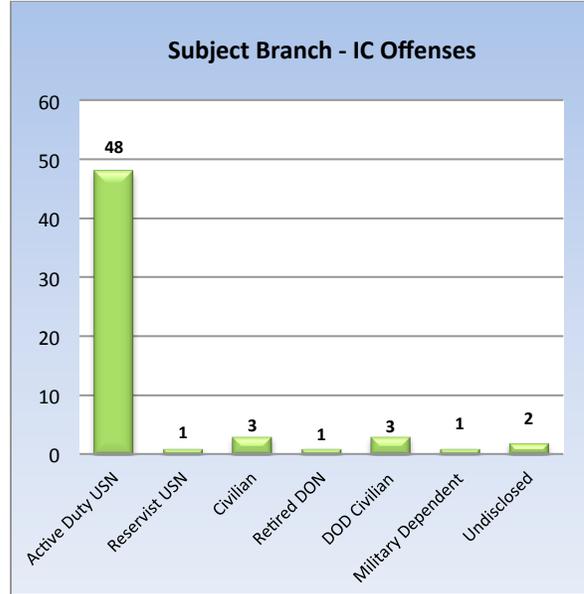
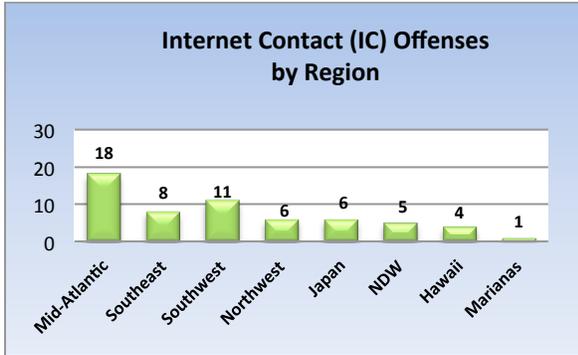
### Internet Contact

Internet Contact (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.

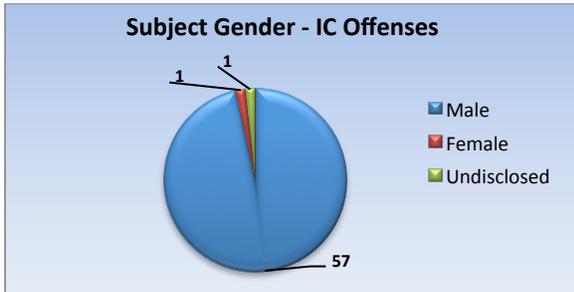
Location

- The majority of IC incidents were committed in the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region, followed by the Southwest and Southeast regions.



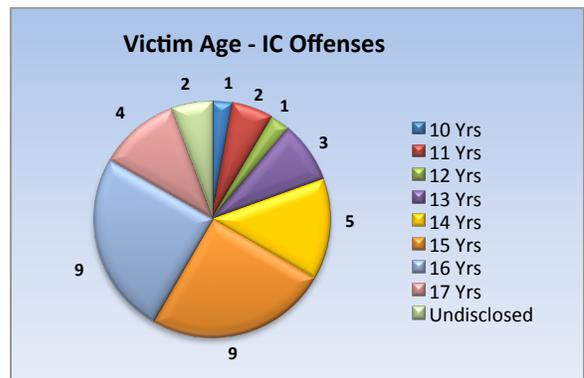
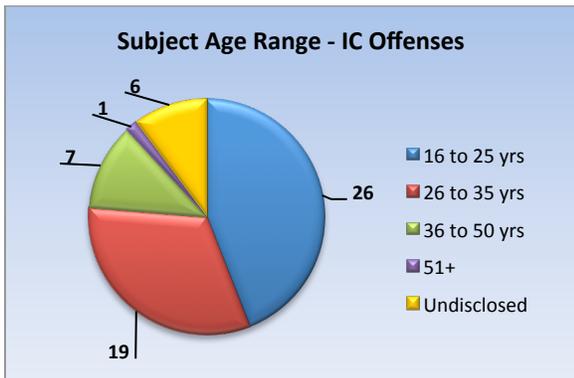
Subject Characteristics

- Of the 59 subjects involved in IC cases, 57 were male, 1 was female, and the gender of 1 was not identified.
- 44 percent of subjects were ages 16-25 and 32 percent were between the ages of 21 and 25.
- 81 percent of subjects were active duty USN members and 14 percent were civilians.



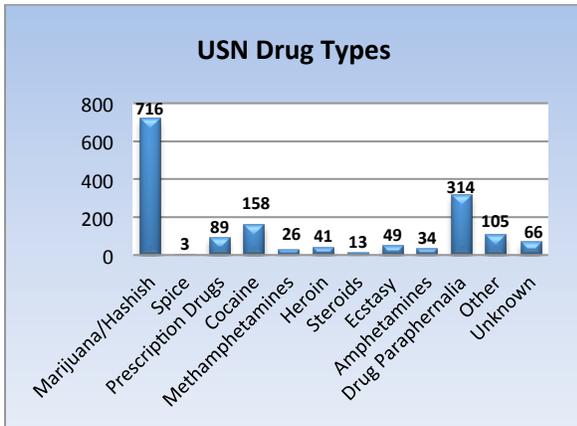
Victim Characteristics

- 26 of the 62 “victims” in the IC cases were undercover agents (UCs) or officers; this is an 18 percent increase over the 22 UCs reported in CY 2017.
- 36 child victims were involved in IC cases in CY 2017.
  - 35 of the child victims were female, none were male, and the gender of 1 was not identified.
  - The child victims ranged in age from 10 to 17, with the ages of 2 victims not identified.



**NARCOTICS**

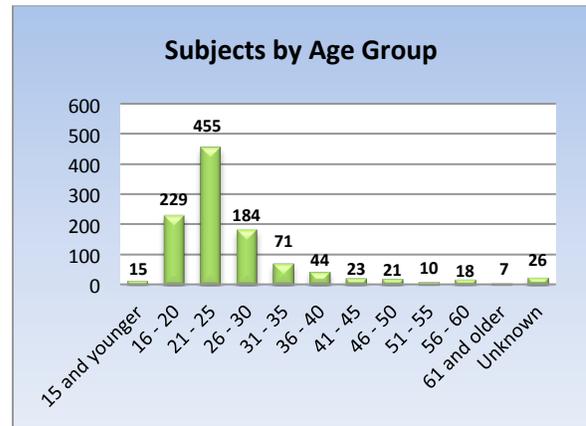
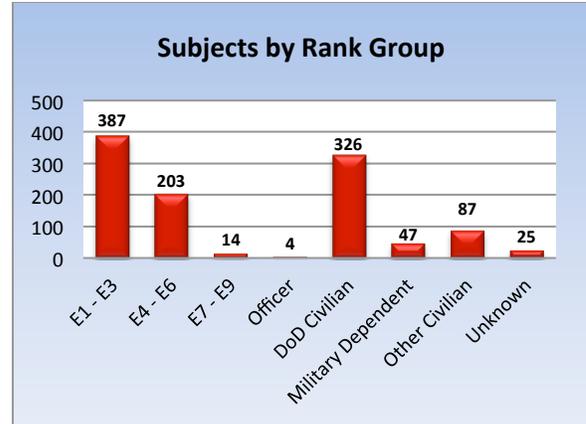
The USN accounted for 1,103 of the 2,102 narcotics subjects in DON law enforcement reports/investigations for CY 2017. The following graph depicts the overall numbers and associated drug types for the combined Use/Possession and Distribution categories.<sup>21</sup>



- 128 subjects were involved with 2 or more drugs.
- Narcotics incidents involving Prescription Drugs, Spice, and Amphetamines decreased in CY 2017.
- Offenses involving Marijuana, Ecstasy, Cocaine, Heroin, Steroids, and Methamphetamines increased in CY 2017.

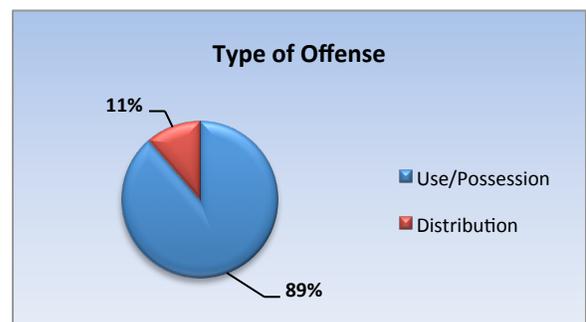
Similar to the USMC, the average rank of active duty USN subjects fell within the E1-E3 rank group and the average age ranged between 21-25 years old.

<sup>21</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.



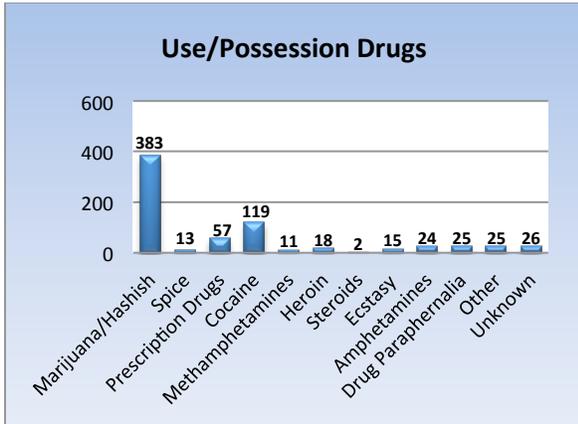
- The most prevalent locations at which drugs were found included installation entry and/or exit gates, barracks, and residences.
- Other locations at which narcotics were discovered included recreational areas, vehicles, roadways, parking lots, and bars/nightclubs.

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



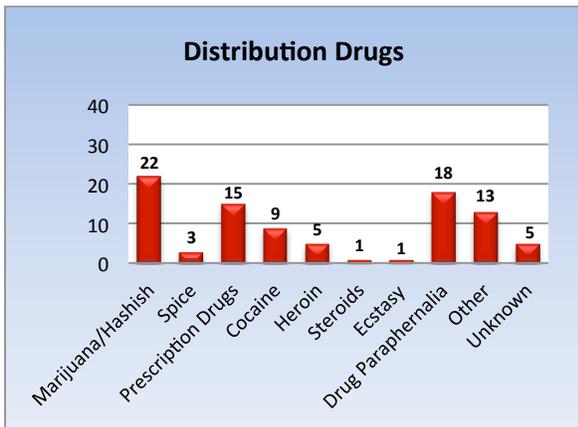
**Use/Possession**

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



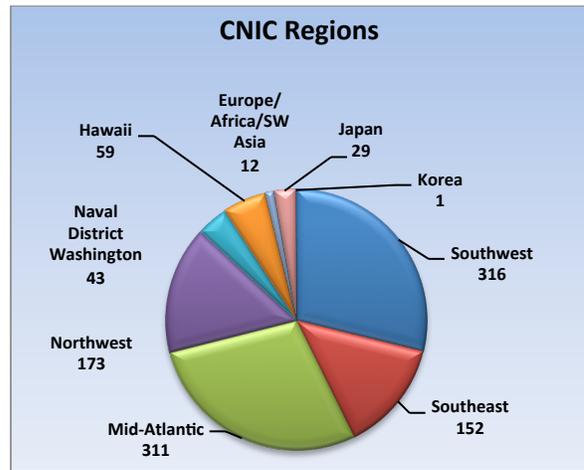
**Distribution**

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



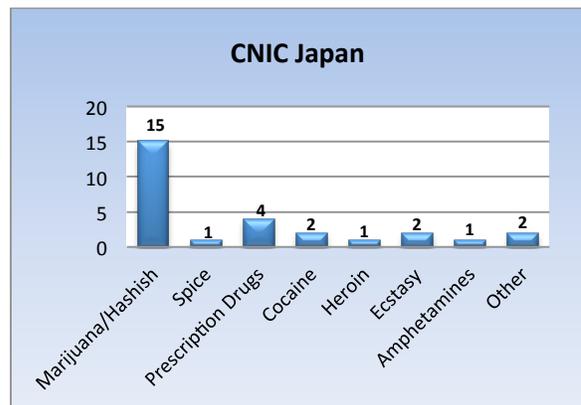
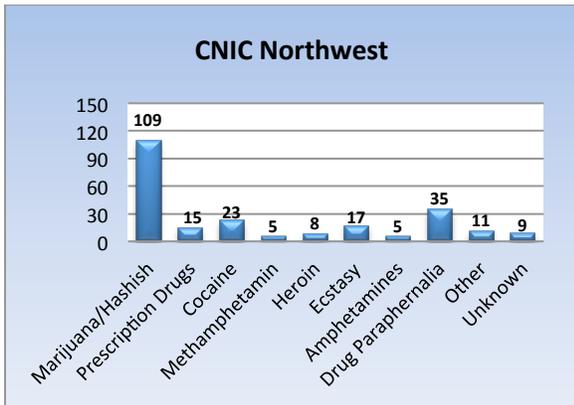
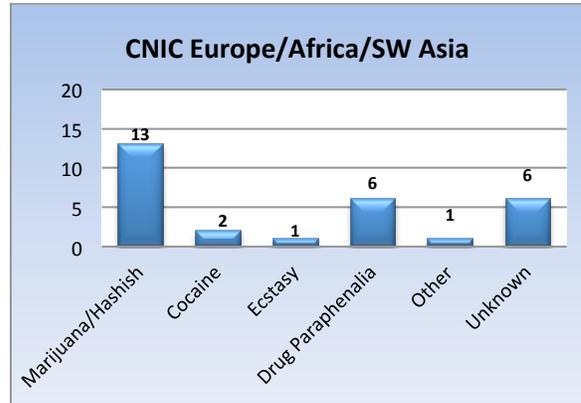
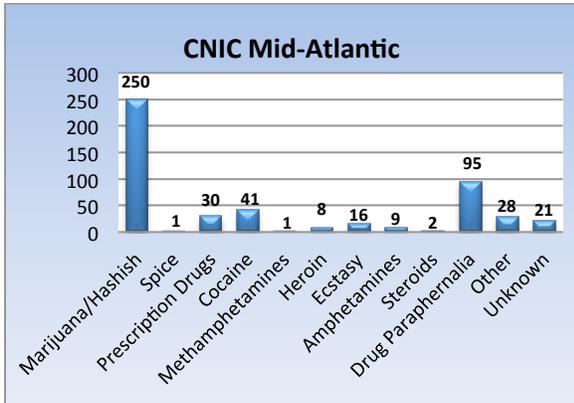
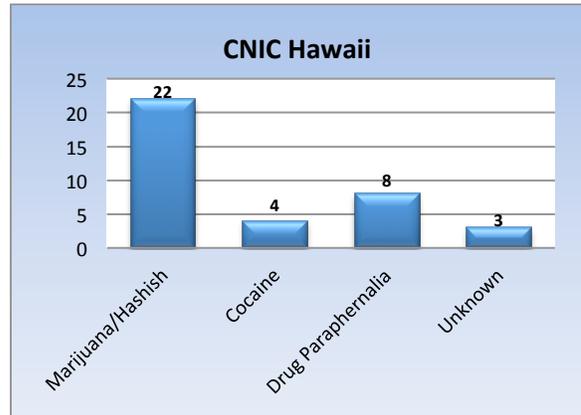
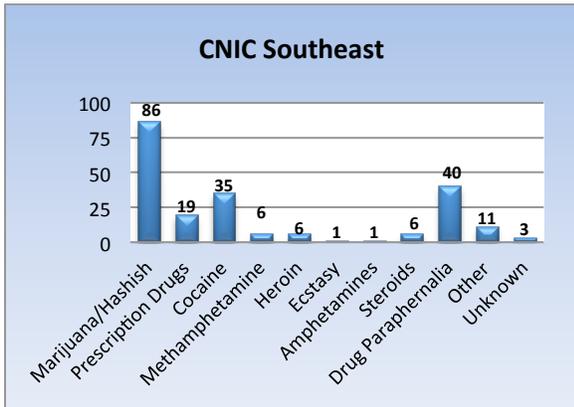
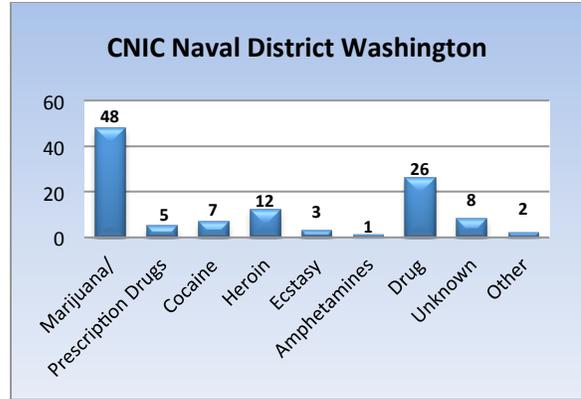
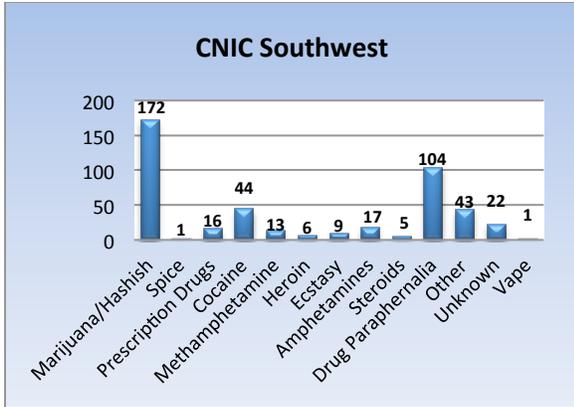
**Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview**

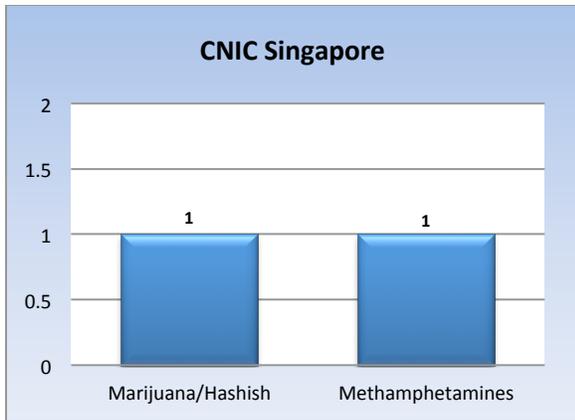
The following pie chart depicts the overall drug reports/investigations initiated by offices within the respective CNIC regions.



