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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT

2018



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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2018

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FOREWORD

Reducing crime continues to be a top priority of the Department of the Navy (DON) and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). To provide the most impacting level of service to the DON, NCIS must maximize jurisdiction by aggressively assuming the most proactive role possible on all criminal matters falling under our purview. As the number of criminal investigations conducted by NCIS continues to increase from year to year, prioritization is a necessity. Crimes that have or may impact the physical or emotional well-being of an individual must remain our top priority, as these investigations directly result in maintaining an operationally ready lethal force.

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 fifteenth 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 2018 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 2018.

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.



Gregory D. Ford
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.

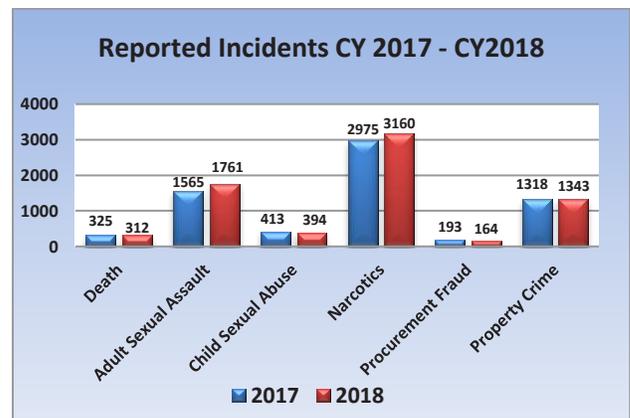
Key Findings

- The overall number of criminal offenses reported in the DON increased 5 percent from CY 2017 to CY 2018. Increases were noted in Adult Sexual Assault, Narcotics and Property Crime, while reported Death, Procurement Fraud and Child Sexual Abuse offenses decreased.
- Deaths reported in CY 2018 decreased 4 percent from the number reported in CY 2017. Natural deaths and suicides increased by 11 percent and 16 percent, respectively, while accidental and homicide deaths decreased. The DON had 3 cases involving murder-suicide.
- Adult Sexual Assault reporting within the DON increased 13 percent from CY 2017 to CY 2018; 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 5 percent from CY 2017 to CY 2018. Incidents involving physical contact with a child and internet contact decreased approximately 10 percent and 9 percent, respectively, while child pornography increased by 1 percent from last year.

- Narcotics offenses reported in CY 2018 increased 6 percent from the number reported in CY 2017. The most prevalent drug of choice in both Distribution offenses and Use/Possession offenses was Marijuana in CY 2018; no change from CY 2017. There were 241 subjects who abused more than one type of drug and 52 subjects who distributed more than one type of drug.
- Procurement fraud offenses decreased 15 percent from CY 2017 to CY 2018. The most commonly reported incidents were 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, Electronics, and various Merchandise.

Crime Volume

In CY 2018, a total of 7,134 offenses were reported for the following six investigative areas. Of the six investigative areas tracked in this report, adult sexual assault accounted for 25 percent, while narcotics and property crime combined accounted for 63 percent. Below is a snapshot depicting a two-year comparison.



METHODOLOGY

This ACR provides an overview of DON criminal offenses reported from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. 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.

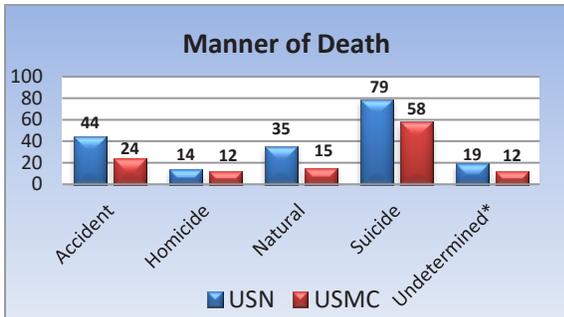
Navy Security Forces, Marine Corps Provost Marshal's Office, Marine Corps Criminal Investigative Division, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) are the reporting and investigative entities within the DON. On January 1, 2004, all DON investigative entities began submitting data into the 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.¹

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.

¹ 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 2018, 312 deaths were reported in the DON; a 4 percent decrease from CY 2017. 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 68 accidental deaths, 45 percent were caused by motorized conveyance. Of these, 33 percent occurred as a result of aircraft crashes, and 64 percent were the result of motor vehicle accidents including motorcycle deaths.
- Domestic-related² deaths comprised 13 percent of overall death incidents within the DON, which included 38 percent of the homicides and 22 percent of the suicides. Interpersonal discord (e.g., arguments and divorce) often preceded domestic-related suicides.
- The DON had 3 cases involving murder-suicide, 2 affecting the USN and 1 USMC.

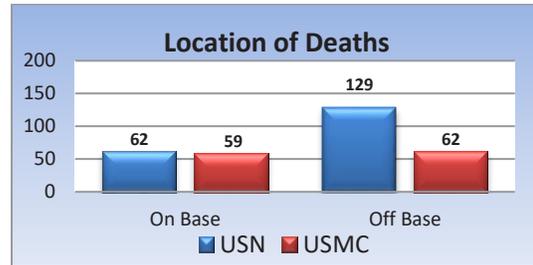
² Includes homicide deaths where the victim was related to the suspect, as well as suicide deaths in which the evidence revealed the victim’s death was due to domestic-related issues.

³ Cause of death in this case was heat exposure

- 25 deaths in the USN and 10 deaths in the USMC were drug-related; no change from CY 2017. Drug related deaths were 11 percent of all reported deaths; 8 deaths related to fentanyl and 7 related to heroin with several combining both drugs.

Location

- 61 percent of the total DON deaths occurred off base.



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

Cause of Death

Homicide			
	USMC	USN	DON
Asphyxiation	1	0	1
Gunshot	6	9	15
Drug	0	1	1
Blunt Force	0	1	1
Stabbing	4	3	7
Unknown	1	0	1
Suicide			
Gunshot	33	50	83
Hanging	22	18	40
Blunt Force	1	7	8
Asphyxiation	2	2	4
Unknown	0	2	2
Accidental			
Asphyxiation	1	1	2
Blunt Force	19	23	42
Drowning	2	7	9
Drug	1	11	12
Alcohol	1	0	1
Hanging	0	1	1
Other ³	0	1	1

ADULT SEX CRIME

In CY 2018, 1,761 unrestricted adult sexual assault offenses were reported in the DON; an increase of 13 percent from CY 2017. Included were subjects and victims who are active duty military, activated reservists, and civilians with a DON nexus. Below is a quick reference of the UCMJ Article 120 offenses described in this section. The UCMJ Article 120 is undergoing another change in CY 2019, which will affect future comparisons with historical ACR data.

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

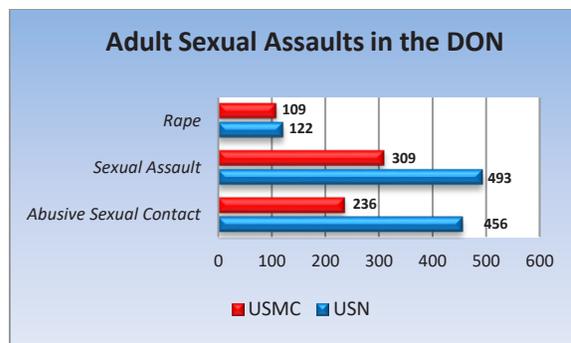
Sexual Act – Penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth by the penis or any body part or any object

- **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 2018.



The adult sexual assaults most frequently reported were *Rape*, *Sexual Assault*, and *Abusive Sexual Contact*, which accounted for 98 percent of all DON adult sex crimes. Aggravated Sexual Contact, Attempts, Wrongful Sexual Contact, Sodomy, and Indecent Assault comprised the remaining 2 percent of the offenses reported.

Relationship & Adult Sexual Assault Trends

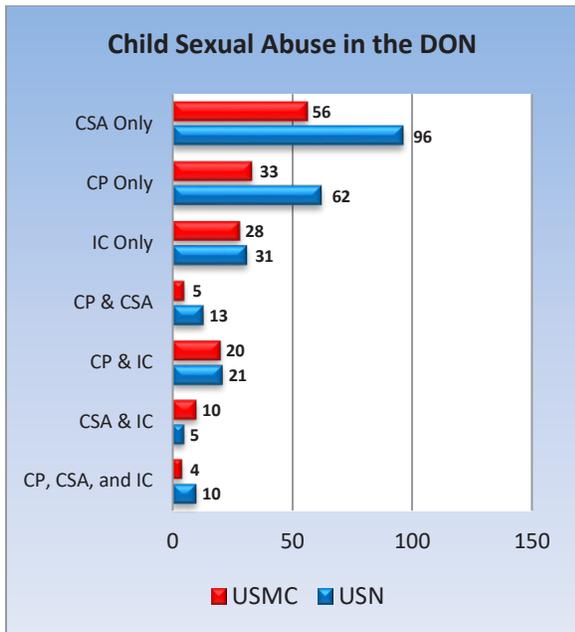
Adult sexual assaults in the USN were frequently committed by co-workers of the victim. Likewise, the subjects of *Rapes* and *Sexual Assaults* in the USMC were frequently friends or acquaintances, yet the offenders of *Abusive Sexual Contact* were more likely a co-worker.

Most Frequently Reported Relationship Types ⁴				
	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Sexual Assault</i>	<i>Agg. Sexual Contact</i>	<i>Abusive Sexual Contact</i>
USN				
Friend/Acquaintance	41 (34%)	112 (23%)	1 (10%)	33 (7%)
Co-Worker	23 (19%)	174 (35%)	8 (80%)	290 (64%)
Spouse	24 (20%)	55 (11%)	0	4 (1%)
Stranger	13 (11%)	18 (4%)	1 (10%)	34 (8%)
Undisclosed	11 (9%)	111 (23%)	0	74 (16%)
USMC				
Friend/Acquaintance	42 (39%)	106 (34%)	0	46 (20%)
Co-Worker	18 (17%)	85 (28%)	9 (82%)	129 (55%)
Spouse	14 (13%)	39 (13%)	0	8 (3%)
Stranger	10 (9%)	7 (2%)	0	20 (9%)
Undisclosed	17 (16%)	42 (14%)	2 (18%)	19 (8%)

⁴ 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

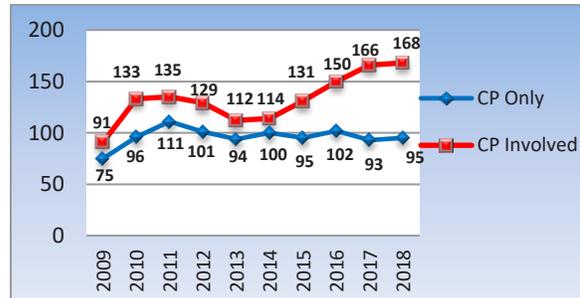
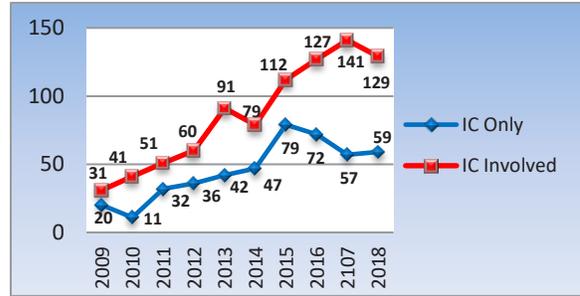
In CY 2018, 394 incidents of Child Sexual Abuse⁵ were reported in the DON; a decrease of 5 percent from CY 2017. Included were varying combinations of subjects and victims who were active duty military, activated reservists, and civilians with a DON nexus. Incidents of contact sexual abuse (CSA), child pornography (CP), and internet contact (IC) are included in the Child Sexual Abuse category.