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

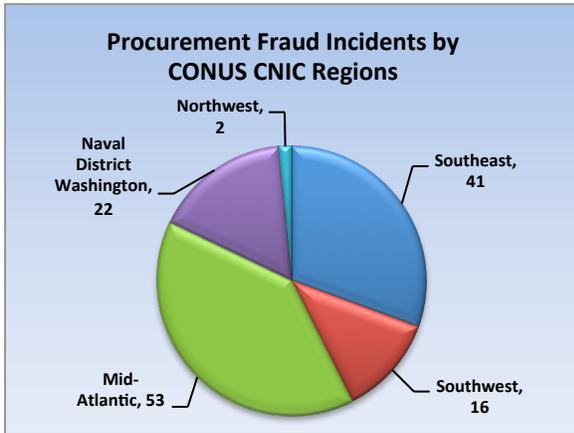
- The majority of reports/investigations were generated in the Southwest and Mid-Atlantic CNIC regions.
- The most prevalently abused drug was Marijuana, followed by Cocaine.
- The majority of offenses reported from the CNIC Southwest region involved Marijuana, Cocaine, and Prescription Drugs whereas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





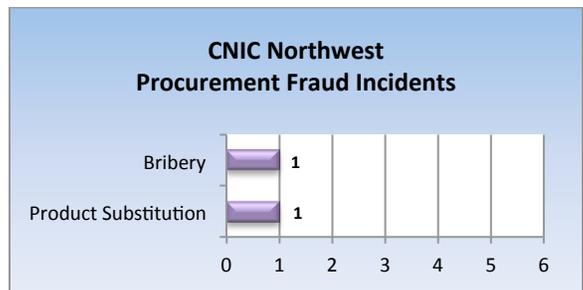
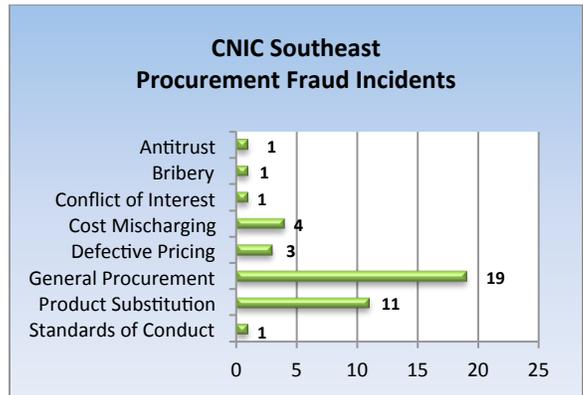
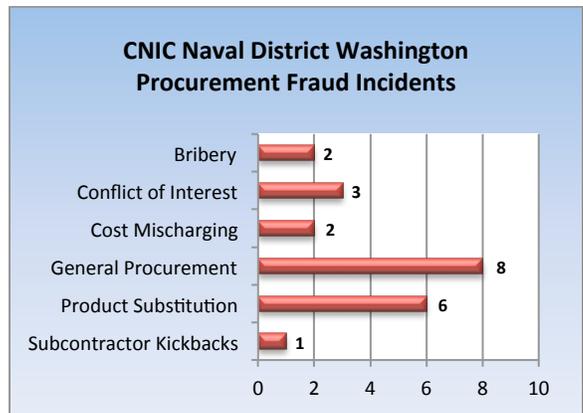
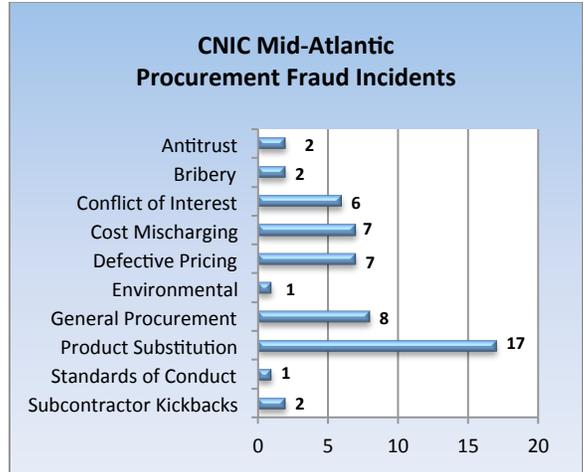
**PROCUREMENT FRAUD**

In CY 2017, a total of 177 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.

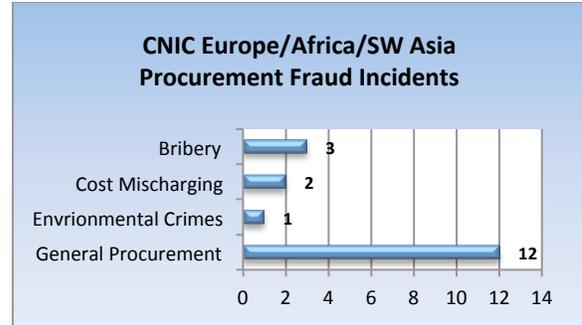
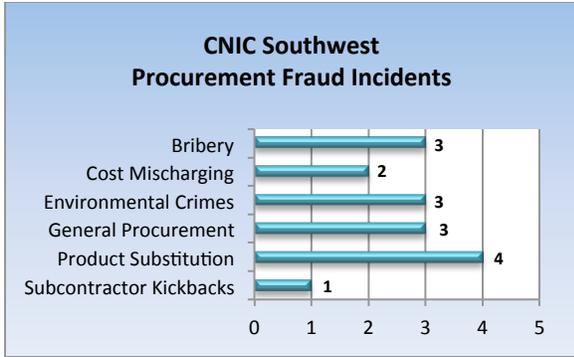


- The greatest number of procurement fraud incidents was reported in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast CNIC regions.
- Product substitution, followed by general procurement, was most prevalent in the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region.
- Incidents of general procurement<sup>22</sup> and product substitution were the most commonly reported in the Southeast region.

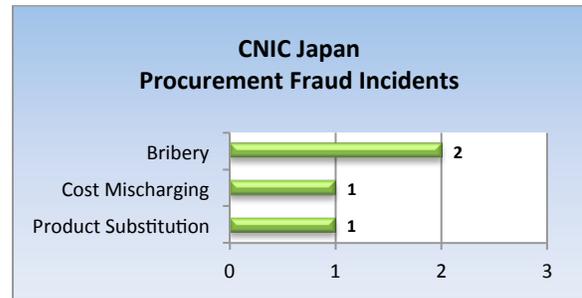
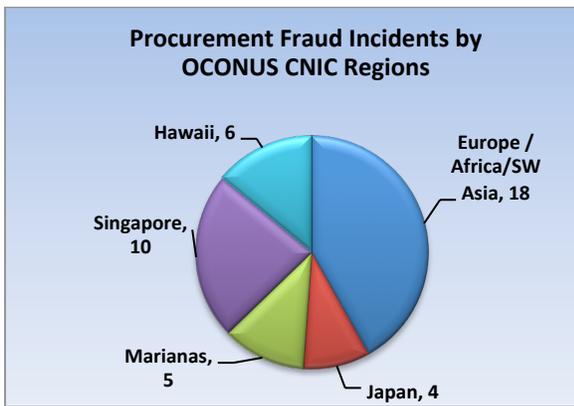
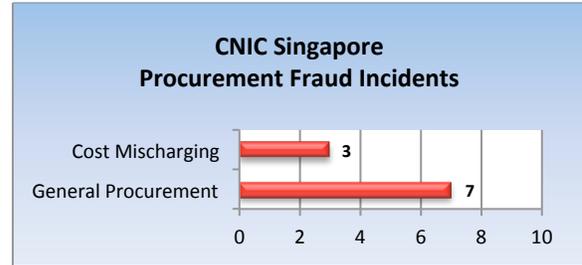
The following graphs provide an overview of procurement fraud incidents reported within each of the CONUS CNIC regions.



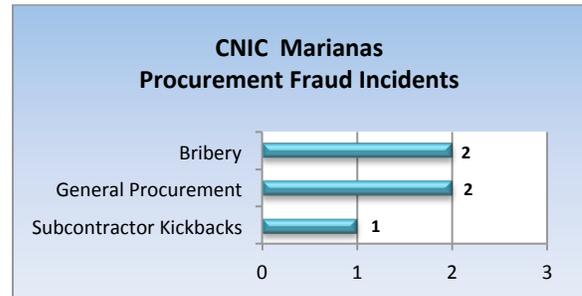
<sup>22</sup> General procurement fraud pertains to criminal irregularities in connection with the procurement, administration, or disposition of U.S. Government property or services not otherwise defined in other procurement fraud areas reported herein.



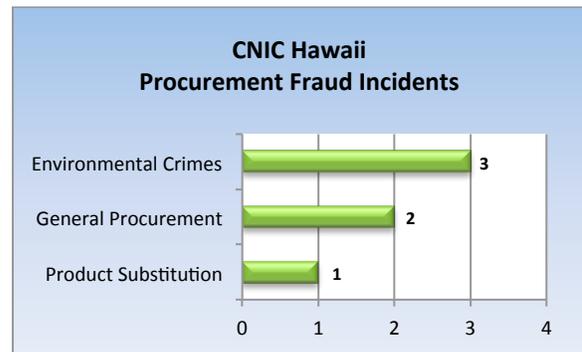
A small number of procurement fraud incidents were reported outside the continental United States (OCONUS) CNIC regions, which are reflected in the chart below.



- The Europe CNIC region reported the greatest number of procurement fraud incidents in the OCONUS CNIC region, followed by Singapore with the most prevalent types being incidents of corruption involving general procurement fraud and product substitution.

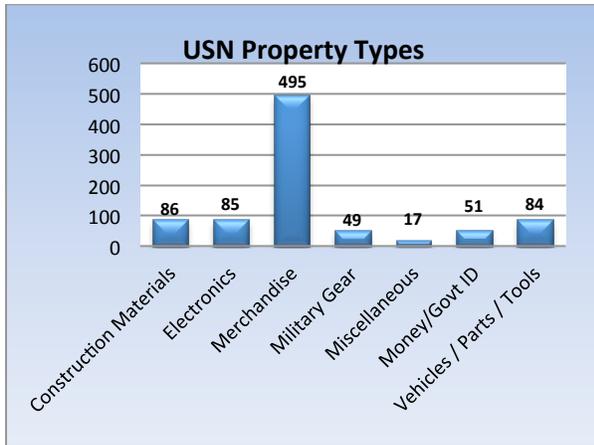


The following graph provides an overview of procurement fraud incidents reported within each of the OCONUS CNIC regions.

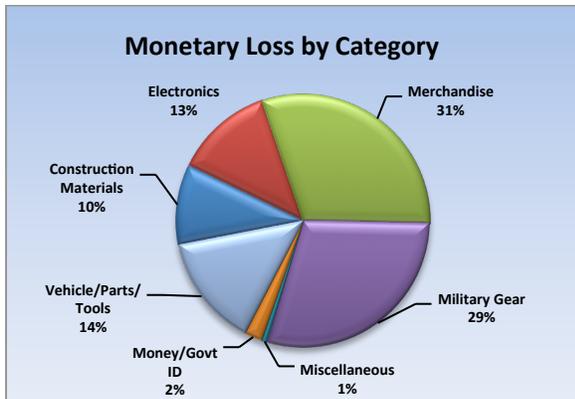


**PROPERTY**

The USN accounted for 867 of the 1,318 property crime incidents reported in the DON, a decrease of 23 percent from CY 2016. The following graph depicts the overall numbers for the property type categories.<sup>23</sup>



For those USN-related cases where loss value was reported, the property loss value to the U.S Government was estimated at \$2,514,051. The following chart illustrates the percentage of monetary loss in each category, with the "Unknown" category excluded.<sup>24</sup>



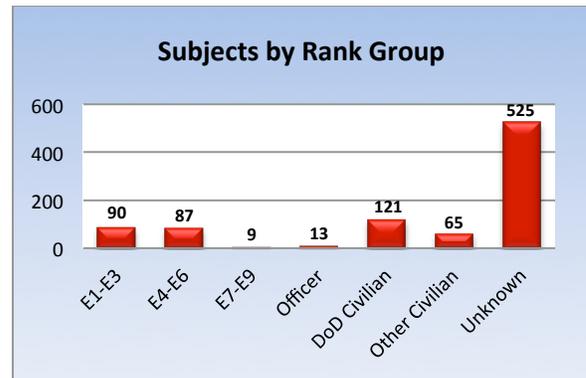
<sup>23</sup> The construction materials category also includes construction equipment/machinery.

<sup>24</sup> The number of unknown property types is primarily attributed to lack of specifics provided by USN and USMC law enforcement reporting within CLEOC.

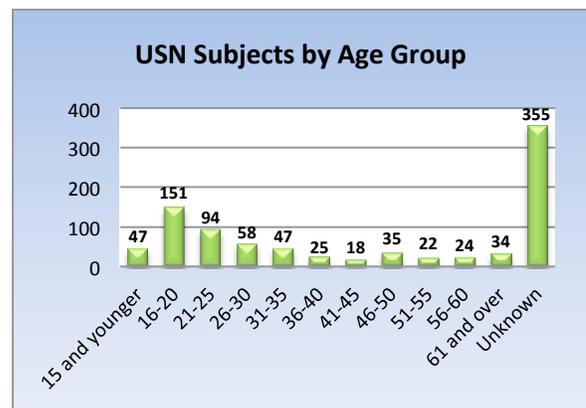
- Approximately 74 percent of the USN-related estimated monetary loss was attributed to the Merchandise, Military Gear and the Vehicle/Parts/Tools categories.

A total of 694 subjects in DON property crimes were not identified. The USN accounted for 66% of the remaining 577 subjects that were identified.

- DoD civilians<sup>25</sup> and the active duty E1-E3 rank group were among those most frequently identified as committing property crimes affecting the USN.



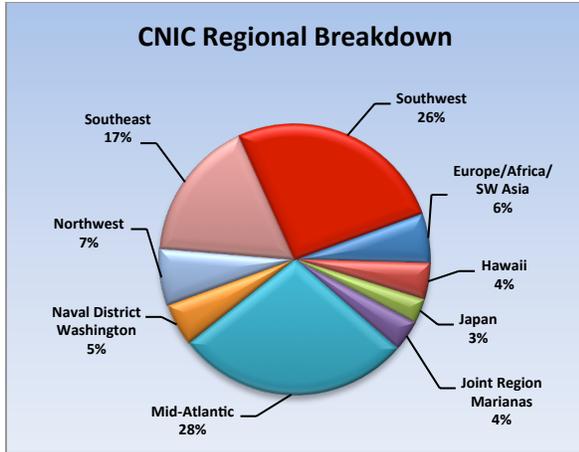
- Over half of the identified subjects were between the ages of 16-30.



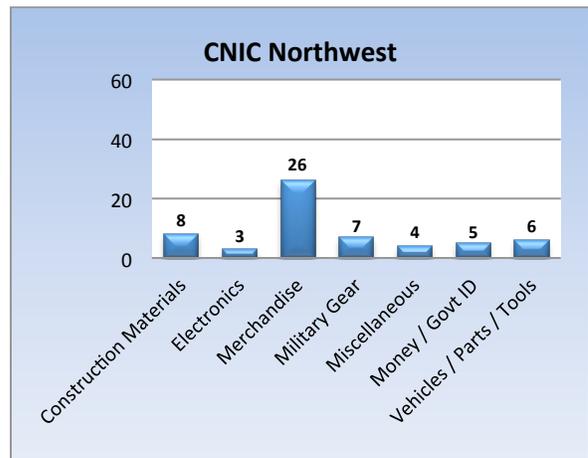
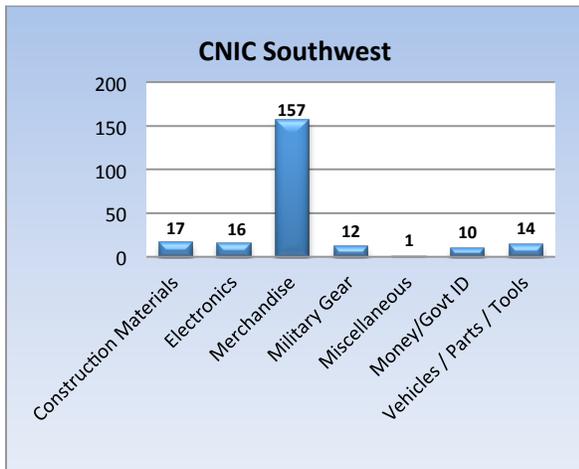
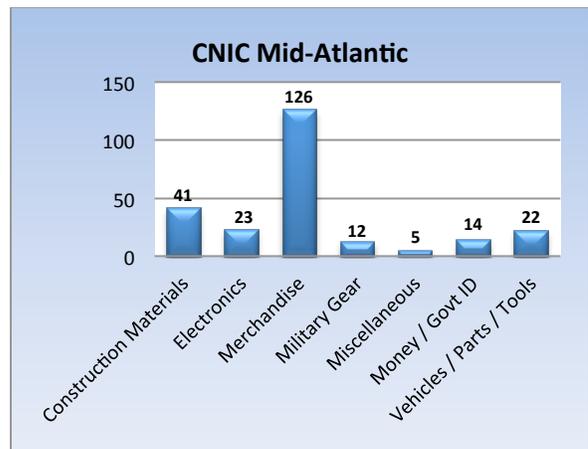
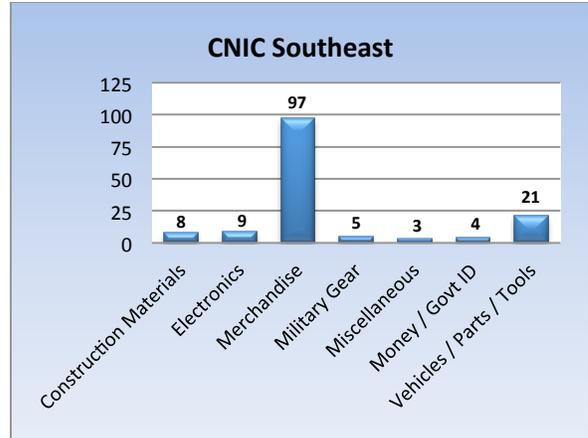
**Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview**

<sup>25</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.

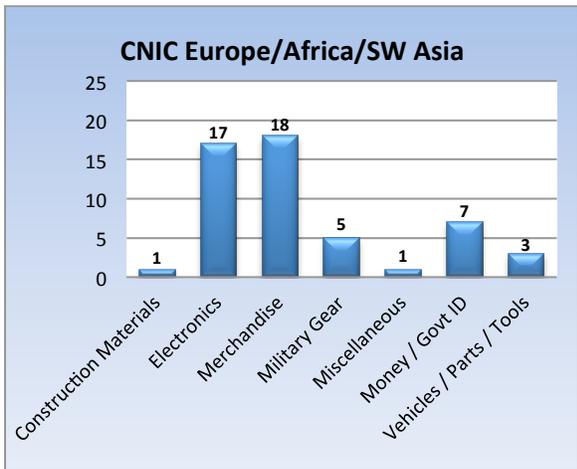
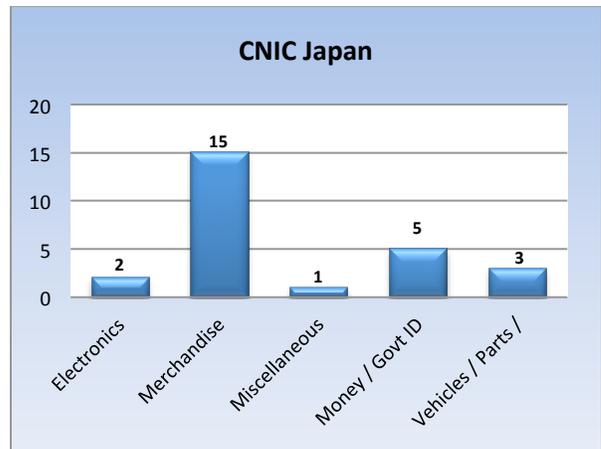
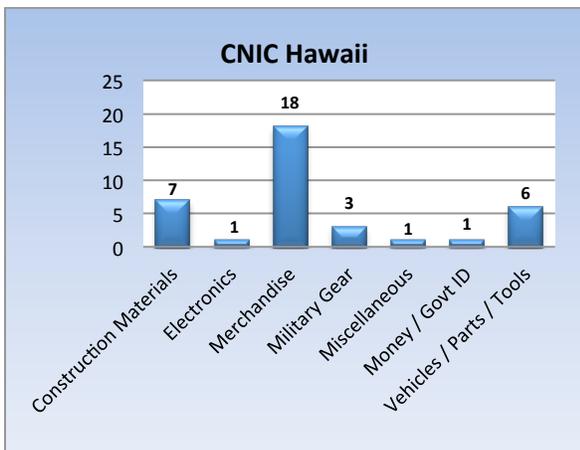
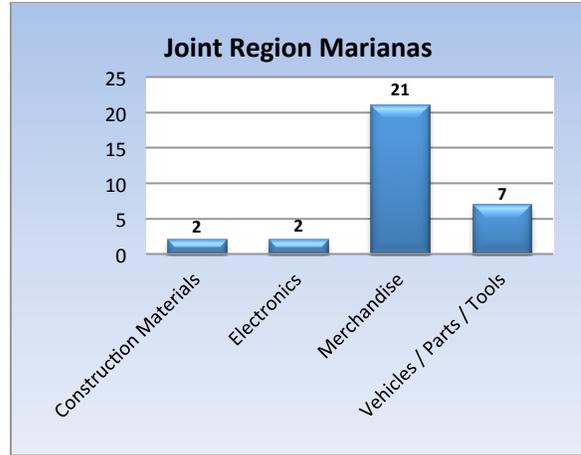
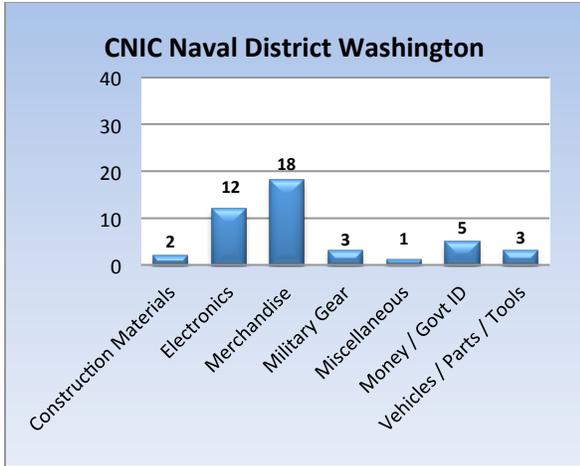
The following chart depicts overall property crime offenses for those reports/investigations originating from the respective CNIC regions.



The following 9 graphs provide a detailed breakdown of each region.<sup>26</sup>



<sup>26</sup> Part of the CNIC region breakdown is Joint Region Marianas



## USN INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

This section highlights the outcomes of several significant criminal investigations impacting the USN during CY 2017.

### *Death*

#### **FORMER SAILOR SENTENCED TO 43 YEARS IN PRISON FOR MURDER AND ROBBERY**

On July 20, 2017, a former Navy Seaman Apprentice (subject) was sentenced in Jackson, Mississippi County Circuit Court to 43 years in prison for second degree murder and robbery. The subject murdered a female victim in St. Martin, Mississippi where hotel surveillance footage showed the subject departing the victim's room with blood on him. The victim's body had more than 119 stab wounds. The subject was subsequently indicted for capital murder and separated from the Navy with an other than honorable discharge.

#### **THREE CIVILIANS SENTENCED IN HOMICIDE OF NAVY COMMANDER**

On March 15, 2017, the Civilian wife (co-subject) of a Navy Commander (victim), along with two other Civilian subjects, pled guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to 12 years in prison. This joint investigation was initiated when the local police contacted NCIS informing them the victim was found deceased in his hotel room in Jacksonville, Florida. On August 5, 2014, all three subjects were arrested for the murder of the victim and placed in county jail on no bond. The primary subject was sentenced to life in prison for murder in the 1<sup>st</sup> degree and 30 years in prison for burglary with assault. The other co-subject pled guilty to accessory after the fact and was sentenced to 48 months minus time served.

### *Adult Sexual Assault*

#### **SAILOR SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS CONFINEMENT FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT AND EXTORTION**

On April 10, 2017, Navy Lieutenant Junior Grade (subject) was sentenced at a general court martial to 20 years confinement and received a dishonorable discharge for sexual assault and extortion. The victim advised the subject extorted her to engage in sexual acts by threatening to report he observed her engaging in sexual activity with another sailor in their command. Prior to being interrogated the sailor spontaneously uttered to the command's

Executive Officer that he felt bad about what had happened.

#### **SAILOR SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS CONFINEMENT FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT AND WRONGFUL USE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE**

On March 1, 2017, a Navy Seaman (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 10 years confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of pay, and a dishonorable discharge for sexual assault and wrongful use of a controlled substance. The victim advised she came in and out of consciousness and felt someone having sex with her. Over the course of three separate interviews with NCIS, the subject confessed to the sexual abuse.

### *Child Sexual Abuse*

#### **NAVY CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SENTENCED TO 45 YEARS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A CHILD**

On April 18, 2017, a Navy Chief Petty Officer (subject) was sentenced to 45 years confinement, reduction to E-1 and a dishonorable discharge from the Navy. NCIS initiated an investigation upon notification from the victim's high school counselor that she had been inappropriately touched by her father. After conducting further investigation and a number of interviews, the subject admitted to sexually abusing his daughter over a span of approximately nine years. Due to a pre-trial agreement, all confinement in excess of 31 years will be suspended if accused completes sex offender program.

#### **FORMER SAILOR SENTENCED TO 35 YEARS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A CHILD**

On February 14, 2017, a former Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class (subject), previously assigned to Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington, was sentenced at a general court-martial to 35 years confinement after pleading guilty to rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, production of child pornography, obstruction of justice, a military protective order violation, and two counts of possession of child pornography. He also received a dishonorable discharge. NCIS initiated an investigation in May 2016 based upon an allegation the subject sexually assaulted a minor. Forensic evidence, victim interviews, and the subject's confession confirmed he had sexually assaulted the minor. Further investigation revealed the subject also produced child pornography.

**FORMER SAILOR SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS  
IN PRISON FOR PRODUCING, POSSESSING, AND  
DISTRIBUTING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**

On January 6, 2017, former Seaman Recruit (subject) was sentenced in Federal court to 20 years in prison followed by 10 years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$900 in fines after pleading guilty to six counts of production of child pornography, one count of receipt of child pornography, one count of possession of child pornography, and one count of transferring obscene materials to minors. NCIS initiated an investigation in August 2014 upon receipt of a tip alleging subject exchanged nude photos with a minor he met through the Kik Messenger mobile application. During an interview with NCIS, the subject confessed to possessing, producing, and distributing child pornography. The investigation confirmed the victim informed the subject of her age at the onset of their month-long texting relationship. A review of seized evidence, victim interviews, and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children database inquiries confirmed the presence of child pornography in 483 images and four videos found on the subject's personal media.

***Narcotics***

**SAILOR SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS FOR SELLING ILLICIT  
NARCOTICS AND EVADING POLICE**

On September 20, 2017, a U.S. Navy Seaman (subject) was sentenced in California state court to seven years in prison after pleading guilty to possession and sale of illicit narcotics, assaulting a police officer, and evading arrest. NCIS initiated an investigation based on allegations that the subject sold illicit narcotics. The NCIS Regional Enforcement Action Capabilities Team executed a search warrant at subject's residence, resulting in the seizure of a variety of controlled substances.

***Procurement Fraud***

**NAVY CONTRACTOR FOUND GUILTY OF  
COST MISCHARGING**

Navy contractor Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc., agreed on August 15, 2017 in a civil settlement to pay \$9.2 million to the Federal government to resolve allegations that Huntington knowingly overbilled the Navy and Coast Guard for labor provided at the company's Pascagoula, Mississippi, shipyard on contracts dating back to 2003. Huntington's Shipbuilding Division in Pascagoula

provides amphibious warships and guided-missile destroyers to the Navy. NCIS investigations associated with the false billing resulted in the criminal convictions of three Huntington employees in Federal court.

**NAVY CONTRACTORS FOUND GUILTY OF  
GRANT FRAUD**

On May 1, 2017, the president of a Navy contracting company and its affiliates (subject) were sentenced for multiple violations of wire fraud. In addition to falsifying grant applications, the subject illegally used grant funds to build office spaces, to pay for lobbying expenses and to pay for personal expenses. The subject was sentenced to 18 months confinement for conspiracy to violate federal election commission law and also sentenced to 70 months imprisonment and ordered to pay restitution of \$3,211,599.83 for wire fraud. Two companies were each ordered to pay a fine in the amount of \$6,423,199.66 and all three parties were debarred from Federal Government contracting and from receiving benefits of Federal assistance programs for a period of 15 years. Finally, a recently-identified affiliate company was debarred for a period of 10 years.

***Property Crime***

**SAILOR SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS, 6 MONTHS FOR LARCENY**

On July 7, 2017, a Navy Petty Officer 1st Class (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to two years and six months of confinement and ordered to pay a \$12,000 fine after pleading guilty to larceny. He also received a dishonorable discharge. The subject faces 12 additional months of confinement if he cannot pay the fine. NCIS initiated an investigation in April 2015 after receiving information from the Naval Support Fleet Logistics Center aboard Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia, that the subject had stolen approximately \$22,000 in personal funds from various military members by withdrawing money from the victims' Navy Cash Card accounts or transferring money from their accounts to his account. The investigation revealed the subject transferred more than \$30,000 from 33 victims' accounts.