Noteworthy Changes from CY 2017 to CY 2018

- Offenses involving Internet Contact decreased by 9 percent (CY 2017=141; CY 2018=129). This was the first decrease in internet contact offenses since CY 2014.
- After a 15 percent increase in incidents involving CP from CY 2015 to CY 2016, and an additional 11 percent increase from CY 2016 to CY 2017, the trend continued with a 1 percent increase in CY 2018.
- Offenses involving contact sexual abuse decreased by 10 percent from CY 2017 and is at the lowest amount since CY 2011.

⁵ Total incident counts are based on victim count.



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 for Offenses Involving Contact Sexual Abuse

- 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.

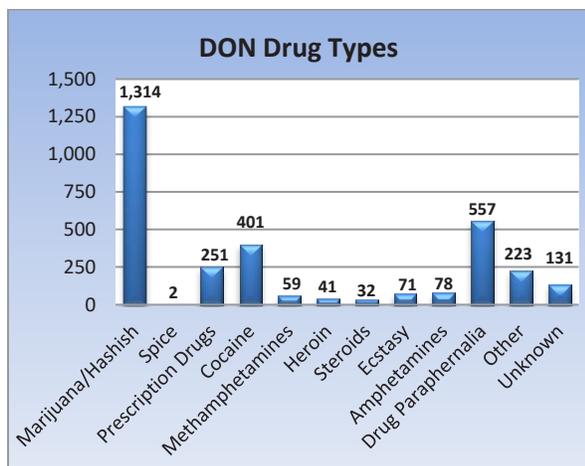
	USMC	USN
Number of Cases involving contact offenses	75	124
Relationship		
Number of Cases when Relationship was Reported	61	107
Subject previously known to Victim (may or may not have resided together at the time of the incident) ⁶	49 (80%)	98 (92%)
Proximity		
Number of Cases when Subject/Victim Proximity was Reported	66	109
Victim and Subject Reside in Same Residence	25 (38%)	58 (53%)

⁶ 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 2018, 2,277 subjects were involved in 3,160 narcotics offenses reported in the DON. This was a 6 percent increase in incidents from CY 2017. The subjects involved in these offenses included DON active duty and reserve personnel, dependents, and civilians with a DON nexus. Those implicated were involved in the use, possession and/or distribution of illegal narcotics aboard military facilities and/or at off-base locations.

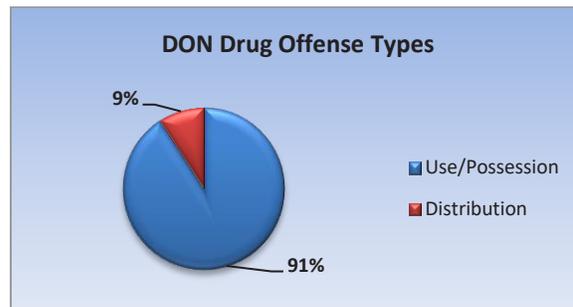
The following graph depicts the overall numbers and associated drug types for the combined Use/Possession and Distribution categories.⁷ It is important to note that more than one drug type may have been used, possessed and/or distributed by a single subject.



Compared to CY 2017, the number of offenses involving Heroin, Steroids and Spice decreased, while offenses involving Marijuana, Prescription Drugs, Methamphetamines, and Amphetamines, increased during CY 2018.⁸

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

and/or Possession. This category included 2,070 of the overall 2,277 subjects.



- The most prevalent drug for CY 2018 in both Use/Possession and Distribution offenses was Marijuana.
 - 241 subjects abused multiple drug types.
 - 52 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 2017 and CY 2018.⁹

Drug Type	2017		2018	
	USN	USMC	USN	USMC
Marijuana/Hashish	716	509	792	522
Spice	3	4	2	0
Prescription Drugs	89	95	141	110
Cocaine	158	203	193	208
Ecstasy	49	24	41	30
Methamphetamines	26	21	33	26
Steroids	13	25	10	22
Heroin	41	11	30	11
Amphetamines	34	38	47	31
Other	105	94	116	107

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

⁸ 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

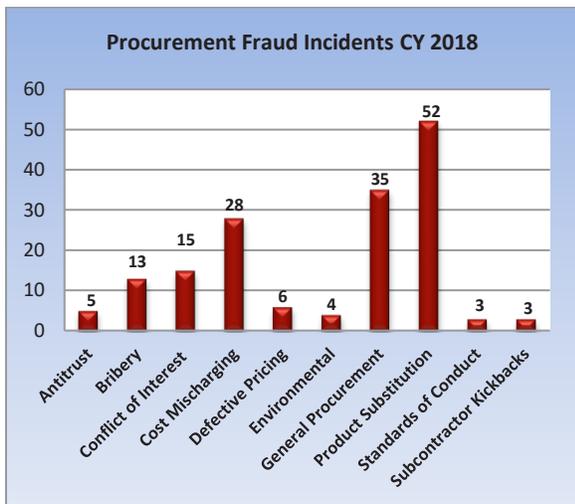
sufficient identifying information about the narcotic(s) involved in the incident.

⁹ 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 2018, 164 procurement fraud incidents were reported in the DON, a 15 percent decrease from CY 2017. 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 2018.



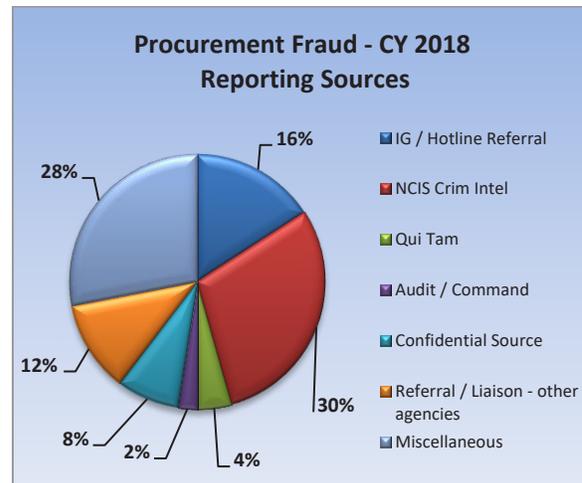
The most commonly investigated procurement fraud incidents in CY 2018, comprising 70 percent of the total reported, involved product substitution, acts of corruption and contractor misconduct.

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

comprised 32 percent of procurement fraud incidents investigated.

- Corruption involving bribery, conflict of interest and standards of conduct violations comprised 19 percent of the total number of investigations.
- Contractor misconduct incidents involving antitrust, cost mischarging, defective pricing and subcontractor kickbacks comprised 26 percent of the total incidents reported.
- 92 percent of these incidents affected the USN, while the remaining 8 percent affected the USMC.
- Individuals identified in procurement fraud incidents were primarily civilian contractors or government employees ranging in age from 25-66 years old.

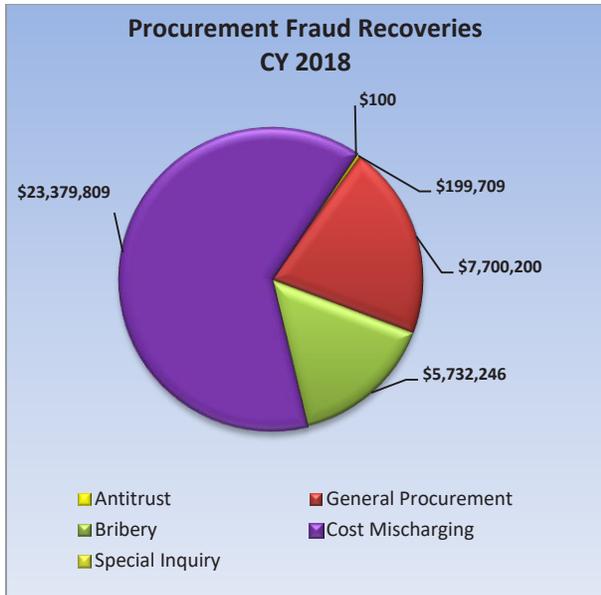
A review of reporting sources disclosed investigations into incidents of procurement fraud were most frequently initiated as a result of tips received from various hotlines.



- Product substitution cases were primarily initiated from referral/liaison with other agencies, NCIS criminal intelligence 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 through civil settlements, court ordered restitutions and forfeitures, yielded a total of \$37,012,064 in CY 2018.

The following chart provides a breakdown, by case category, of all procurement fraud recoveries in CY 2018.

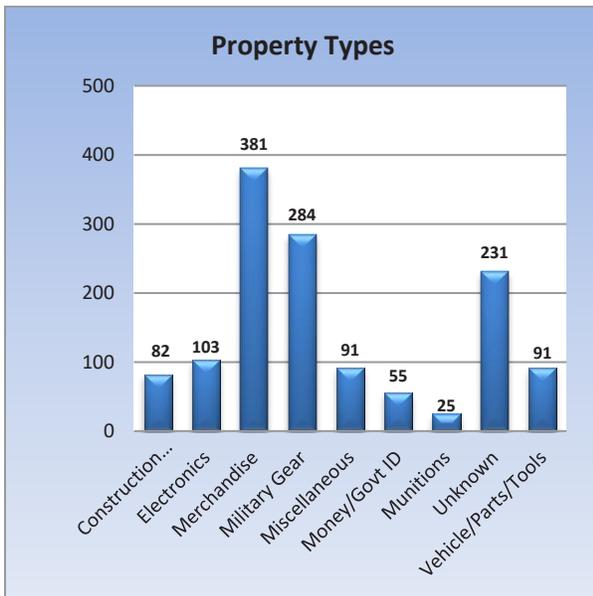


- The \$23,379,809 was recovered from two cost mischarging investigations during CY 2018 based restitutions, fines, and civil judgments.
- The \$7,700,200 was recovered from two general procurement investigations during CY 2018 based restitutions, fines, and special assessments.
- The remaining \$5,932,055 recovered from anti-trust, bribery and special inquiry investigations during CY 2018 was attributed to restitutions, fines, civil judgments and recoupments.

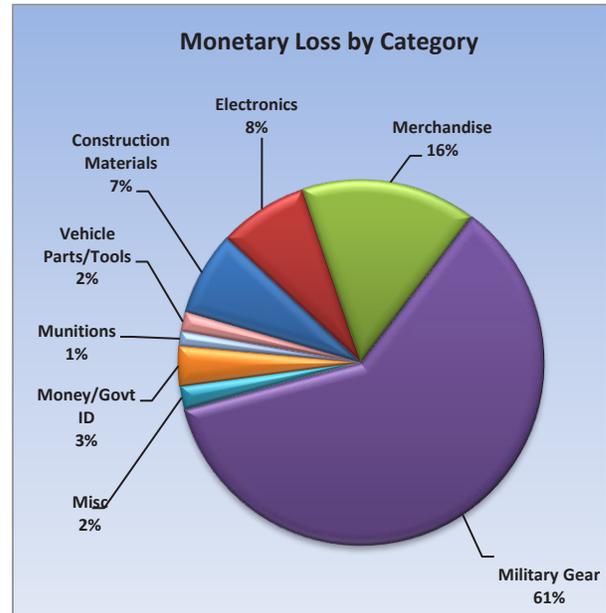
PROPERTY

In CY 2018, 1,343 incidents of larceny of government property were reported in the DON, a 2 percent increase from CY 2017. The subjects involved in these offenses included Department of Defense (DoD) active duty and reserve personnel, their dependents, and civilians with and without a DON nexus. For those cases where loss value was reported, the estimated property loss to the U.S. Government was approximately \$3,838,583.

The property stolen was grouped into the categories depicted in the following graph.¹⁰ The property types in the “Unknown” category are the result of the reporting official providing insufficient identifying information about the property.¹¹



The following chart illustrates the percentage of monetary loss in each category, with the “Unknown” category excluded.¹²



- The greatest loss occurred from the theft of Military Gear, Merchandise and Electronics.
 - Stolen Military Gear, estimated at a loss of \$2,323,728, included Consolidated Issue Facility gear such as Kevlar helmets and jackets, Small Arms Protective Insert gear, night vision goggles, along with drone equipment.
 - The majority of Merchandise stolen from military exchange stores resulted from a theft ring targeting Gillette products.
 - Property loss of Electronics was primarily comprised of laptops and computer systems, optic devices, and mobile phones.

¹⁰ The Construction Materials category also includes construction equipment/machinery.

¹¹ This category is primarily attributed to lack of specifics provided by USN and USMC law enforcement reporting within CLEOC.

¹² 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.

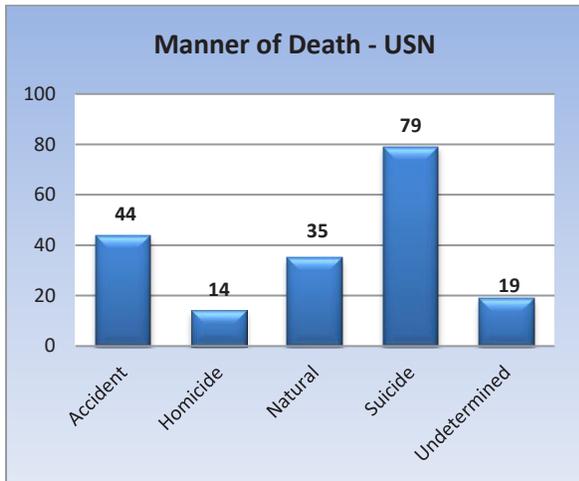
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UNITED STATES NAVY

DEATH

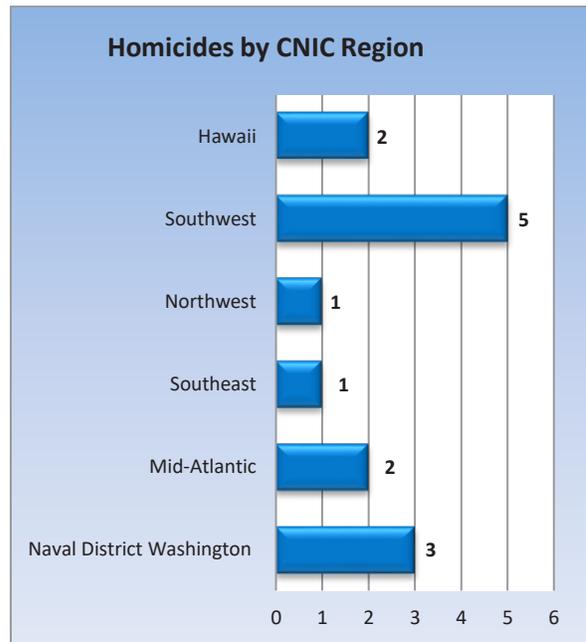
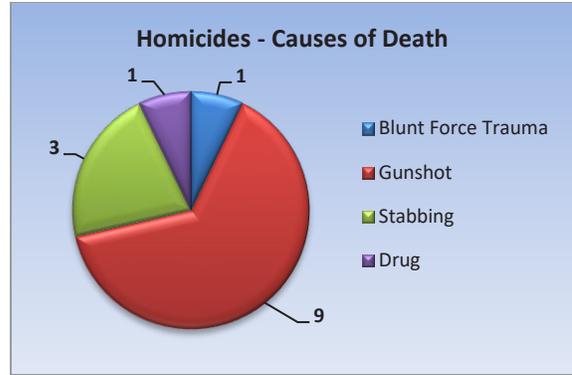
In CY 2018, a total of 312 deaths¹³ were reported by DON Law enforcement agencies worldwide, with 191 of these deaths affecting the USN, a 4 percent decrease from CY 2017. As with past reporting years, this total does not include combat-related deaths. Below is a breakdown of all manners of death for CY 2018 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 2018.

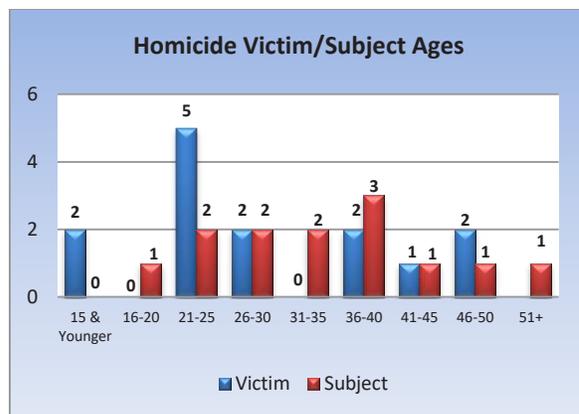
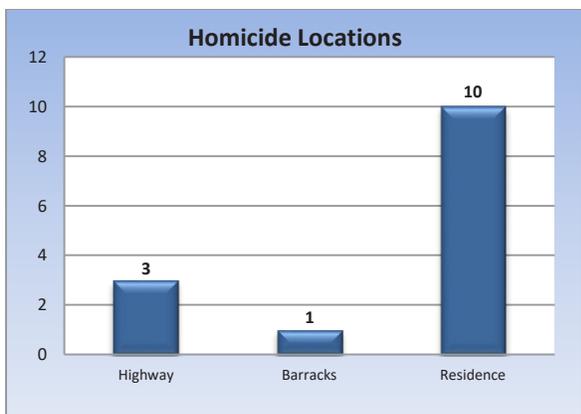
Homicide

- There were 14 homicides in CY 2018 compared to 15 in CY 2017.
- 64 percent of the homicide deaths resulted from gunshot wounds.
- Homicide charges in one stabbing death by a spouse were dismissed.
- Both murder-suicides affecting the USN were domestic-related.



- The graph above identifies the Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) regions in which the 14 homicides occurred.
- The CNIC Southwest region reported the highest number of homicides (5).
- No USN homicides involved forward deployed personnel.

¹³ Deaths are tallied by a victim count vice an investigative case count.



- 71 percent of the homicides all homicides occurred at a residence.
- Of the 14 homicides, 13 occurred at off base locations.

- Of the homicide subjects 38 percent were ages 30 and younger.
- 64 percent of the homicide victims were ages 30 and younger.

Homicide Victim/Subject Characteristics

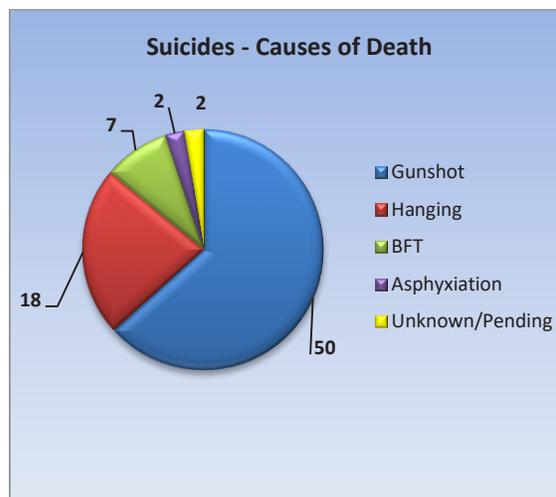
	Victim	Subject ¹⁴
Male	7	12
Female	7	1
Active Duty USN	9	3
Non-DoD Civilian	3	5
Military Dependent	2	2
Contractor	0	2
DoD Civilian	0	1

- Of the 7 female victims, 2 were military dependents, 3 were active duty USN, and 2 were non-DoD civilians.
- Both murder-suicides involved domestic issues involving an active duty USN female victim shot by her boyfriend and a DoD contractor who shot his spouse.
- 1 USN subject was charged with Manslaughter after he assisted another sailor in purchasing and using fentanyl with a needle.

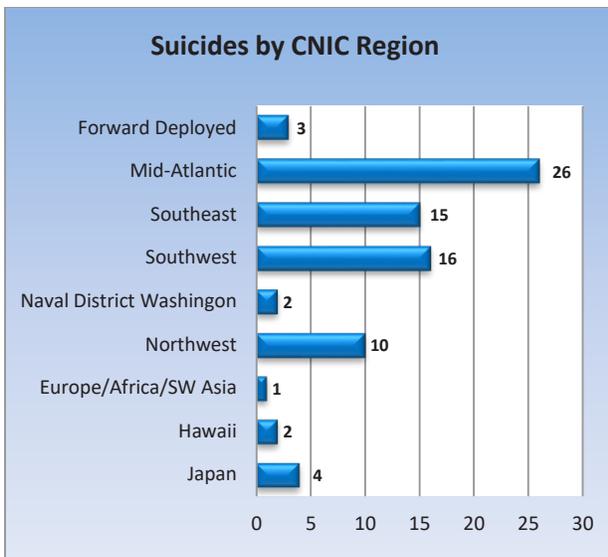
Suicide

Suicide death was the most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2018 with 79 suicides occurring within the USN, an increase of 4 percent from CY 2017. This accounted for 41 percent of all deaths within the USN.