**CIVILIAN SENTENCED TO 15 MONTHS IN PRISON FOR  
STEALING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

On February 6, 2017 a Civilian (subject) was sentenced in Federal court to 15 months in prison after pleading guilty to concealing and retaining

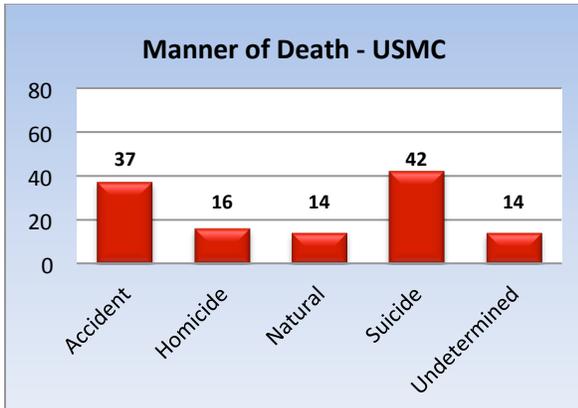
stolen property and conspiracy to steal U.S. Government property. NCIS initiated an investigation in December 2015 on allegations that a Navy reservist and several accomplices (co-subjects) would be traveling from Massachusetts to Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Cheatham Annex, Virginia, to steal U.S. Government property. NCIS arrested the four subjects upon their arrival at the base and a search of numerous storage facilities and residences linked to the group in Massachusetts and Rhode Island resulted in the discovery of stolen Government property estimated to be worth \$800,000. One co-subject was sentenced in June 2016 to 15 months in prison followed by three years of supervised release after pleading guilty to conspiracy to commit theft of U.S. Government property. A second co-subject was sentenced in June 2016 to 11 months in prison and three years of supervised release after pleading guilty to conspiracy to commit theft of U.S. Government property. The navy reservist is currently pending sentencing. The investigation was led by NCIS with support provided by the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, FBI, Homeland Security Investigations, and Department of Commerce.



**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**

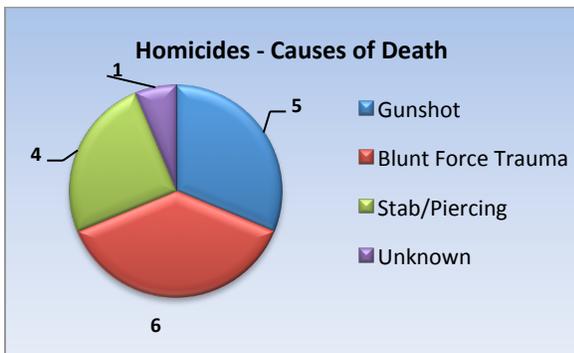
**DEATH**

In CY 2017, a total of 325 deaths<sup>27</sup> were reported by the DON law enforcement agencies worldwide, with 123 of these deaths affecting the USMC, a 28 percent increase from CY 2016. As with past reporting years, this total does not include combat-related deaths. Below is a breakdown of all manners of death for CY 2017 for the USMC.



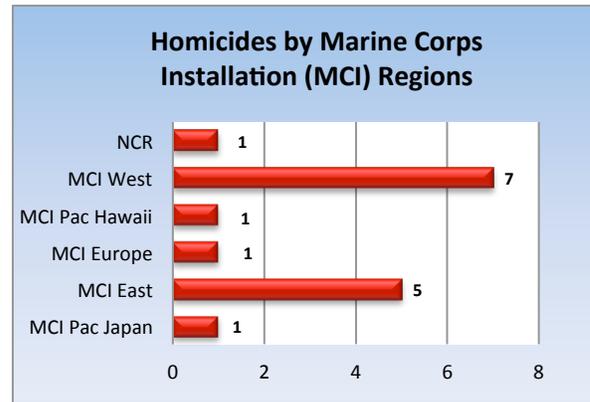
Although all death incidents have a lasting impact on the USMC and unit readiness, this section will highlight the homicide, suicide, and accidental deaths reported in CY 2017.

**Homicide**

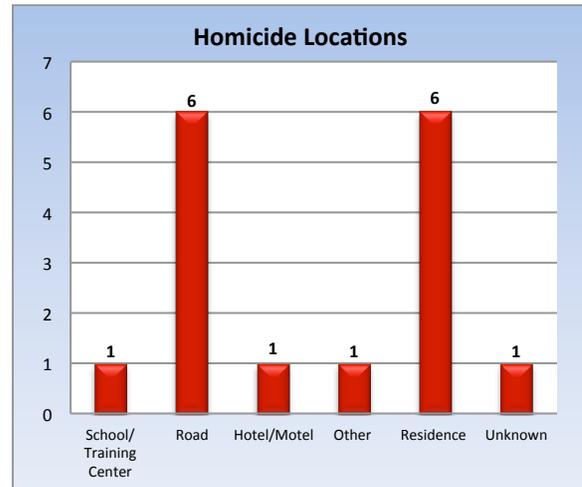


- 6 homicides involved blunt force trauma; 5 were due to gunshot wounds; 4 involved a stabbing or piercing trauma; and 1 was an unknown cause.

<sup>27</sup> Deaths are tallied by a victim count vice an incident count.



- 88 percent of homicide deaths occurred off base, and 1 was domestic related.
- The Marine Corps Installation (MCI) West region had 7 homicide victims, while the MCI East region reported 5 homicides.
- 4 of the 5 female homicide victims were victims of murder and one was the victim of a negligent homicide.

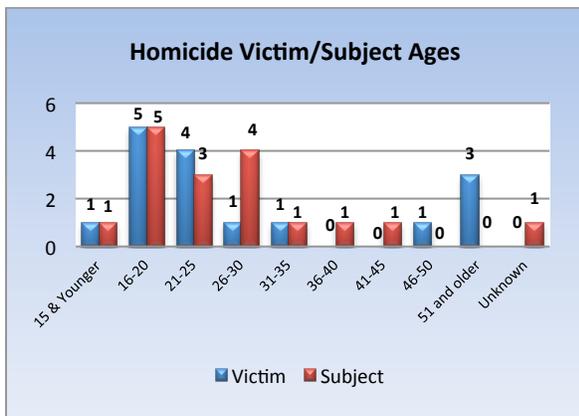


- Of the 16 homicides, 14 occurred at off base locations.

**Homicide Victim/Subject Characteristics**

	Victim	Subject <sup>28</sup>
Male	11	15
Female	5	1
Unknown	0	1
Active Duty USMC	5	10
Non-DoD Civilian	6	5
Military Dependent	2	1
Reservist	1	0
Foreign National	2	0
Unknown	0	1

- Of the 5 female victims, 2 were military dependents, 1 was a foreign national, and 2 were non-DoD civilians.



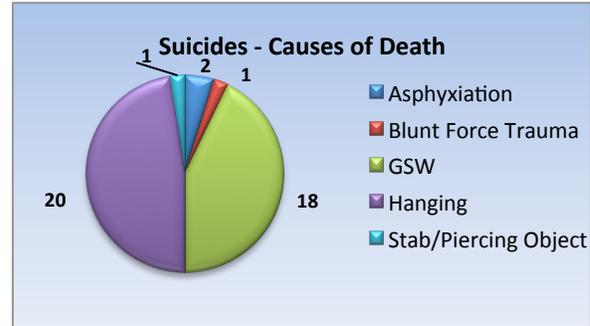
- Of the homicide subjects with known ages, 76 percent were ages 30 and younger.
- 63 percent of the homicide victims were ages 25 and younger.

**Suicide**

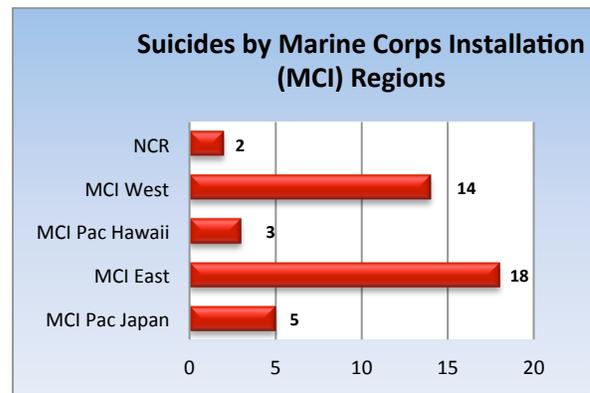
Suicide death was the most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2017, followed by accidental death. Suicides accounted for 34 percent of all deaths within the USMC. The incidents of suicide increased from 40 in CY

<sup>28</sup> Two subjects reported in the Homicide section are also counted as victims in the Suicide section due to involvement in a murder-suicide. One subject is unknown.

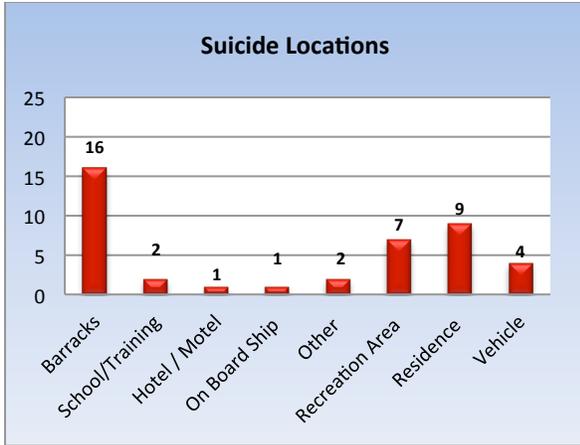
2016 to 42 in CY 2017. Although some of the reports indicated suicide victims had been experiencing anxiety, depression, relationship, or family issues prior to their deaths, many causes were not specified.



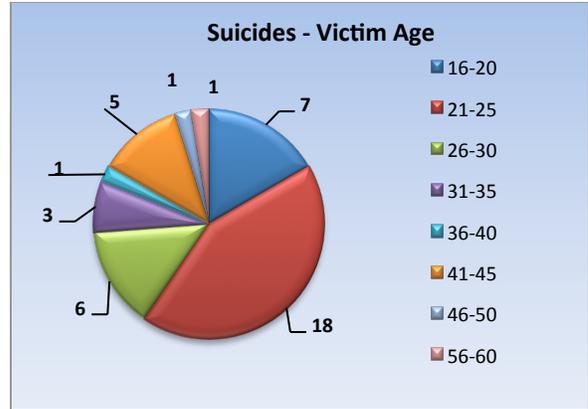
- The 2 most common causes of death in suicides were hanging and gunshot wounds.
- 5 of the suicides had indications of relationship discord including divorce, marital issues and break-ups.
- Of the 4 female victims of suicide, 3 died as a result of gunshot wounds and 1 died from hanging.
- One contractor was being investigated for sexual exploitation of a minor and child pornography at the time of his suicide.



- The MCI East region reported the most suicides, followed by MCI West.



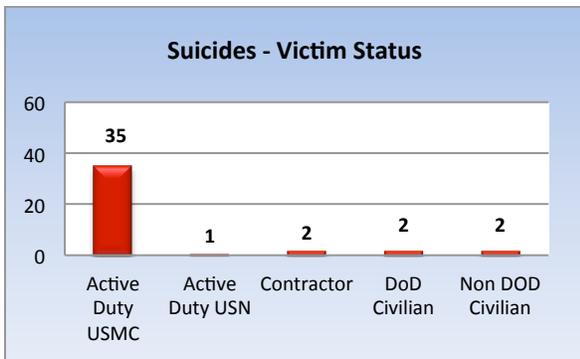
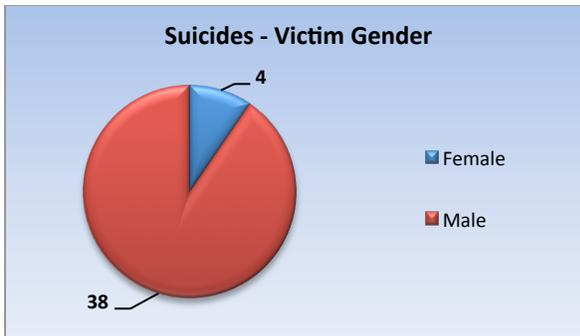
- 28 suicides occurred on base and 14 occurred off base.
- 60 percent of suicides occurred at a residence or Barracks/BOQ/BEQ.



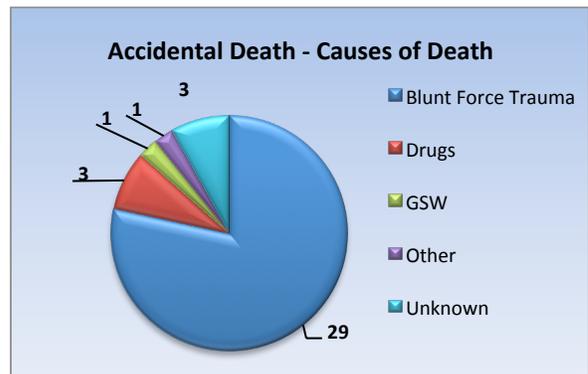
- 43 percent of the suicide victims were between the ages of 21 and 25 years old.

### Accidental Death

Thirty-seven accidental deaths occurred in the USMC in CY 2017. Accidental death was the second most prevalent manner of death behind suicide. There was a 95 percent increase in accidental deaths from CY 2016. This increase can be attributed to 19 deaths that occurred from two plane crashes.



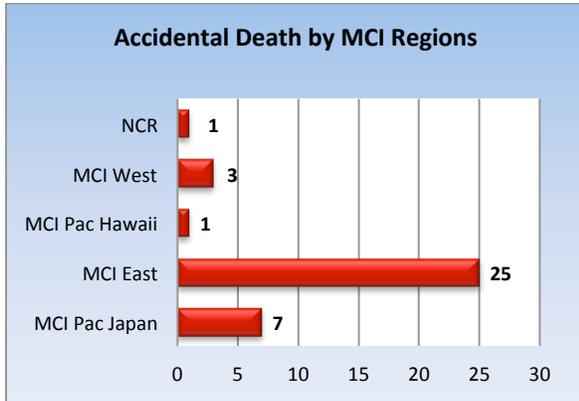
- 76 percent of suicide victims were male, active duty USMC members.



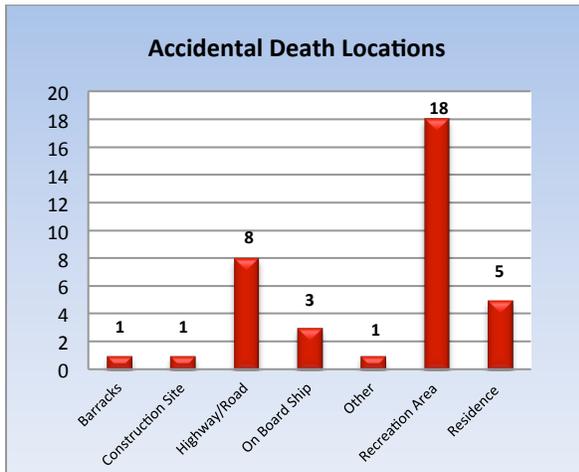
- The most common causes of accidental death were blunt force trauma and drugs.
- Blunt force trauma accounted for 78 percent of all accidental deaths in the USMC.
- 16 accidental deaths involved blunt force trauma caused from a plane crash. An additional 3 deaths were the result of a

second plane crash in which the causes of death were unknown.

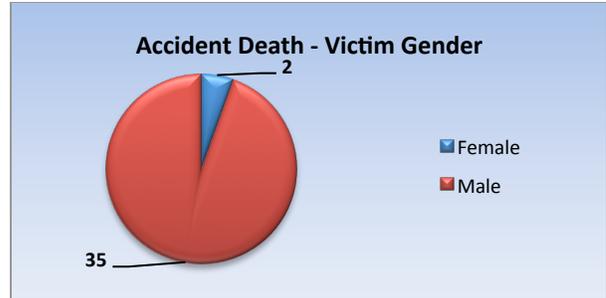
- The 3 accidental drug deaths all involved fentanyl.



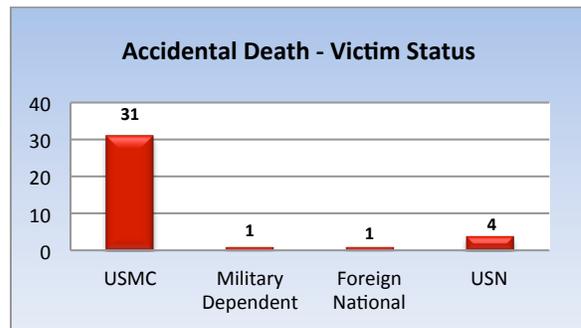
- The MCI East region reported the most accidental deaths followed by MCI Pac Japan.



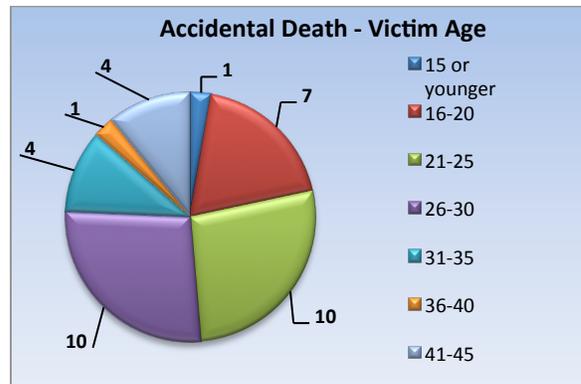
- 7 accidental deaths occurred on base and 30 occurred off base.
- 8 accidental deaths were the result of a vehicle or motorcycle accident.