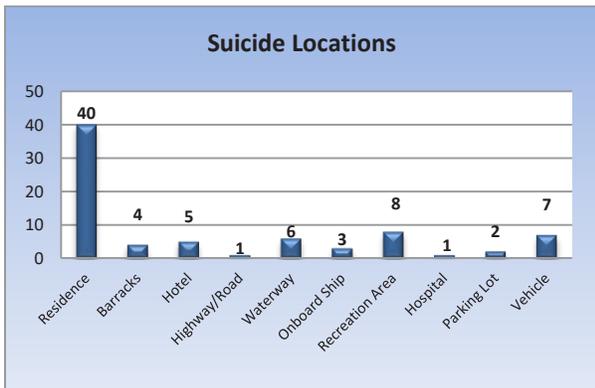
- The 2 most common causes of death in USN suicides were gunshot wounds and hanging.



¹⁴ Two subjects reported in the Homicide section are also counted as victims in the Suicide section due to involvement in a murder-suicide.



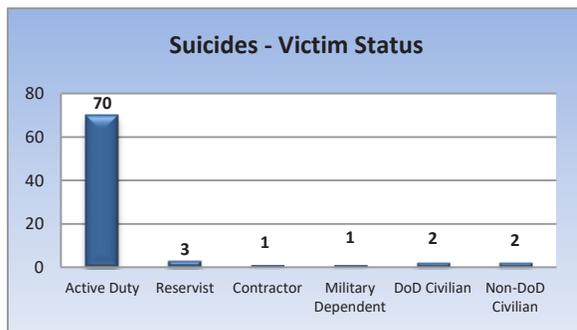
- The CNIC Mid-Atlantic region reported the highest number of suicides, followed by the Southwest and Southeast.
- Installations in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia, experienced the most suicide deaths followed by San Diego, California.
- 7 suicide victims had various ongoing investigations, with 4 victims from Norfolk, Virginia.



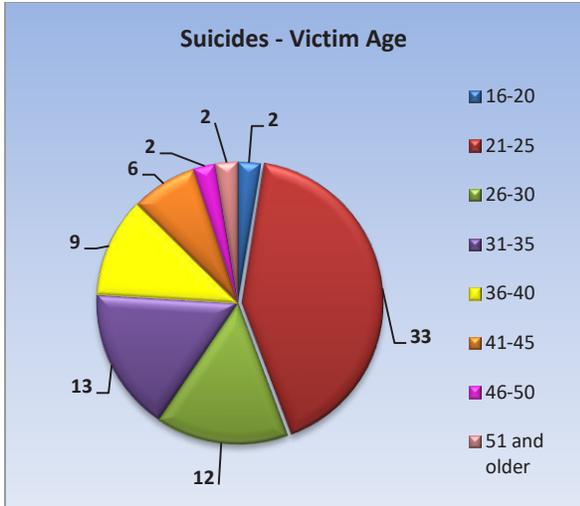
- 76 percent of suicides occurred off base.
- 51 percent of suicides occurred in a residence.



- 91 percent of suicide victims were male.
- The predominant causes of the male suicides were gunshot wounds and hanging.
- The specific causes of the 7 female suicides were hanging (3), gunshot wound (3), and 1 female victim had an unknown cause of death.



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

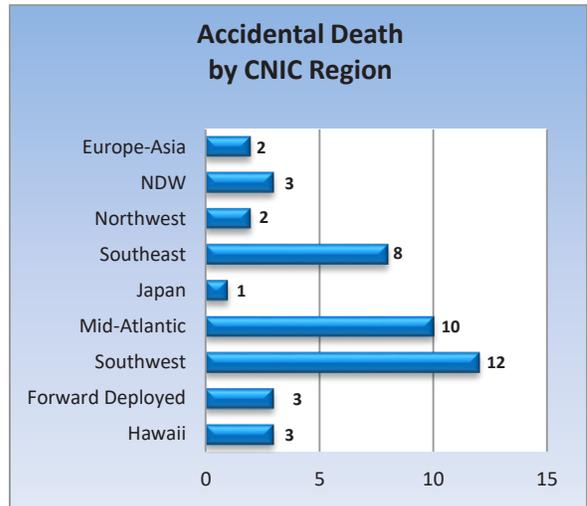
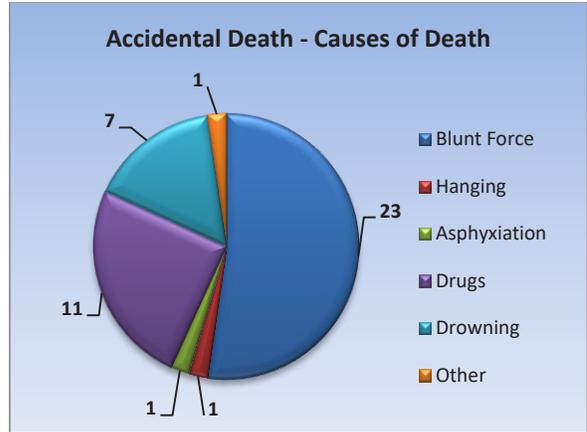


- 73 percent of suicide victims were between the ages of 21 and 35 years.

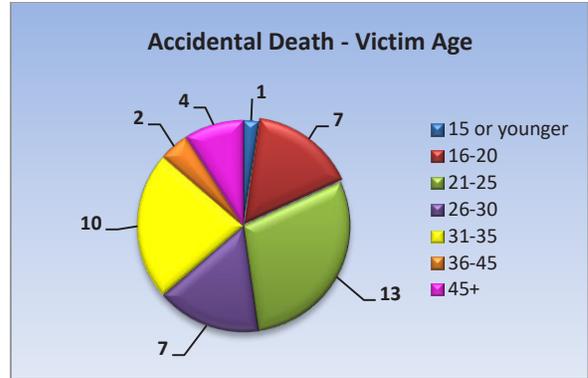
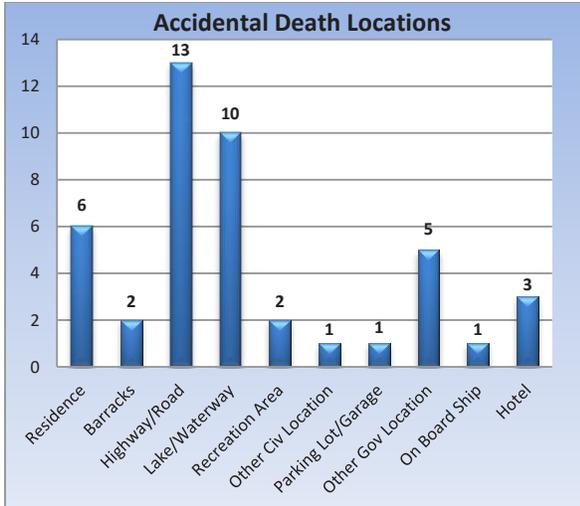
Accidental Death

Accidental deaths were the second most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2018, with 44 occurring within the USN, a 13 percent decrease from CY 2017. These deaths accounted for 23 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 23 blunt force trauma deaths, 14 involved vehicles, 8 were the result of a military plane crash, and 1 was the result of a fall from a rooftop.
- 11 of the accidental deaths resulted from drug use; 6 involved heroin and 5 involved fentanyl. Seven of these deaths involved a combination of drugs.

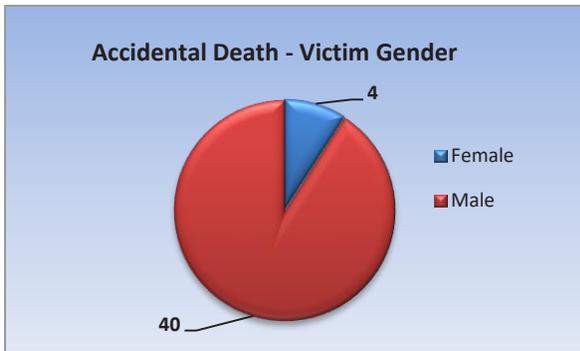


- The CNIC Southwest, Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions reported the highest number of accidental deaths.
- Both the Southwest and Mid-Atlantic regions had 4 deaths each involving heroin or fentanyl. There were 11 deaths within the USN involving heroin or fentanyl.



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

- 68 percent of accidental deaths occurred off base.
- 52 percent were due to blunt force trauma or drowning.



- 91 percent of the victims were male.



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

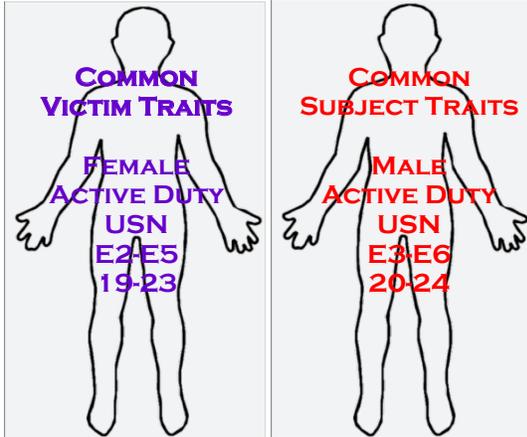
ADULT SEX CRIME

In CY 2018, 1,761 adult sexual assault incidents were reported in the DON, with 1,088¹⁵ of these reports affecting the USN. This is an 8 percent increase from CY 2017.

2018 USN Quick Facts

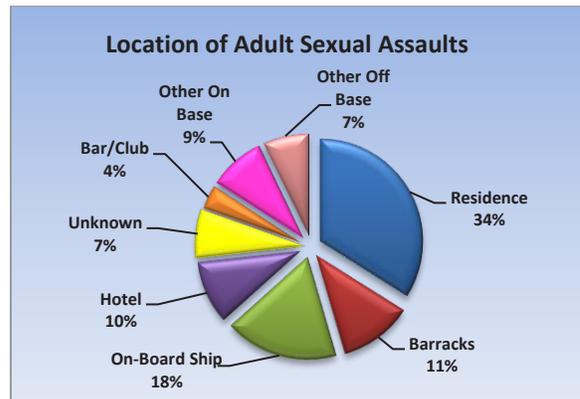
- 1,126 Subjects; 1,157 Victims.
- 46 percent on base and 49 percent off base, with the remaining in unknown locations.
- 57 percent involved Sexual Acts (penetration).
- 49 percent were Navy on Navy assaults.
- 8 percent involved Spousal relationships.
- 32 percent of victims reported the incident within 72 hours, up from 25 percent in CY 2018.
- The Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Mid-Atlantic region had the most incidents (33%).

USN Adult Sexual Assault Demographics

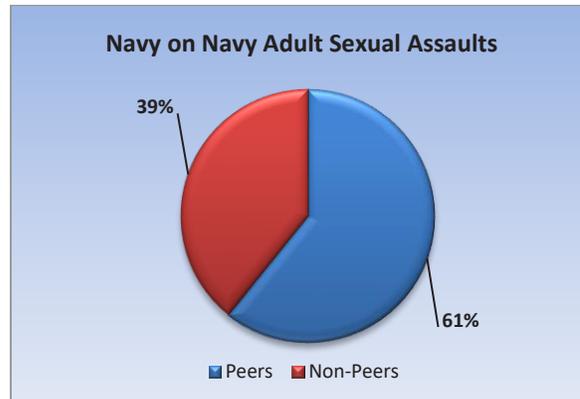


Frequent Location of Adult Sexual Assaults: Residences, Barracks, Hotels, & Ships

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



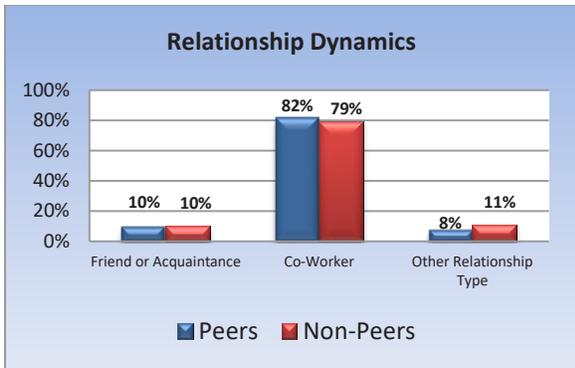
Navy on Navy Sexual Assault Trends



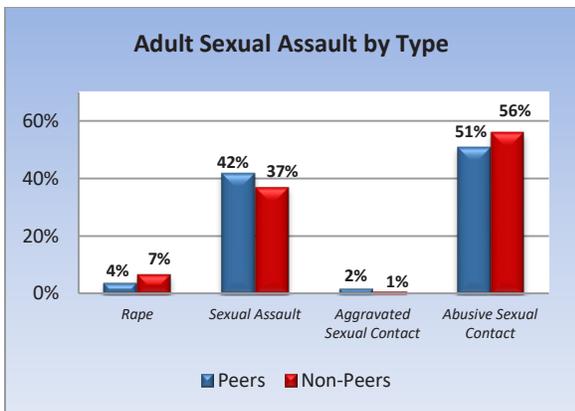
- 61 percent of Navy on Navy adult sexual assaults occurred among peers.¹⁶
- 39 percent of Navy on Navy adult sexual assaults occurred among non-peers.

¹⁵ Included in the total are two delayed reports of pre-2012 incidents and five reports of attempts. These seven reports were excluded when the offense specifications were itemized.

¹⁶ Peer groups were established as Junior Enlisted (E1-E3), Non-Commissioned Officers (E4-E6), Senior Non-Commissioned Officers (E7-E9), Midshipmen, and Officers.



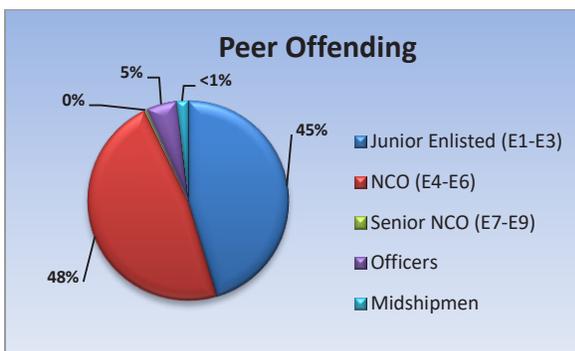
- Subjects of adult sexual assaults were most often co-workers of the victim in both peer and non-peer groups.



- 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

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



Junior Enlisted Group

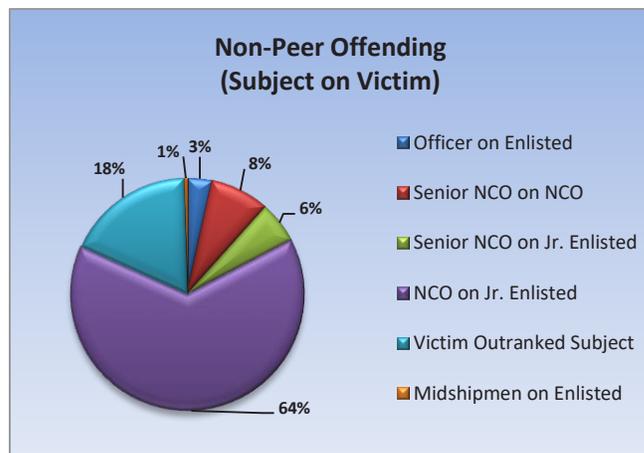
- 54 percent involved sexual contact.
- 84 percent involved co-workers.
- 40 percent involved alcohol use.

Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Group

- 52 percent involved sexual contact.
- 82 percent involved co-worker.
- 38 percent involved alcohol use.

Offending of Non-Peers

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



Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Subjects

- 57 percent involved sexual contact.
- 80 percent involved co-workers.
- 38 percent involved alcohol use.

Officer and Senior NCO Subjects

- 72 percent involved sexual contact.
- 83 percent involved co-workers.
- 36 percent involved alcohol use.

Adult Sexual Assault of Spouses

Incident Information

- Sexual acts comprised 95 percent of all incidents in the Spouse relationship group.
- Spousal assaults were more likely to include delayed reporting.
- 91 percent of the reported incidents occurred at a residence.

Subject Information

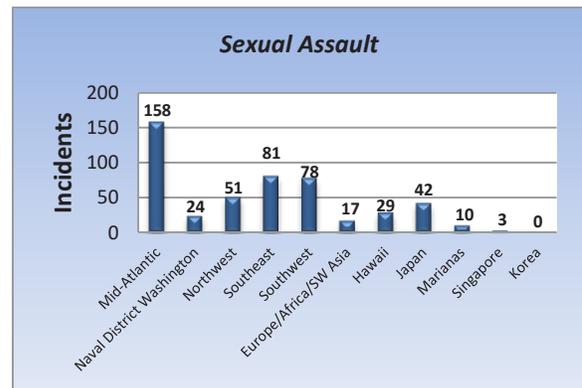
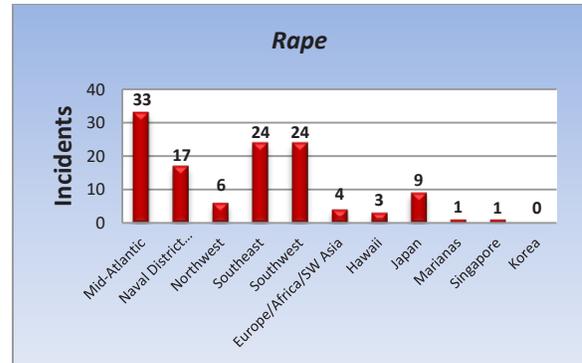
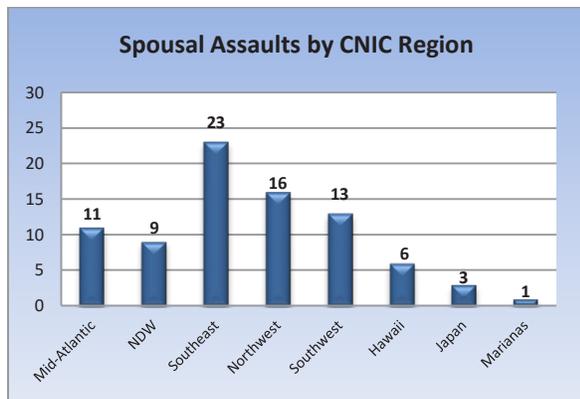
- 98 percent of subjects were male.
- 90 percent were USN Active Duty.
- 60 percent were grade E3, E4, or E5.

Victim Information

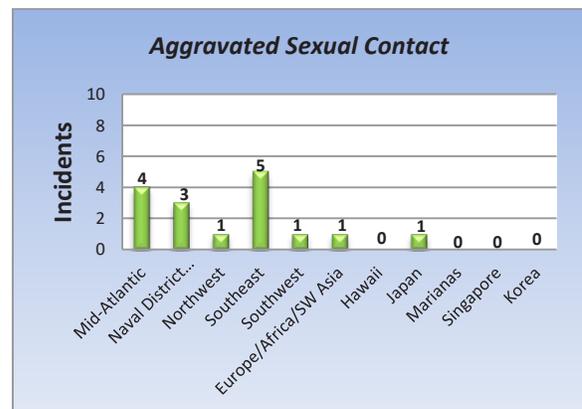
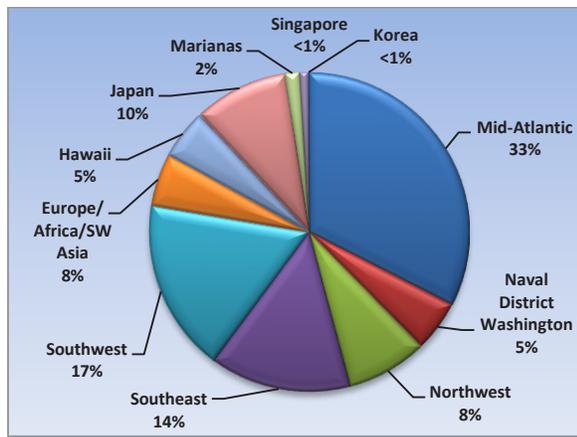
- 95 percent of victims were female.
- 76 percent were DoD Dependents.

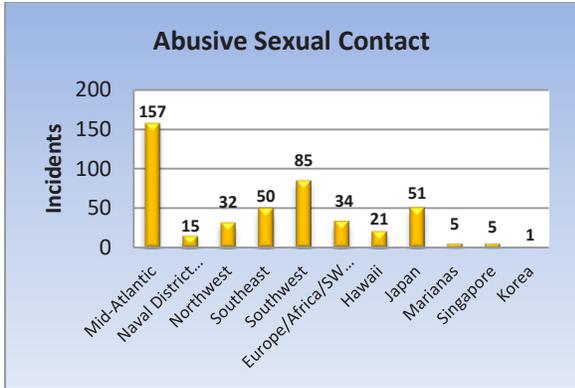
The region reporting the highest number of Adult Sexual Assault incidents was the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region. The CNIC Japan region reported the highest number of *Rapes*, *Sexual Assault*, and *Abusive Sexual Contact* incidents outside the continental United States (OCONUS).