- Males accounted for 95 percent of accidental death victims.
- There was a 1-year old female victim who died when her mother accidentally ran her over with her car when pulling out of a driveway.



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



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

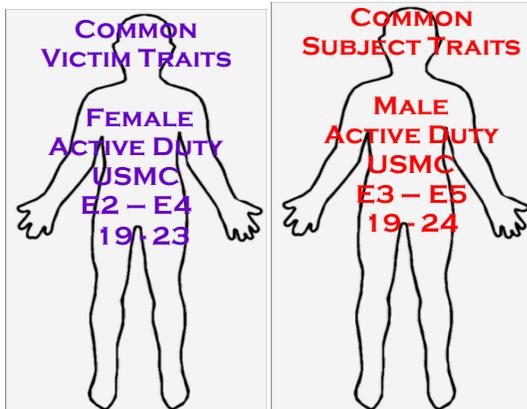
**ADULT SEX CRIME**

In CY 2017, 1,565 adult sexual assault incidents were reported in the DON, with 553 of these reports affecting the USMC.<sup>29</sup> This represents a 2 percent increase in assaults from CY 2016.

**2017 USMC Quick Facts**

- 569 Subjects; 577 Victims.
- 61 percent on base and 36 percent off base, with the remaining in unknown locations.
- 63 percent involved Sexual Acts (penetration).
- 46 percent were USMC on USMC assaults.
- 11 percent involved Spousal relationships.
- 27 percent of assaults were reported within 72 hours.
- Marine Corps Installation (MCI) East had highest number of incidents (40%).

**USMC Adult Sexual Assault Demographics**

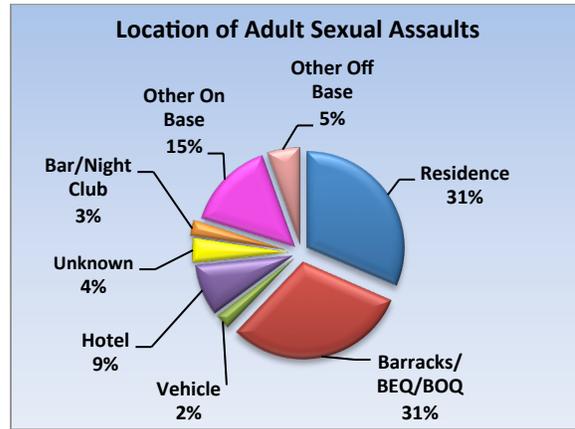


**Frequent Location of Adult Sexual Assaults:**

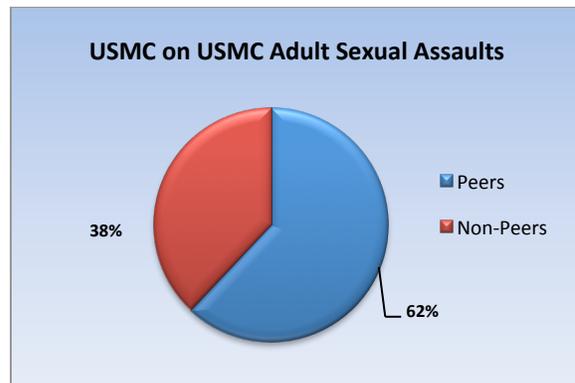
**Residences, Barracks, & Hotels**

- 70 percent of adult sexual assaults occurred in a residence or in the barracks/BOQ/BEQ, or a hotel.

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



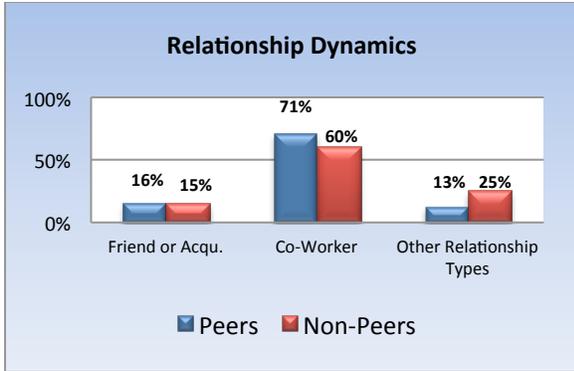
**USMC on USMC Sexual Assault Trends**



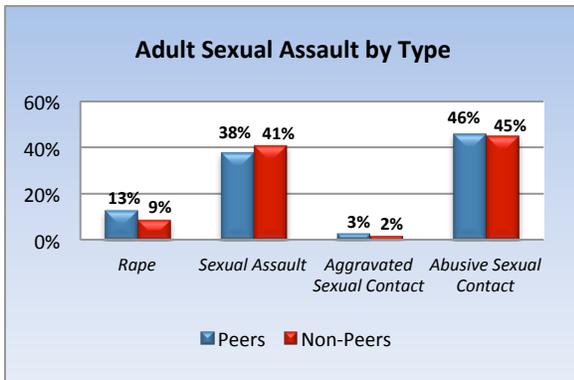
- 62 percent of USMC on USMC adult sexual assaults occurred among peers.<sup>30</sup>
- 38 percent of USMC on USMC adult sexual assaults occurred among non-peers.

<sup>29</sup> Included in the total 544 are three delayed reports of pre-2012 incidents and four reports of attempted assault. These seven reports were excluded when the offense specification were itemized.

<sup>30</sup> Peer groups were established as Junior Enlisted (E1-E3), Non-Commissioned Officers (E4-E5), Staff Non-Commissioned Officers (E6-E9), and Officers.



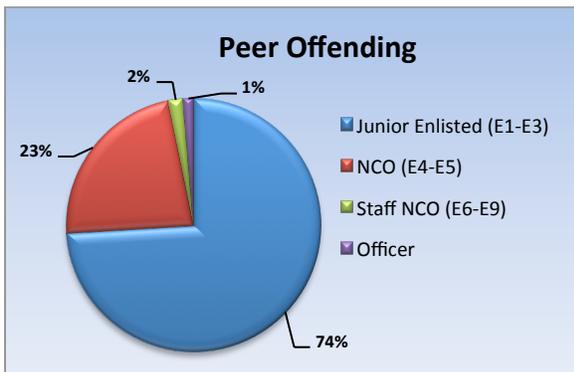
- Subjects and victims were primarily co-workers in both groups.



- There were slightly more sexual act incidents than sexual contact incidents in both the peer and non-peer groups.

**Offending of Peers**

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



**Junior Enlisted Group**

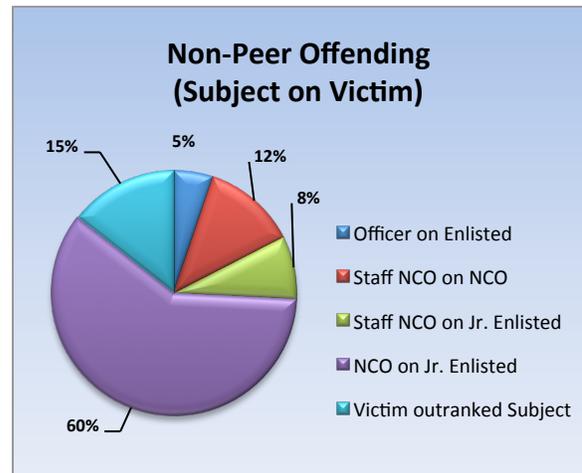
- The incidence of crimes involving sexual acts and sexual contact were comparable.
- 74 percent involved co-workers.
- 52 percent involved alcohol.

**Non-Commissioned Officer**

- Incidents of sexual acts occurred more often than incidents of sexual contact.
- 58 percent involved co-workers.
- 50 percent involved alcohol.

**Offending of Non-Peers**

- 86 percent involved a subject of superior ranking peer group to the victim.



**NCO Subjects**

- Incidents of sexual acts occurred more often than incidents of sexual contact.
- 57 percent involved co-workers.
- 47 percent involved alcohol.

**Officer and Staff NCO Subjects**

- Incidents of sexual acts occurred more often than incidents of sexual contact.
- 72 percent involved co-workers.
- 40 percent involved alcohol.

### Adult Sexual Assault of Spouses

- Sexual acts comprised 89 percent of all incidents in the Spouse relationship group.
- Spousal assaults were more likely to include delayed reporting.
- 90 percent occurred at a residence.
- 30 percent of the spousal assaults involved the use of alcohol.

#### Subject Information

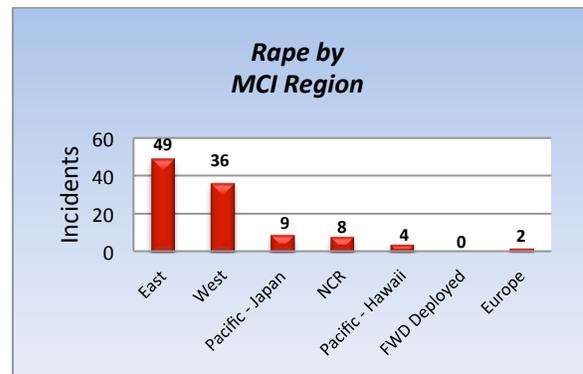
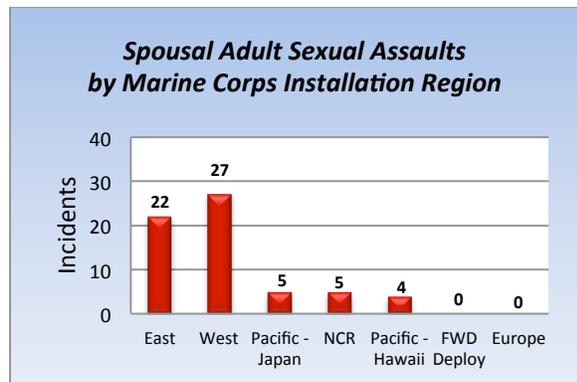
- 97 percent of subjects were male.
- 87 percent were USMC Active Duty.
- 76 percent were E3, E4 or E5 grade.

#### Victim Information

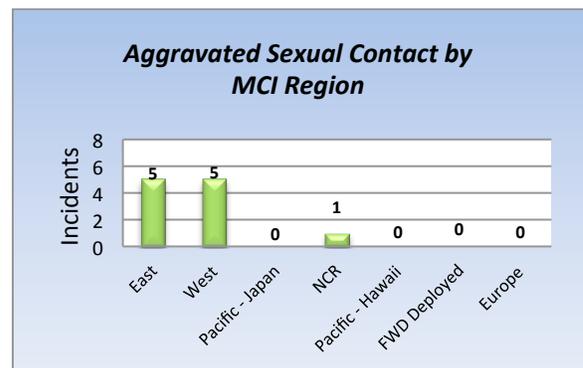
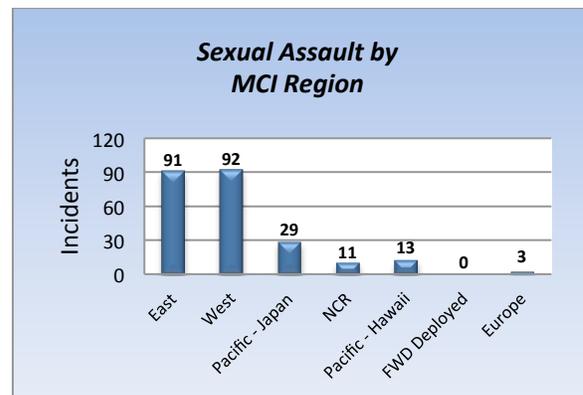
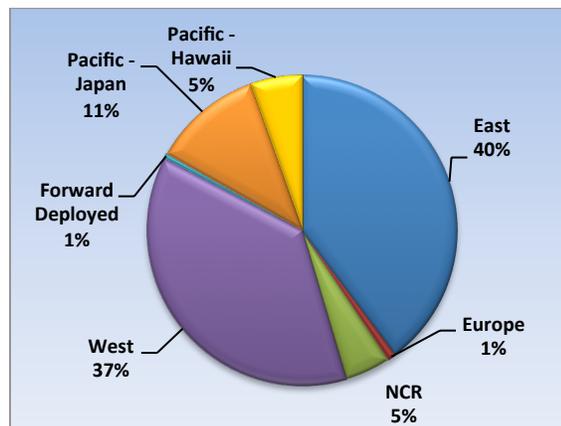
- 98 percent of victims were female.
- 78 percent were DoD dependents.

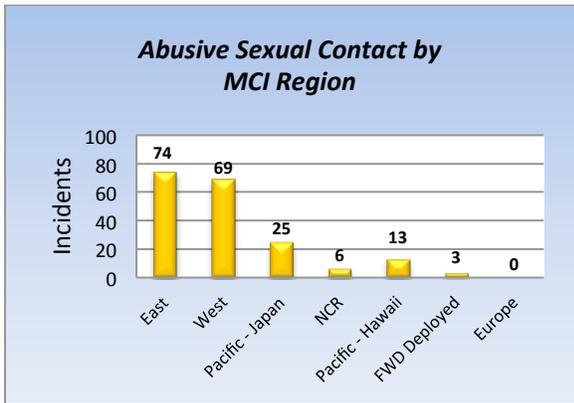
- MCI East reported the highest number of *Rape* and *Abusive Sexual Contact* incidents.
- MCI East and MCI West reported the same number of *Sexual Assault* and *Aggravated Sexual Contact* incidents.
- The highest number of incidents of adult sexual assault outside the continental United States (OCONUS)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

#### Types of Assault by MCI Region

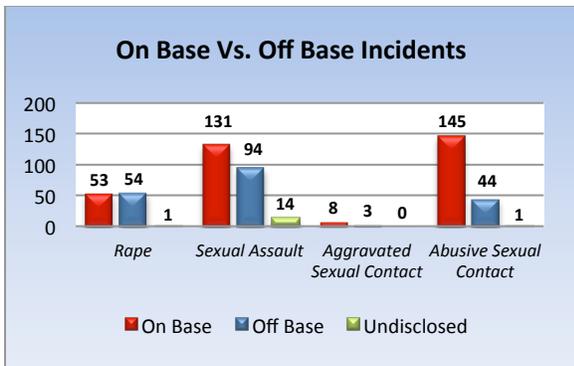


### Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Region Overview





**Incidents On and Off Base**

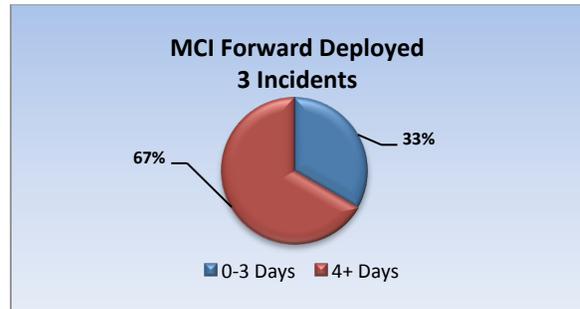
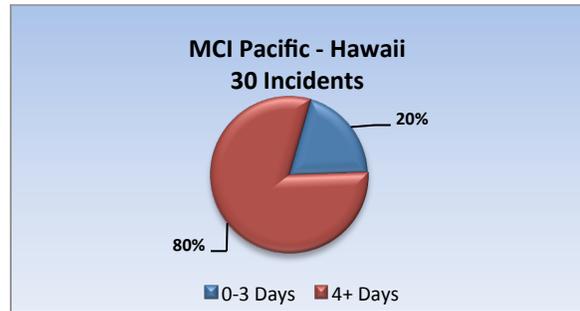
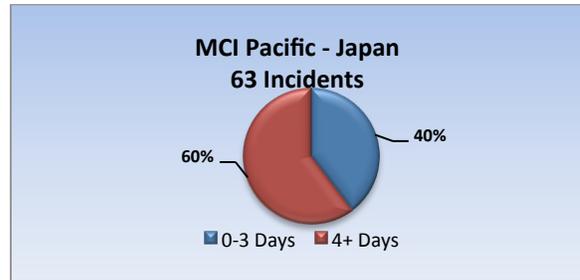


- Incidents of *Sexual Assault*, *Aggravated Sexual Contact*, and *Abusive Sexual Contact* were much more likely to occur on base.
- Incidents of *Rape* occurring on and off base were about the same.
- Incidents in the following MCI regions occurred more often on base: West, East, and Pacific - Japan.
- Incidents in MCI National Capital Region occurred more often at an off-base location.
- All other regions experienced a more equal ratio of on and off base crimes.