Types of Assault by CNIC Region

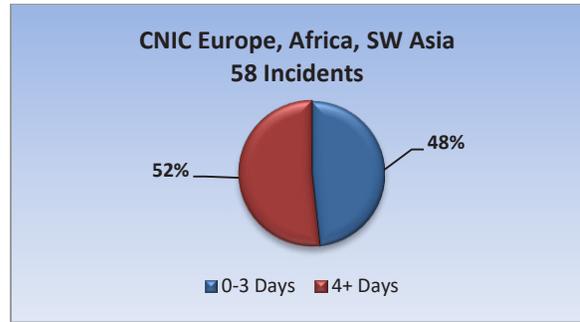


Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview

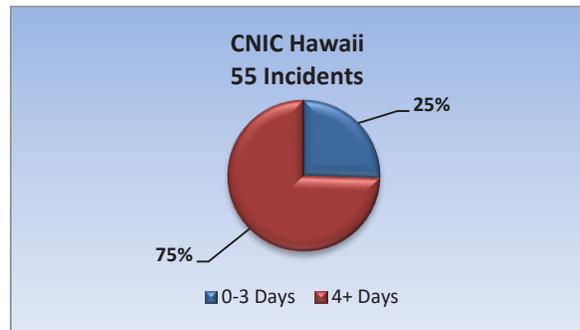
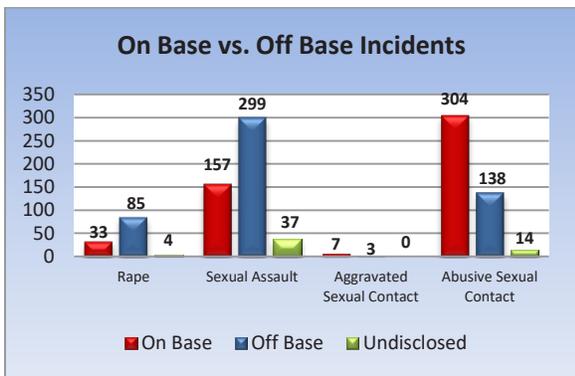




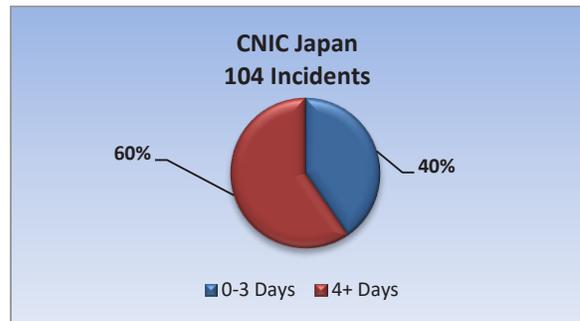
OCONUS



Incidents On and Off Base

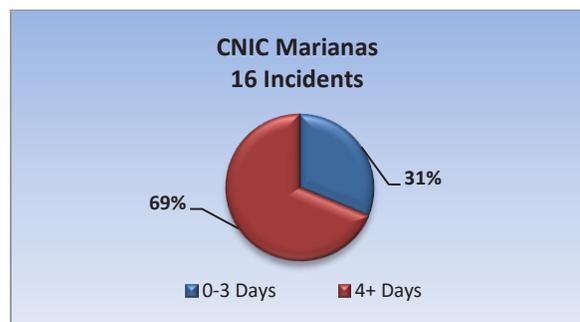


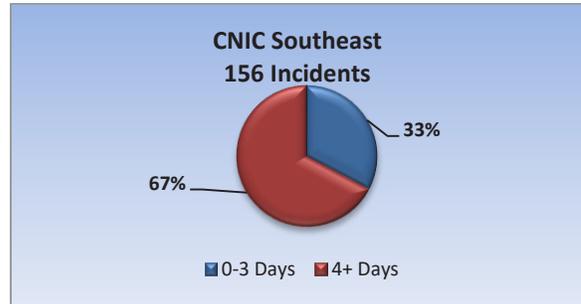
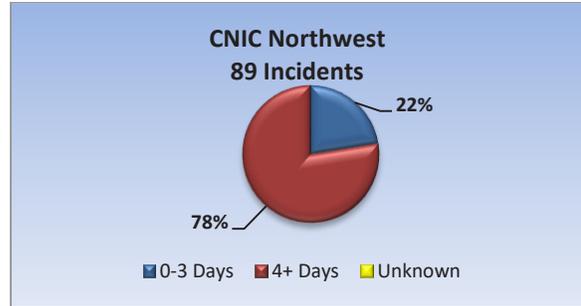
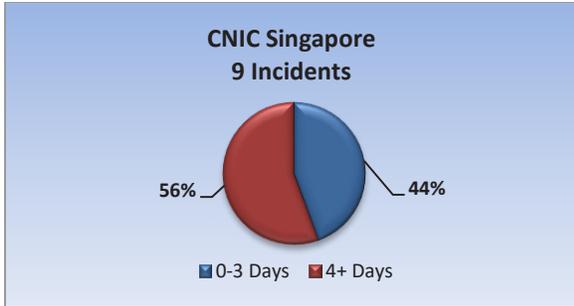
- Incidents of *Rape* and *Sexual Assault* were more likely to occur off base.
- Incidents of *Abusive Sexual Contact* were much more likely to occur on base.
- Incidents in the Southwest and Japan CNIC regions were more likely to occur on base.
- Incidents in the Naval District Washington, Southeast,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



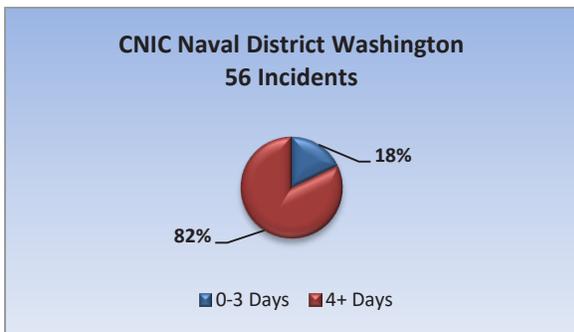
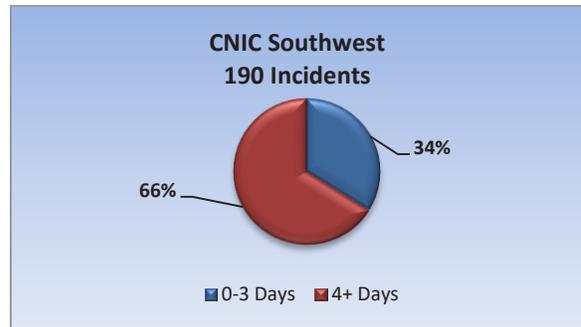
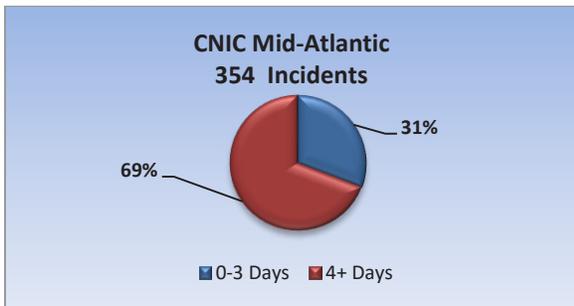
Delayed Reporting Trends

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



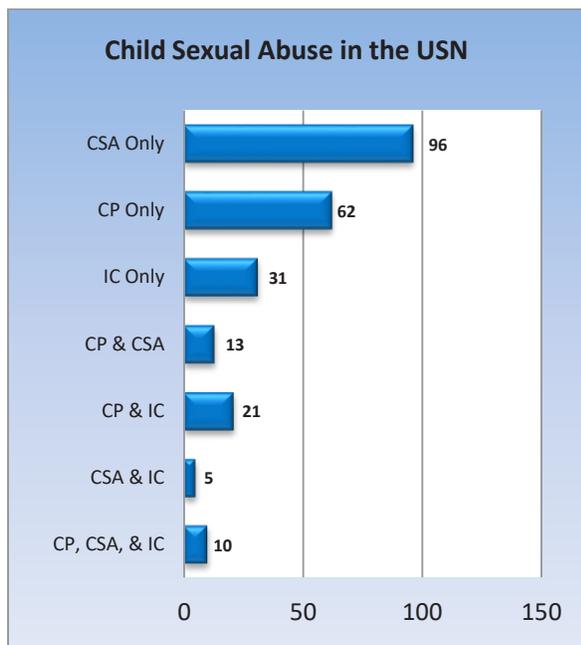


CONUS



CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

In CY 2018, 394 Child Sexual Abuse offenses were reported in the DON, with 238 of these offenses affecting the USN¹⁷. This is an increase of 7 percent from CY 2017. The child sexual abuse reported in the USN in CY 2018 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

¹⁷ Count for total child sexual abuse cases is based on how many victims were involved in the case instead of the number of incidents as some cases involved multiple victims who each experienced different types of abuse.

¹⁸ 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.

crimes (incest, indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, voyeurism, etc.).

Location

- The majority of CSA incidents¹⁸ were committed in the Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Southwest, NDW, and Northwest regions.
- The top reporting office within these regions was Norfolk.

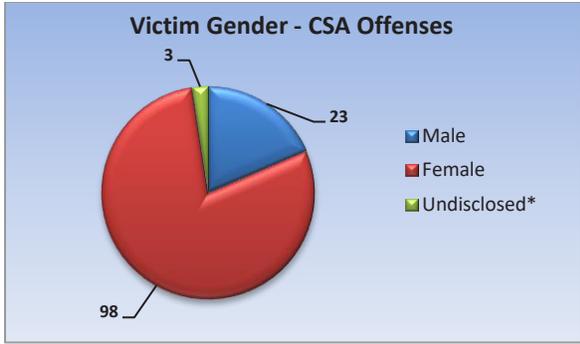


Sixty-seven percent of CSA cases occurred off base, with 29 percent on base and the remaining at an unknown location or multiple locations. Seventy-eight percent occurred in a residence.

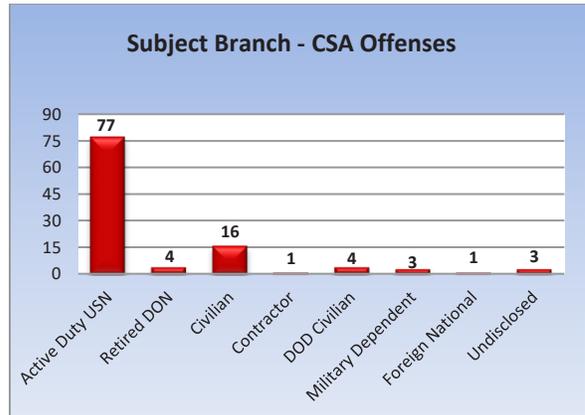
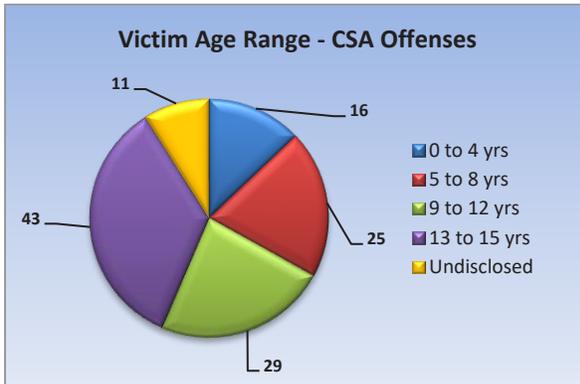
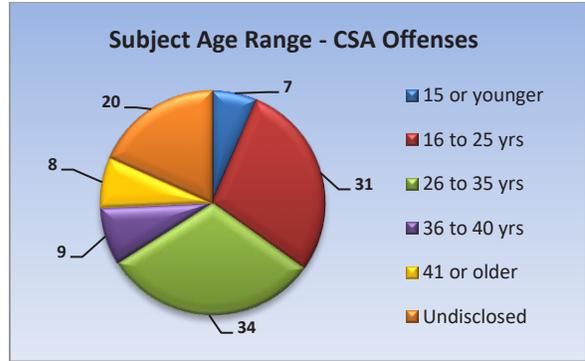
Victim Characteristics¹⁹

- 79 percent of CSA offense victims were female.
- The largest percentage of victims was between the ages of 13 years and 15 years (35%), followed by victims ranging from 9 to 12 years (23%) and 5 to 8 years (20%).