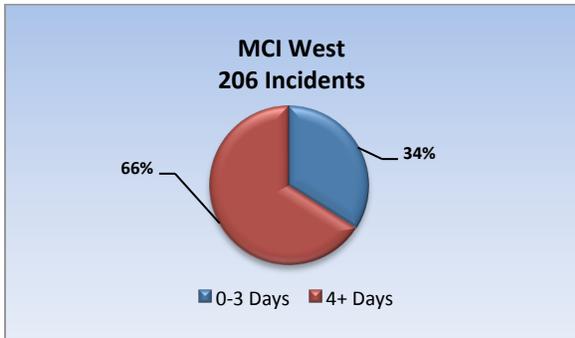
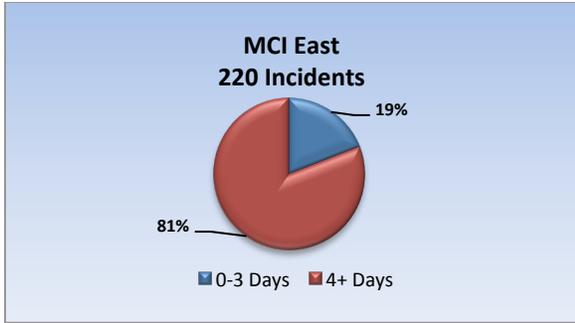
**Delayed Reporting Trends**

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**

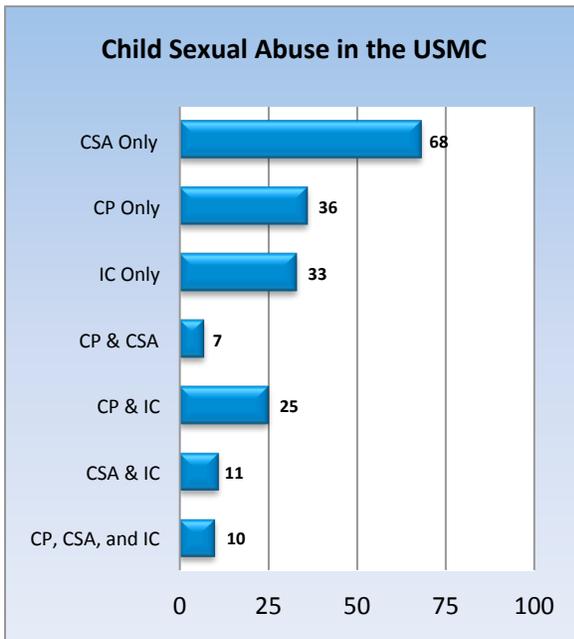


**CONUS**



**CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

In CY 2017, 413 child sexual abuse offenses were reported in the DON, with 190 of these offenses affecting the USMC<sup>31</sup>. This is a 2 percent decrease from CY 2016. The child sexual abuse reported in the USMC in CY 2017 is delineated below in the following categories: Contact Sexual Abuse (CSA), Child Pornography (CP), and Internet Contact (IC).



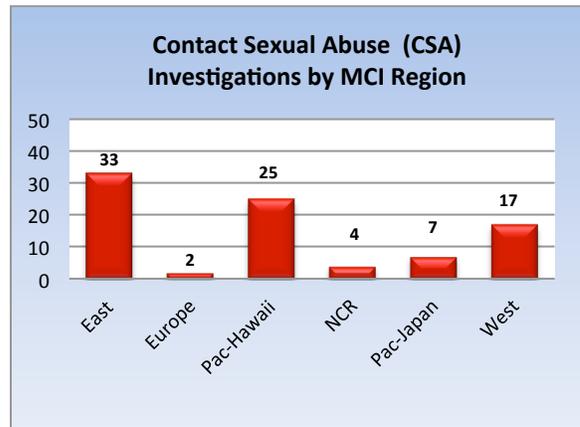
**Contact Sexual Abuse**

Child contact sexual abuse (CSA) includes sex crimes where the victim is under the age of 16. 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>31</sup> Count for total child sexual abuse offenses is based on how many victims were involved in the investigations as some investigations involved multiple victims who each experienced different types of abuse.

**Location**

- The majority of CSA incidents<sup>32</sup> were committed in the Marine Corps Installation (MCI) East and MCI West regions.
- 52 percent of CSA cases occurred off base, with 33 percent on base and 15 percent at an undisclosed location or multiple locations.
- 61 percent occurred in a residence.

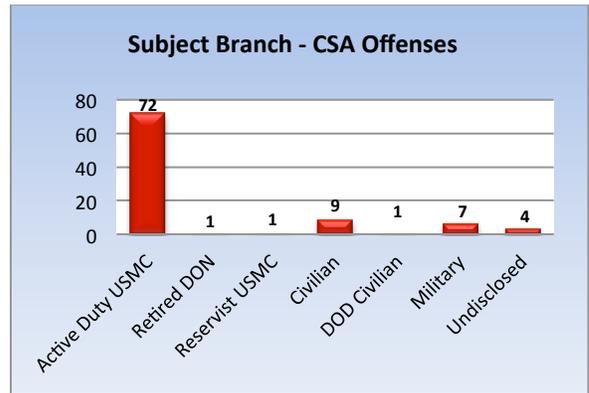
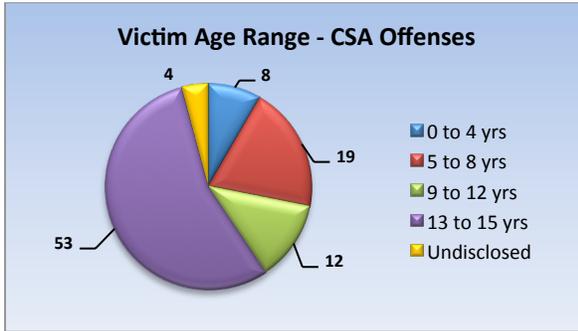
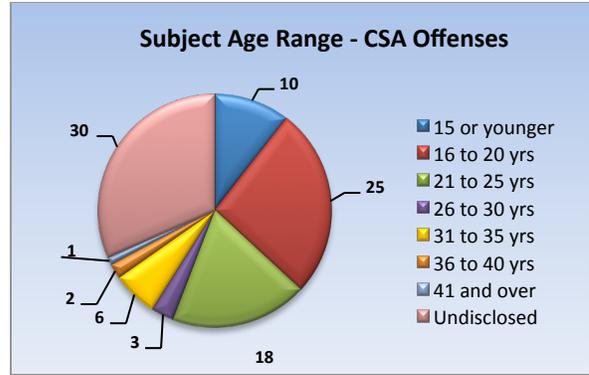


**Victim Characteristics<sup>33</sup>**

- 91 percent of CSA offense victims were female.
- The highest percentage of victims was between the ages of 13 and 15 years (55 percent).

<sup>32</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>33</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.

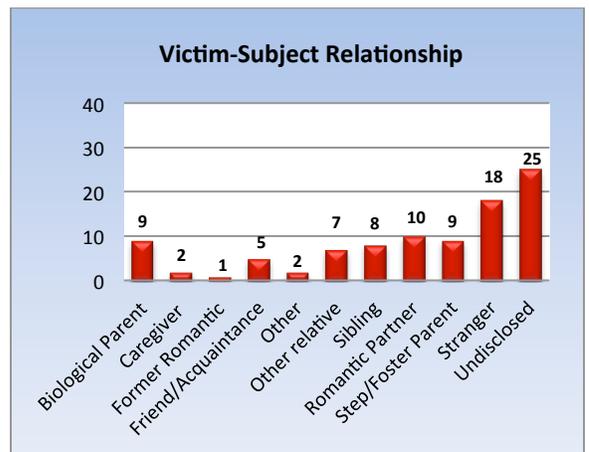


Subject Characteristics

- 99 percent of subjects were male.
- The majority of subjects were 25 years of age or younger, with 26 percent between the ages of 16 and 20, 19 percent between the ages of 21 and 25, and 11 percent age 15 and younger.
- 76 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 19 percent were civilians.

Relationships

- Common victim-subject relationships include stranger, romantic partner, step/foster parent, biological parent, and sibling.
- 25 of the relationships (26 percent) were undisclosed and/or unknown.



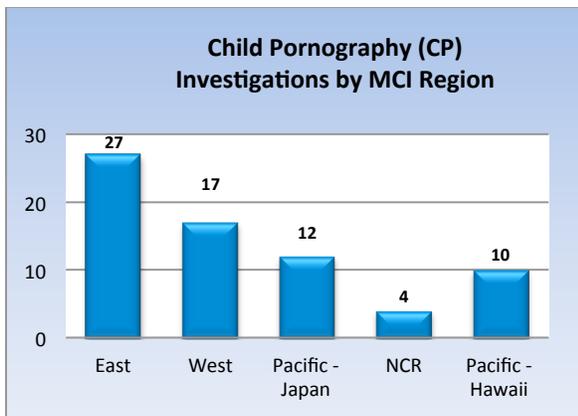
\*The above chart, reflecting the victim's relationship to the subject, is based on the total number of sexual contact victims.

**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.

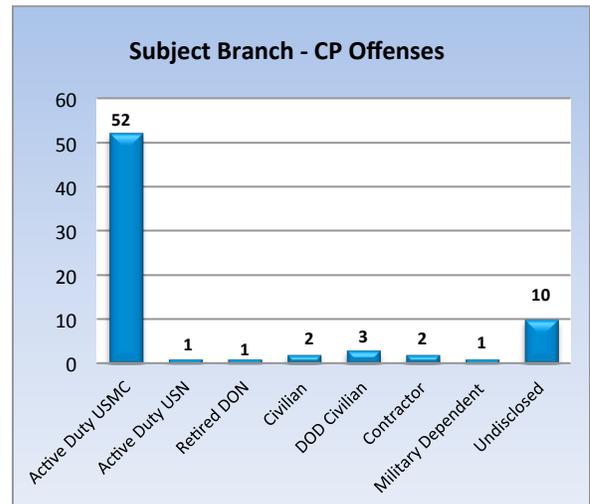
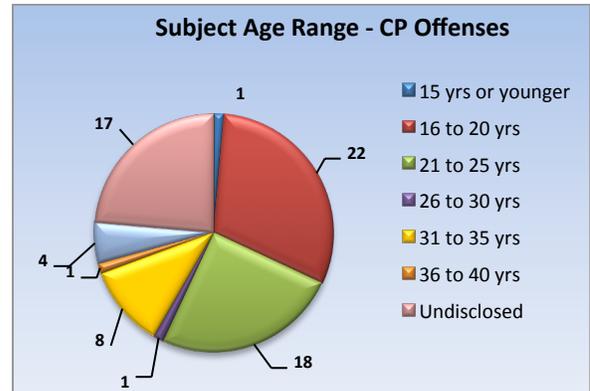
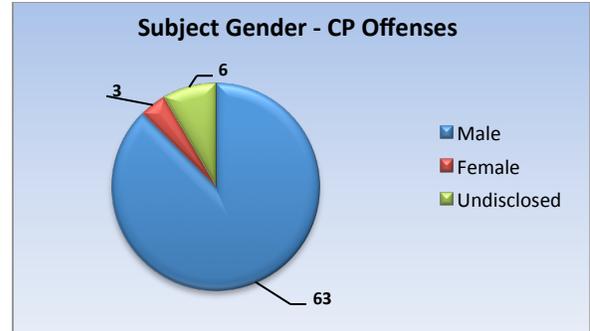
**Location**

- The majority of CP incidents<sup>34</sup> were committed in the MCI East and West regions.



**Subject Characteristics**

- 88 percent of subjects involved in CP were male and 4 percent were female; the genders of 6 Subjects were not identified.
- The majority of subjects were ages 16 to 25, with 31 percent between the ages of 16 and 20 and 25 percent between the ages of 21 and 25.
- 72 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 13 percent were civilians.



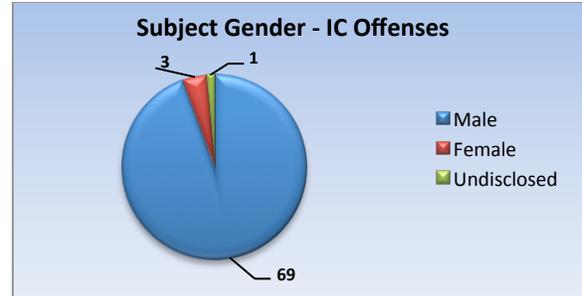
**Internet Contact**

Internet Contact (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.

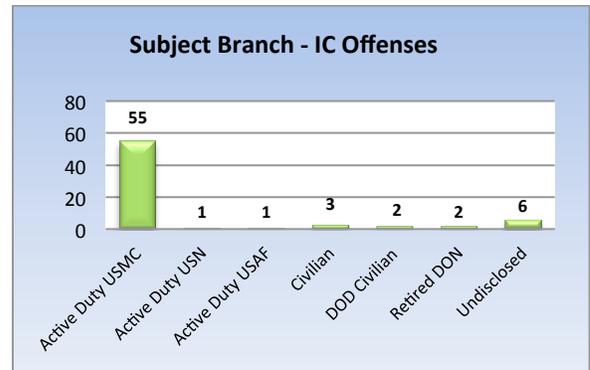
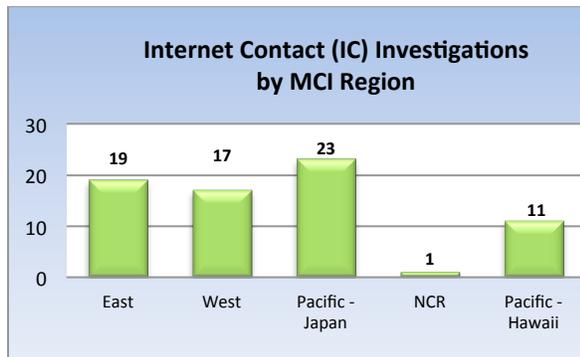
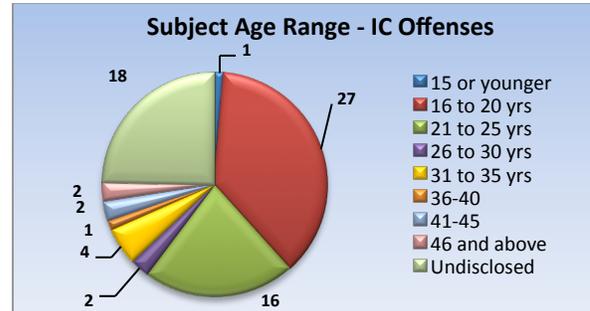
<sup>34</sup> Location data is calculated by incident count.

- 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 cases occurred in the MCI Pacific- Japan region, followed by the MCI East and MCI West regions.
- MCI Pacific- Japan cases increased from 17 to 23 from CY 2016 to CY 2017.
- MCI East cases decreased from 26 to 19 from CY 2016 to CY 2017.



Subject Characteristics

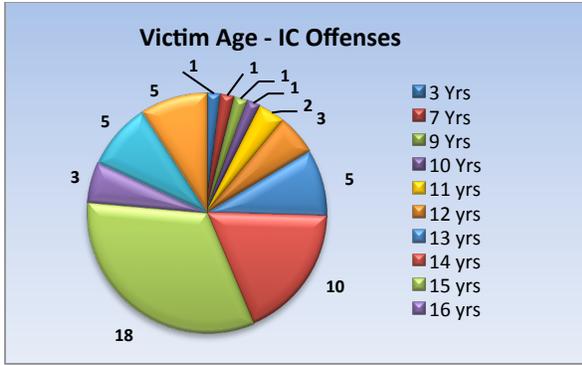
- 69 of the 73 subjects involved in IC cases were male and 3 were female; the gender of the remaining subject was not identified.
- The majority of subjects were ages 16 to 25 (58%).
- 75 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 14 percent were civilians.

Victim Characteristics

- 24 of the 79 “victims” in the IC cases were undercover agents (UC) or officers only (no child victim involved).<sup>35</sup>
- 55 child victims were involved in IC cases.
  - 49 child victims were female and 6 were male.
  - The child victims ranged in age from 3<sup>36</sup> to 17 years.

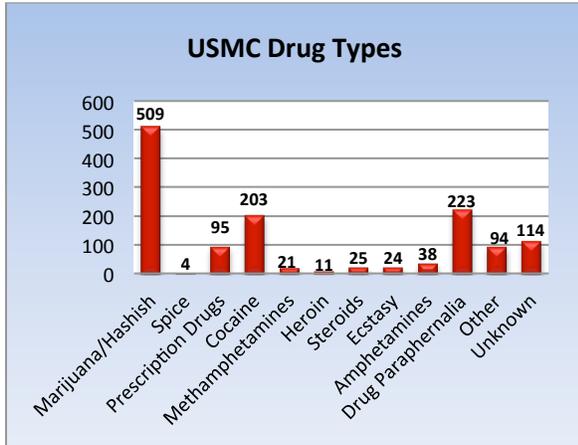
<sup>35</sup> Numbers reflect NCIS’ ongoing proactive efforts to identify and mitigate instances of internet contact by child predators.

<sup>36</sup> The 3-year old victim was involved because the Subject in this case was found to have contacted an adult via the internet to set up sexual acts with his 3 year old daughter.



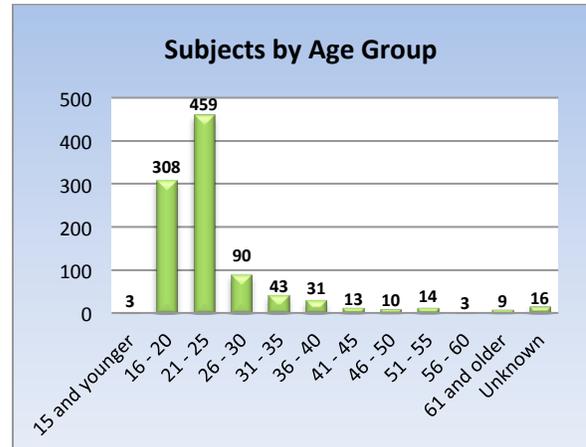
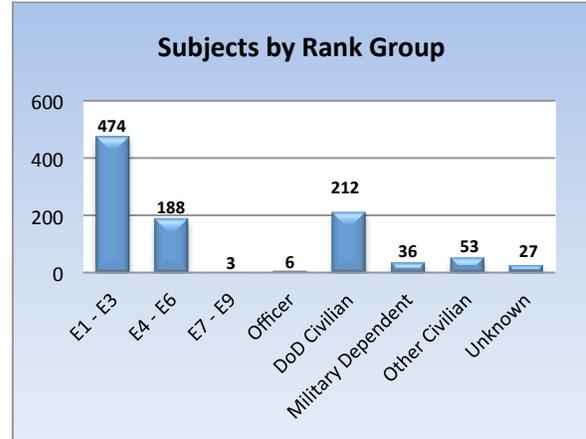
**NARCOTICS**

The USMC accounted for 999 of the 2,102 DON narcotics subjects reported in CY 2017. The following graph depicts the drug types associated with those subjects.<sup>37</sup>



- 107 subjects were involved with multiple drugs.
- Offenses involving Prescription Drugs, Ecstasy, Cocaine, Spice, Steroids and Heroin decreased in CY 2017.
- Offenses involving Marijuana, Methamphetamines and Amphetamines increased slightly during CY 2017.

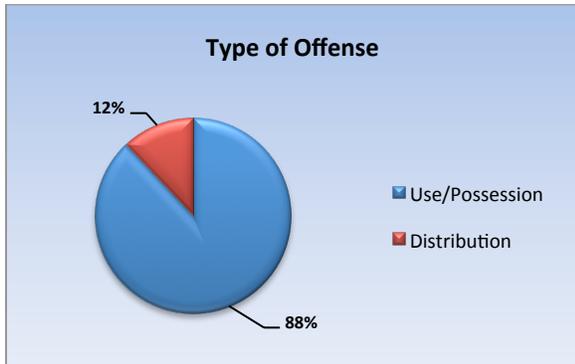
Similar to the USN, the average rank of active duty USMC subjects fell within the E1-E3 rank group and the average age ranged between 21-25 years old.



- 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.

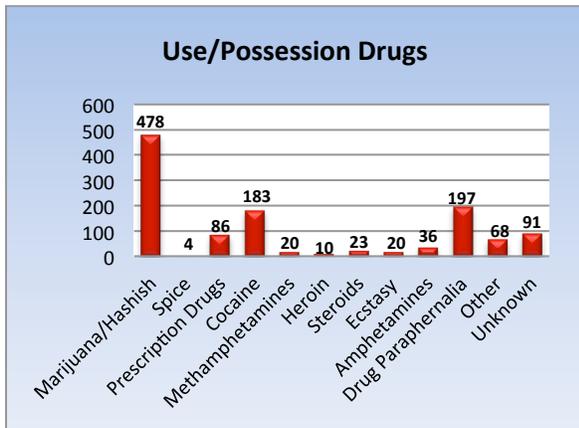
<sup>37</sup> The "Other" category includes LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mushrooms, Salvia Divinorum, Human Growth Hormones and other synthetic or over-the-counter drugs. The "Unknown" category is the result of the reporting official not providing sufficient identifying information about the narcotic(s) involved in the incident.

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



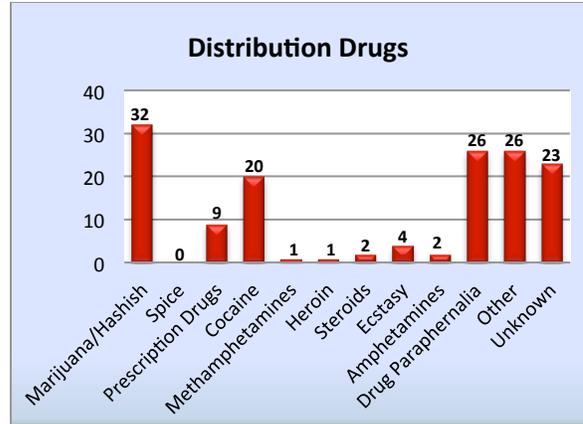
**Use/Possession**

Marijuana remained the top spot as the drug of choice in the USMC Use/Possession category, followed by Cocaine and Prescription Drugs. There were 85 subjects who abused multiple drug types.



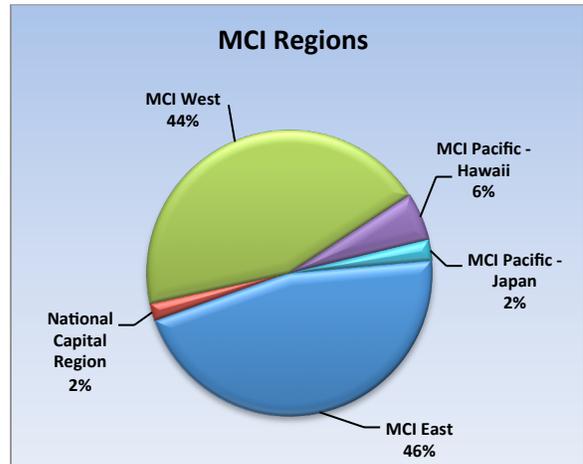
**Distribution**

The drug most prevalent in USMC distribution investigations was Marijuana. There were 19 subjects that dealt in two or more drugs.



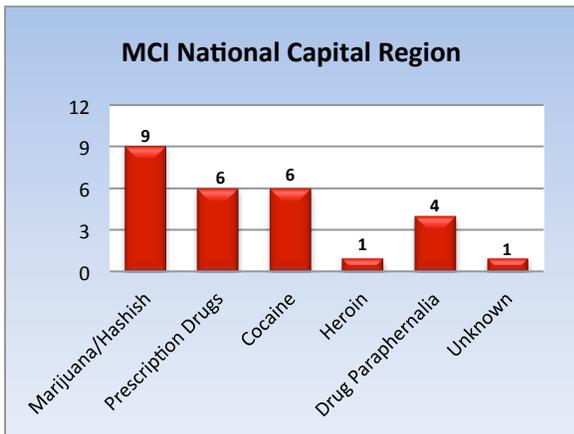
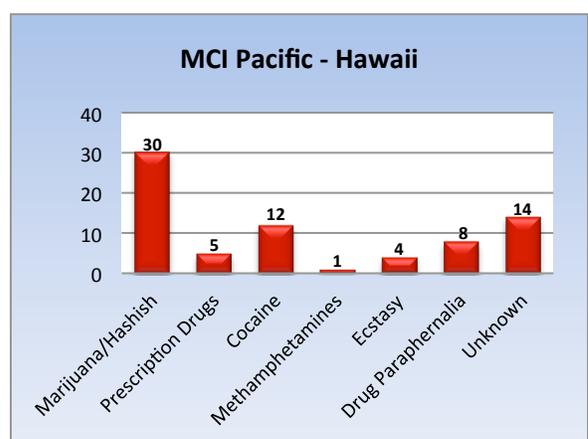
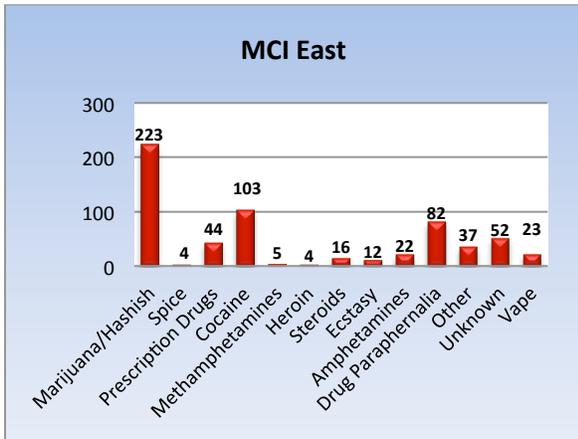
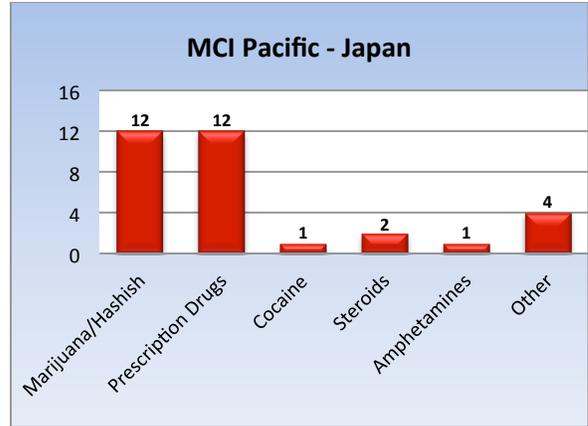
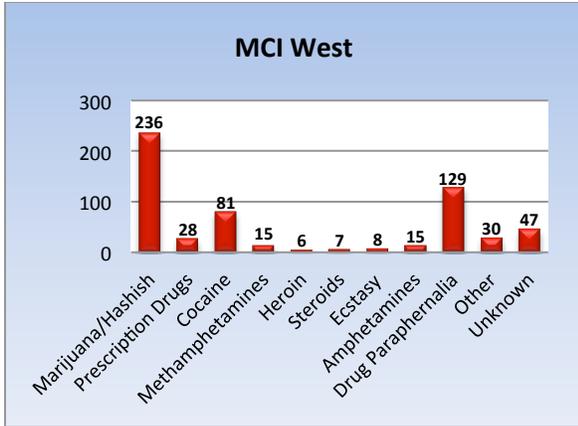
**Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Regions**

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



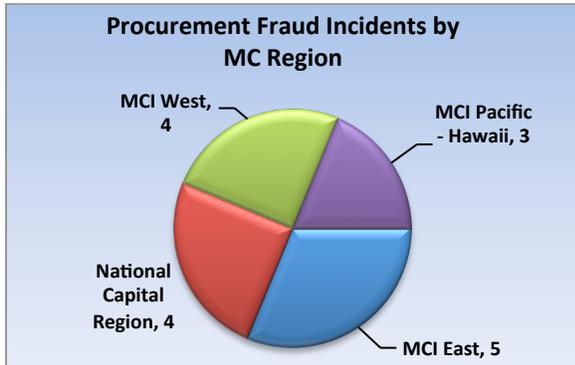
The following five graphs provide a detailed breakdown of each region.

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



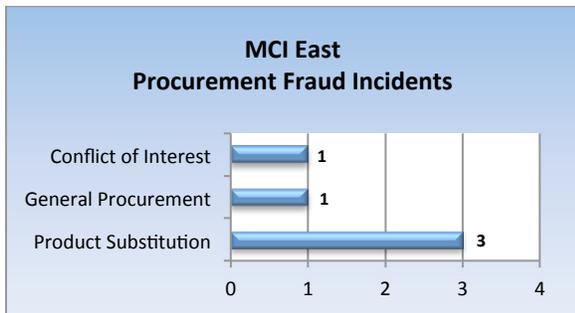
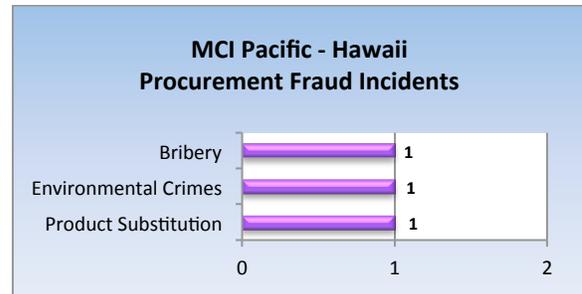
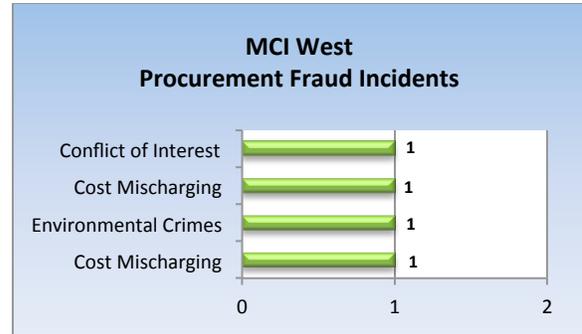
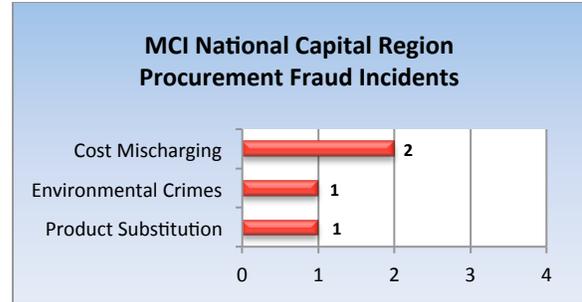
**PROCUREMENT FRAUD**

In CY 2017, a total of 16 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>38</sup>



- The majority of procurement fraud incidents were reported in the MCI East region, followed by the MCI West region and National Capital Region.
- Product substitution followed by cost mischarging, and conflicts of interest were most commonly reported within these regions.

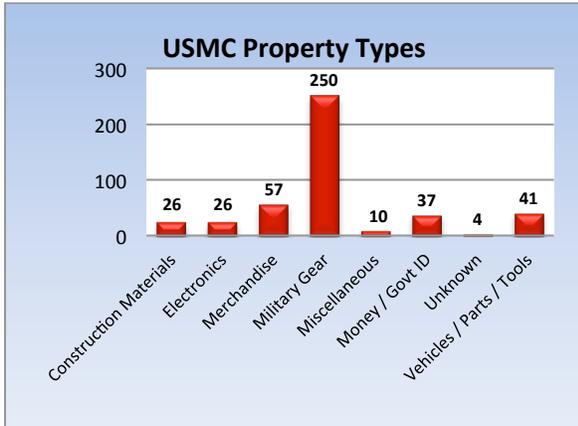
The following graphs provide an overview of procurement fraud incidents reported within each of the MCI regions.