¹⁹ 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

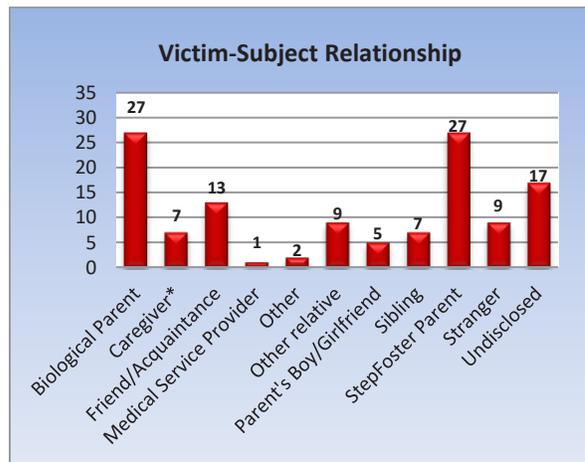


Subject Characteristics

- 94 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 31 percent between the ages of 26 and 35; 18 percent of subjects' ages were not disclosed.
- 71 percent of subjects were active duty USN members and 27 percent were civilians.

Relationships

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



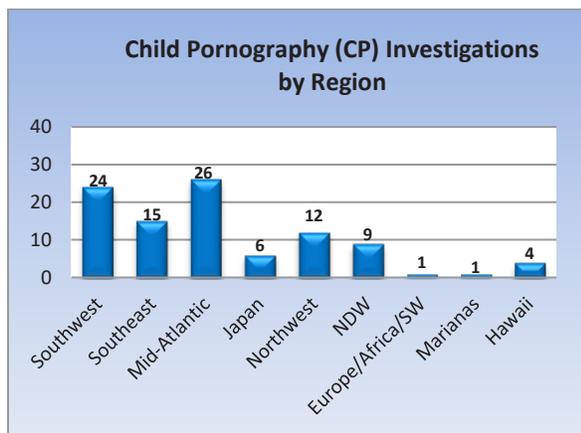
*The above chart, reflecting the victim's relationship to the subject, is based on the total number of sexual contact victims; caregiver includes babysitter and teacher.

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.

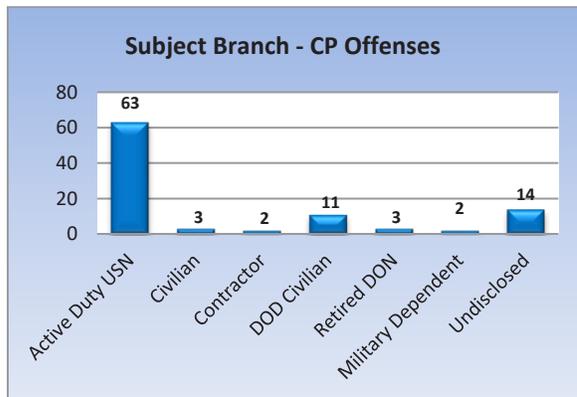
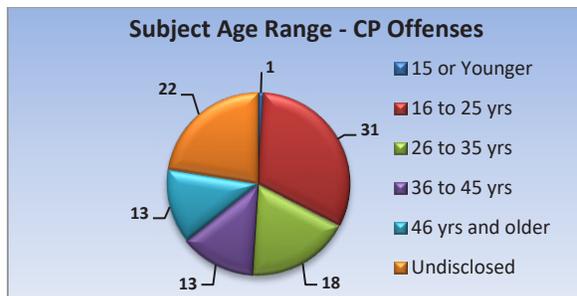
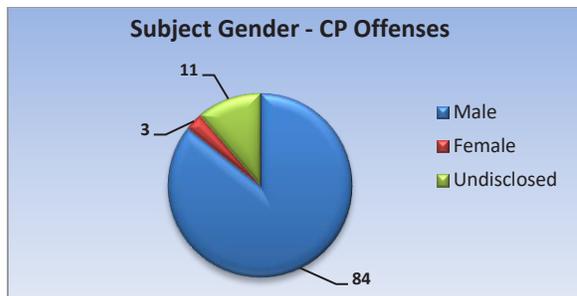
Location

- The majority of CP incidents were committed in the Mid-Atlantic, Southwest, and Southeast CNIC regions.
- The top reporting office within these regions was San Diego, followed by Norfolk, Cyber San Diego, and Bangor.



Subject Characteristics

- Of the 98 CP subjects, 84 were male and the gender of 11 subjects was not identified.
- 43 percent of subjects were ages 16 to 30, with 32 percent between the ages of 16 and 25.
- 64 percent of subjects were active duty USN members and 21 percent were civilians.



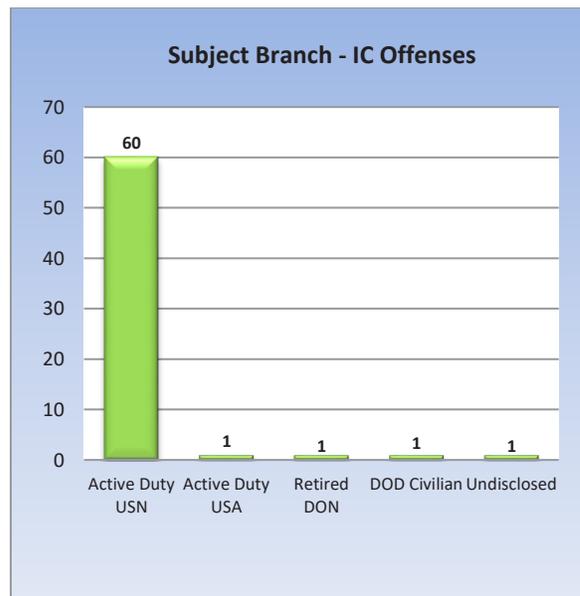
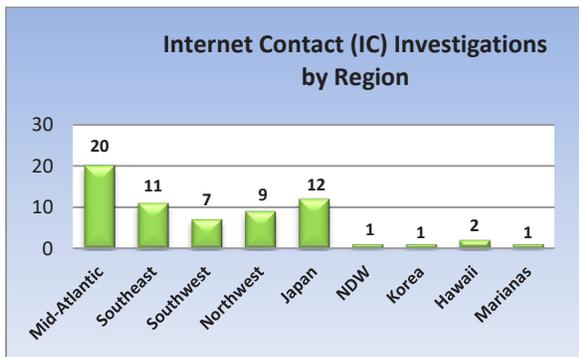
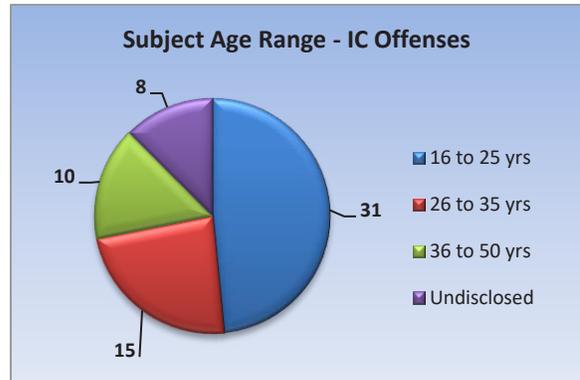
Internet Contact

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.
- Subject sends sexual/nude photographs and/or videos to the victim.
- Solicitation of a minor to meet in person for sexual acts.

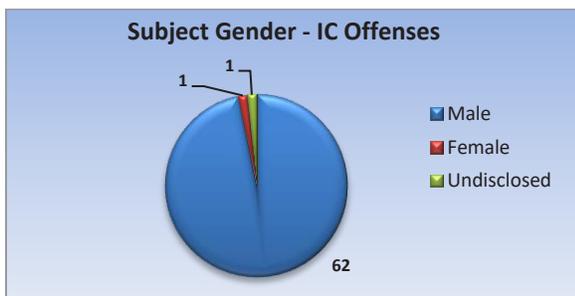
Location

- The majority of IC incidents were committed in the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region, followed by the Japan and Southeast regions.
- Japan’s total of IC-involved offenses doubled from 6 offenses in CY 2017 to 12 offenses in CY 2018.
- The top reporting office within these regions was Norfolk, followed by Yokosuka and Bangor.



Subject Characteristics

- Of the 64 subjects involved in IC cases, 62 were male, 1 was female, and the gender of 1 was not identified.
- 48 percent of subjects were ages 16 to 25 and 27 percent were between the ages of 16 and 20.
- 94 percent of subjects were active duty USN members (81 percent were active duty USN in CY 2017).
- 2 subjects were a civilian. In CY 2017, 14 percent were civilians.

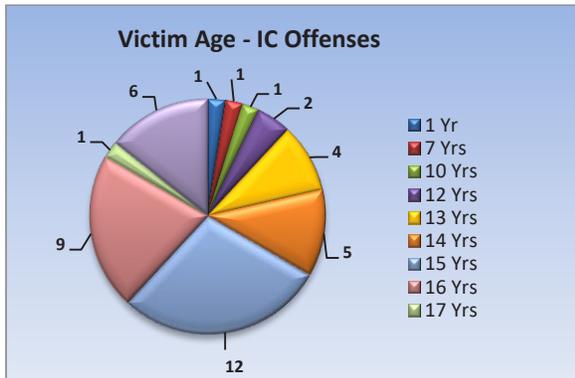


Victim Characteristics

- 25 of the 67 “victims” in the IC cases were undercover agents (UCs) or officers, with no child involvement; 1 additional case involved both a UC and a child victim.
- 42 child victims were involved in IC cases in CY 2018. This is a 17 percent increase over CY 2017.
 - 37 of the child victims were female, 2 were male, and the gender of 3 was not identified.
 - With the exception of a 1-year-old child²⁰, the child victims

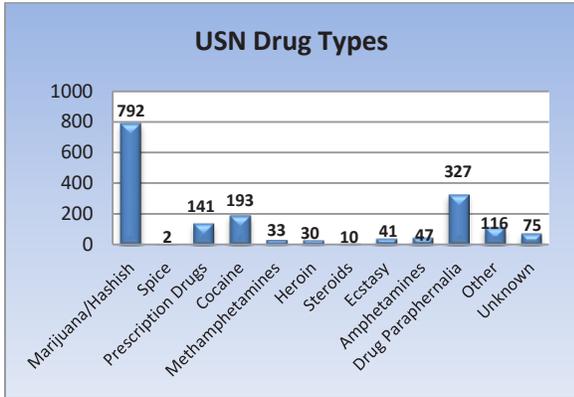
²⁰ A 1-year-old victim was victimized by her father when naked images of the child were captured during FaceTime videos and used for CP purposes.

the ages of 6 victims not identified.