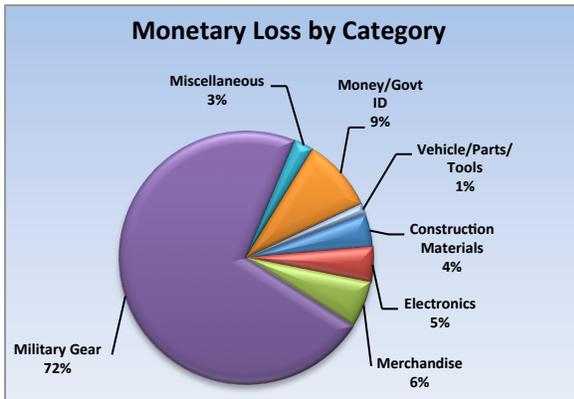
<sup>38</sup> General procurement fraud pertains to criminal irregularities in connection with the procurement, administration, or disposition of U.S. Government property or services not otherwise defined in other procurement fraud areas reported herein.

**PROPERTY**

The USMC accounted for 451 of the 1,318 property crime reports/investigations in the DON, a decrease of 13 percent from CY 2016. The following graph depicts the overall numbers for the property type categories.<sup>39</sup>



For those USMC-related cases where loss value was reported, the property loss to the U.S. Government was estimated at \$1,070,617. The following chart illustrates the percentage of monetary loss in each category, with the "Unknown" category excluded.<sup>40</sup>



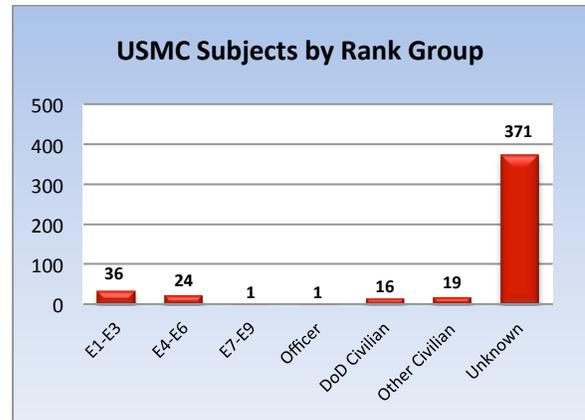
- The largest monetary loss occurred from the theft of Military Gear, which comprised 72 percent of the USMC-reported loss.

<sup>39</sup> The construction materials category also includes construction equipment/machinery.

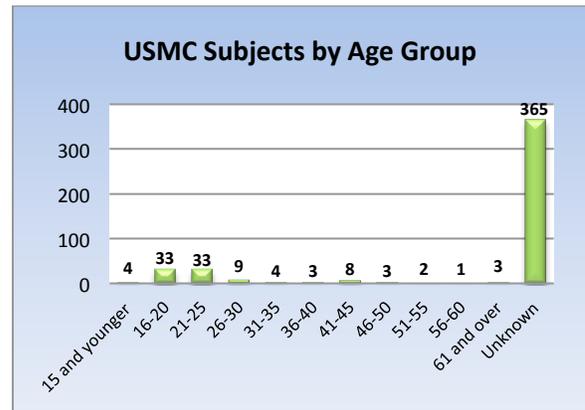
<sup>40</sup> The number of unknown property types is primarily attributed to lack of specifics provided by USN and USMC law enforcement reporting within CLEOC.

A total of 694 subjects of the overall DON-reported property crime reports/investigations were not identified. Of the remaining 107 identified subjects, the USMC accounted for 34 percent of them.

- Active duty personnel in the enlisted ranks E1-E6 comprised approximately 62 percent of the subjects identified in incidents affecting the USMC.

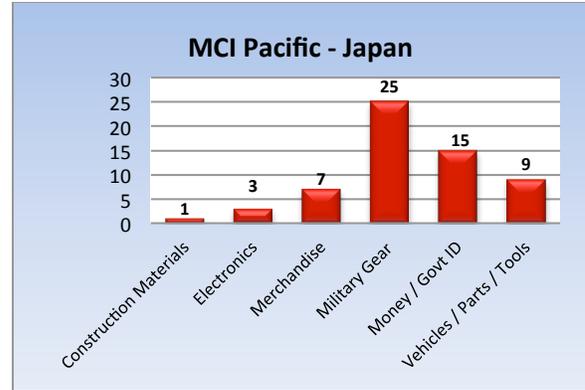
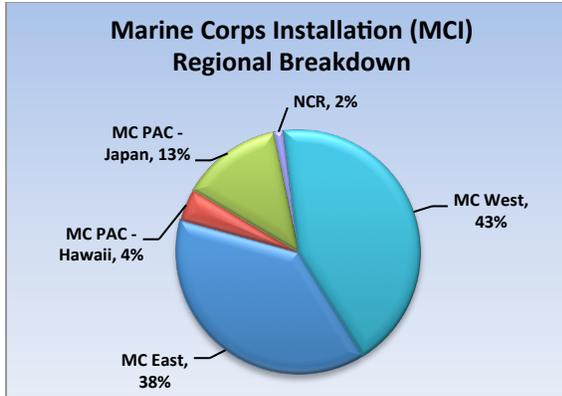


- Sixty-four percent of the subjects where age was identified were between the ages of 16-25.

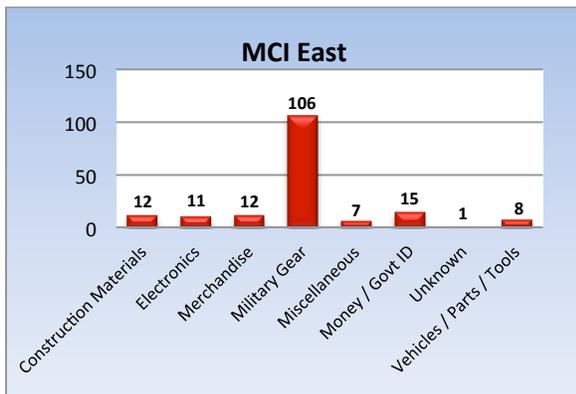
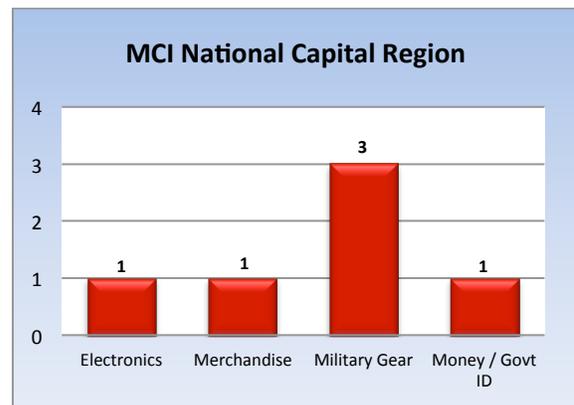
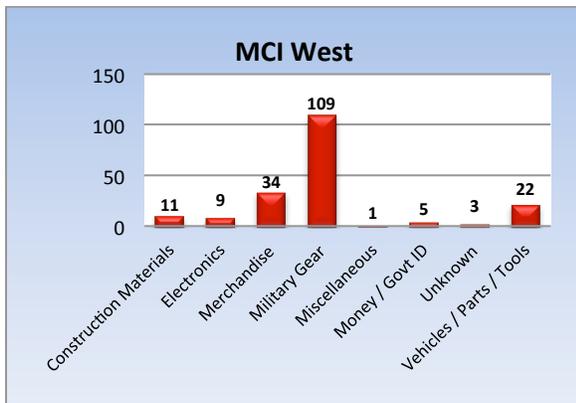
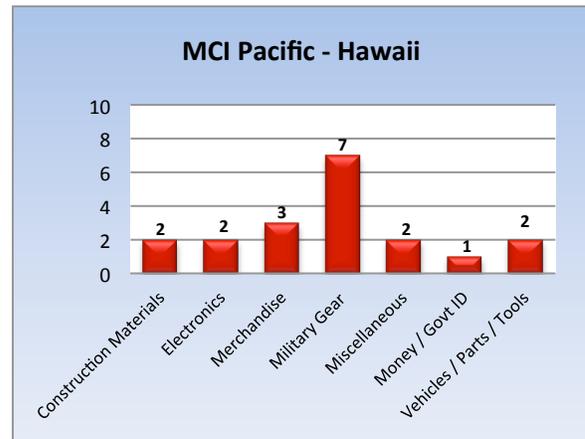


**Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Regions**

The following chart depicts overall property crime offenses for those reports/ investigations originating from the respective MCI regions.



The majority of reports/ investigations were generated in the USMC regions East and West, with the most prevalent loss involving Military Gear. The following five graphs provide a detailed breakdown of the stolen property types for each region.



## USMC INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

This section highlights the outcome of several significant criminal investigations impacting the USMC during CY 2017.

### *Death*

#### **MARINE SENTENCED TO 44 YEARS FOR 1<sup>ST</sup> DEGREE MURDER**

On July 31, 2017 a Marine Corps Corporal (subject) was sentenced in Texas state court to 44 years in prison after being found guilty of 1st degree murder in the shooting death of a University of North Texas student. The subject shot the victim in the head following a verbal exchange during the early morning hours of New Year's Day 2016. NCIS assisted the local police department in executing a search warrant and interviewing the subject, who later confessed to killing the victim.

#### **FORMER MARINE SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS FOR MURDER IN 38-YEAR OLD COLD CASE**

On August 25, 2017 a former Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) was sentenced in North Carolina state court to a minimum of 20 years in prison after pleading guilty to second-degree murder in the beating death of a dependent wife (victim) near Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune. In 2015, the Onslow County Sheriff's Office (OCSO) reopened their investigation into the death of the victim, who was found deceased in 1979 at the off-base apartment she shared with her husband. The analysis of DNA evidence by the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory resulted in the discovery of the subject's DNA on the clothing the victim was wearing when she was found. The subject was arrested in April 2016 and NCIS assisted the OCSO by obtaining a DNA sample from the subject, facilitating forensic examinations of evidence, conducting interviews, locating witnesses, and conducting significant trial preparation.

### *Adult Sexual Assault*

#### **MARINE SENTENCED TO 34 YEARS CONFINEMENT FOR ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT**

On May 18, 2017 a Marine Corps Staff Sergeant (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 34 years of confinement, reduced to E-1, and a dishonorable discharge after pleading guilty to

several sexual assault charges. Due to a pre-trial agreement, his confinement was capped at 20 years. In July 2016, a female Marine (victim) reported she was sexually assaulted by the subject in an after-hours martial arts training session in which the subject began to touch her inappropriately and tickle her, which she indicated she did not like. NCIS conducted several interviews and upon interrogating the subject, he admitted culpability.

#### **FORMER MARINE SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT**

On January 30, 2017, a former Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 10 years of confinement (limited to five-and-a-half years in accordance with a pretrial agreement), reduced to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances after pleading guilty to sexual assault and abusive sexual contact. He also received a dishonorable discharge and must register as a sex offender. NCIS initiated an investigation in November 2014 when a victim reported being sexually assaulted by the subject in a Las Vegas hotel room. A second victim reported being sexually assaulted by the subject in the victim's barracks one year later. Crime-scene evidence, witness interviews, and further investigation confirmed the sexual assault and abusive sexual contact. The subject failed to appear at his initial general court-martial on August 12, 2016, and following an NCIS fugitive investigation, he voluntarily returned to Marine Corps custody on August 29, 2016.

### *Child Sexual Abuse*

#### **MARINE SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULTS OF CHILDREN**

On January 27, 2017 a former Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 15 years of confinement, reduced to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances after pleading guilty to five counts of sexual assault of a child and two counts of attempted sexual abuse of a child. He also received a dishonorable discharge and must register as a sex offender. His confinement is limited to eight years in accordance with a pretrial agreement. NCIS initiated an investigation in May 2016 on allegations that the subject engaged in an inappropriate relationship with a 13-year-old. The victim's mother provided NCIS with Facebook messages wherein the subject used indecent language, expressed interest in meeting to have sex,

and sent a shirtless image of himself to the victim. During subsequent Facebook conversations with an undercover NCIS Special Agent posing as a 14-year-old female, he again used indecent language, requested lewd photographs of the victim, and expressed interest in meeting to have sex. He was taken into custody where he confessed to attempting to meet the victim and the undercover agent to have sex. He also confessed to sexually assaulting two minor females in Cherryville, North Carolina.

**MARINE SENTENCED TO 28 YEARS CONFINEMENT FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A CHILD**

On June 29, 2017, a Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 28 years confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a dishonorable discharge for child sexual abuse charges. A pre-trial agreement restricted the maximum confinement to 25 years. NCIS initiated an investigation in December 2016 upon notification that the subject sexually assaulted the dependent daughter of another marine after he had entered into a sexual relationship with her mother. He also admitted to viewing and possessing child pornography.

***Narcotics***

**MARINE SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS FOR MULTIPLE DRUG CHARGES**

On November 6, 2017, a Marine Corps Lance Corporal was sentenced at a general court-martial to four years confinement, reduction to E-1, ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances, and a dishonorable discharge after being found guilty of conspiracy and multiple drug possession and distribution charges. His confinement was capped at 18 months and punitive discharge set at a Bad Conduct Discharge. Through a proactive investigation, NCIS was able to apprehend and interrogate the subject who admitted to wrongful use, possession, distribution, introduction, and manufacture of illegal drugs on and off base. A search of his vehicle resulted in the seizure of additional suspected LSD and a subsequent search of his cellular telephone resulted in finding several text message conversations regarding suspected use and distribution of illegal drugs. Following his interrogation, the subject was placed in pre-trial confinement and a command inventory of the subject's barracks room revealed additional narcotics. A drug chemistry report

indicated the drugs seized tested positive for LSD and cocaine.

**MARINE SENTENCED TO 30 MONTHS CONFINEMENT FOR NARCOTICS DISTRIBUTION**

On May 9, 2017, a Marine Corps Private First Class (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 30 months confinement, reduction to E-1 and a dishonorable discharge for five specifications of the wrongful use, possession and distribution of a controlled substance. NCIS initiated an investigation upon notification from the subject's command of allegations that he attempted to sell ecstasy to a minor. The subject admitted to acting as the middle man for the distribution of controlled substances such as ecstasy, molly, MDMA and cocaine and had been involved in the activity for about a year. A search of the subject's personal cell phone revealed information that implicated him in the distribution of controlled substances.

***Procurement Fraud***

**CIVIL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT REACHED WITH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY INVOLVING BRIBERY SCHEME**

On November 3, 2017, a civil settlement agreement in the amount of \$4.4 million was reached with a transportation company involving bribes the company had provided to several Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) employees in Albany, Georgia, over the course of several years. The two DLA employees (subject and co-subject) disclosed they received bribes from the company's drivers ranging from \$30,000.00 to \$75,000.00 each. Previous to the settlement agreement, the primary subject was sentenced to 10 years confinement and ordered to forfeit \$284,808.00, attributed to this case and a previous case in which he was involved. The co-subject was sentenced to seven years confinement concurrent with a previous bribery case in which he and the subject were involved. He was ordered to forfeit \$573,662.00 and complete three years of supervised probation.

Two additional subjects, a driver and another representative of the transportation company, each pled to one count of bribery of public officials. The driver was sentenced to two years confinement, ordered to pay a \$10,000 fine, and complete three years supervised probation. The other company representative was sentenced to four years confinement, ordered to forfeit \$120,000.00 in

addition to completing three years supervised probation.

### ***Property Crime***

#### **FORMER MARINE PLEADS GUILTY OF TO THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

On August 18, 2017, a former Marine Staff Sergeant (subject) was sentenced to 90 days confinement followed by 3 years of supervised probation after pleading guilty in Federal court to stealing nearly \$100,000 worth of military equipment while assigned to Marine Helicopter Squadron One. He received an honorable discharge in Jun 2015. In June 2016, NCIS was notified about missing equipment following an audit conducted in May 2016. When interviewed, the subject admitted to stealing at least 51 image intensifier tubes and other night vision parts worth approximately \$94,392 over the course of several years. He also indicated that he typically negotiated the sales of the stolen equipment via email after identifying potential buyers on eBay.

#### **TWO MARINE CORPS SERGEANTS FOUND GUILTY OF THEFT AND WRONGFUL SALE OF MILITARY PROPERTY**

On July 18, 2017, a Marine Corps Sergeant (subject) was found guilty at a special court-martial and sentenced to 335 days confinement, reduction to E-1 and a Bad Conduct Discharge for larceny and the wrongful sale of military property. NCIS initiated a proactive investigation that lead to the interrogation of the subject, who admitted to stealing iron sights from the armory and selling them on EBay under his spouse's profile that he had created. Over the course of several months, the subject sold approximately 236 Knights Armament Iron Sights for a total value of \$14,135.72.

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