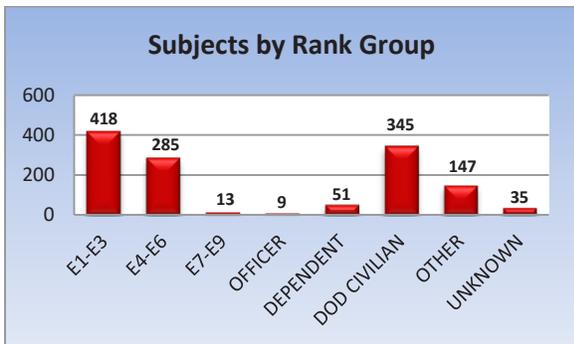
NARCOTICS

The USN accounted for 1,303 of the 2,277 narcotic subjects in DON law enforcement reports/investigations for CY 2018. The following graph depicts the overall numbers and associated drug types for the combined Use/Possession and Distribution categories.²¹

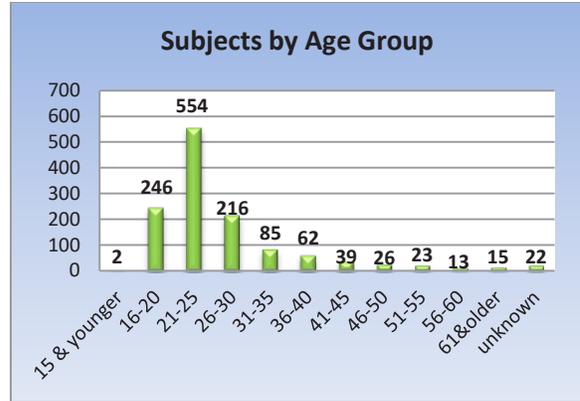


- 129 subjects were involved with 2 or more drugs.
- Narcotics incidents involving Heroin, Steroids and Spice decreased in CY 2018.
- Offenses involving Marijuana, Prescription Drugs, Methamphetamines, and Amphetamines increased in CY 2018.

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.

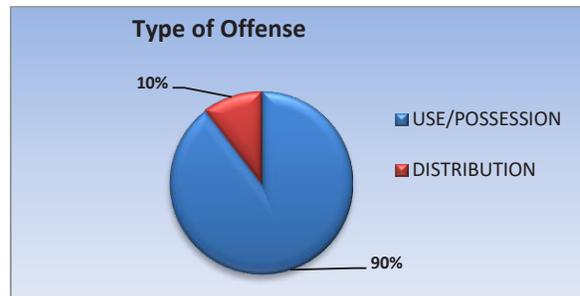


²¹ The "Other" category includes LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mushrooms, Salvia Divinorum, Human Growth Hormones and other synthetic



- 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.

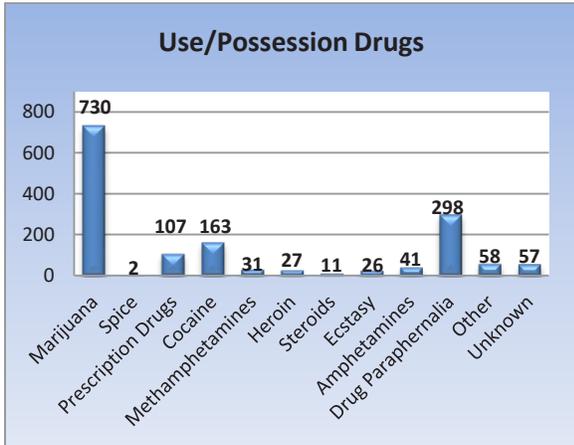
The majority of drug-related subjects were involved in use and/or possession, as opposed to distribution.



or over-the-counter drugs. The "Unknown" category is the result of the reporting official not providing sufficient identifying information about the narcotic(s) involved in the incident.

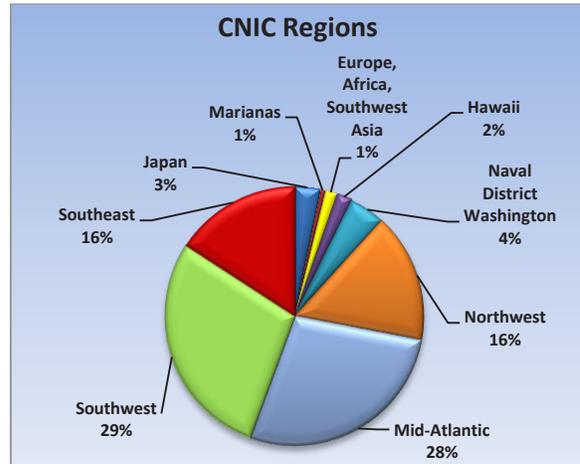
Use/Possession

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



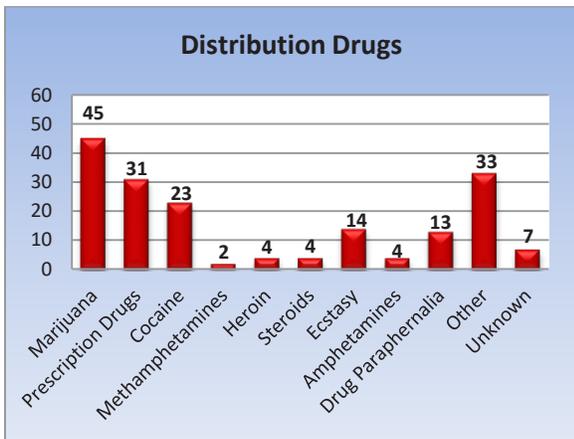
Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview

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



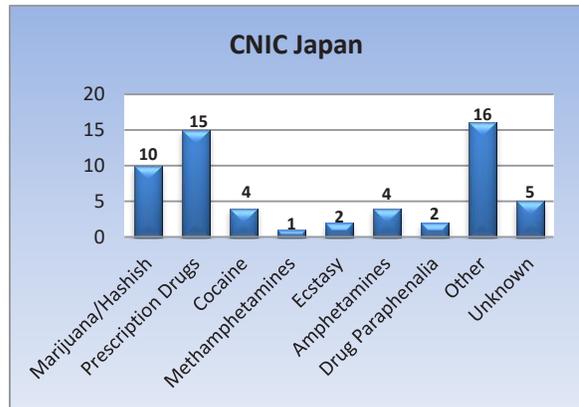
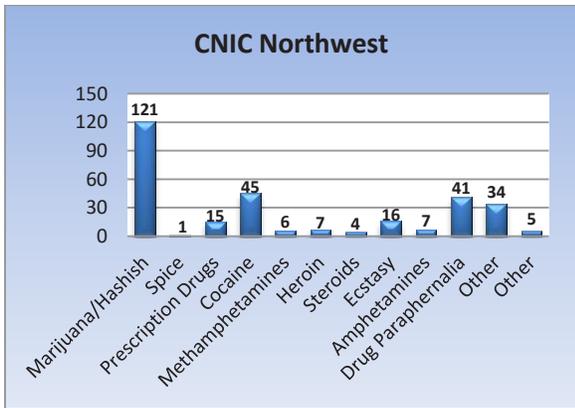
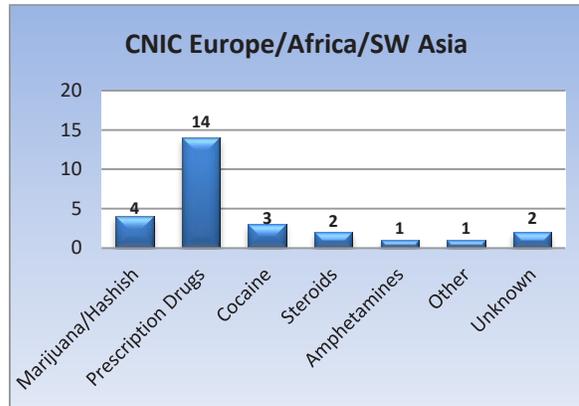
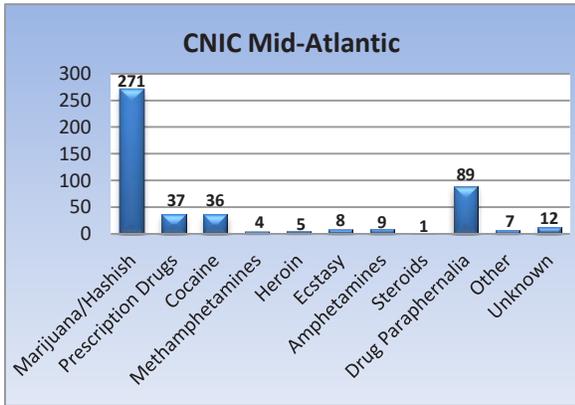
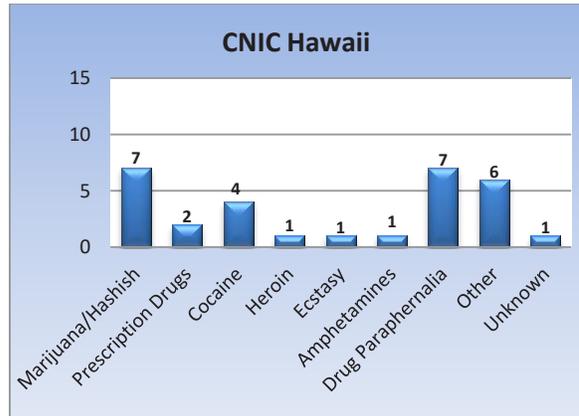
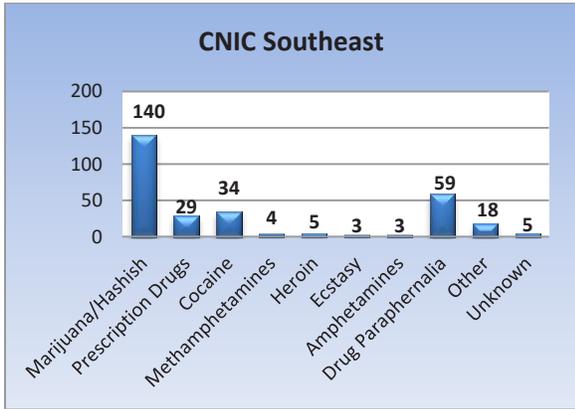
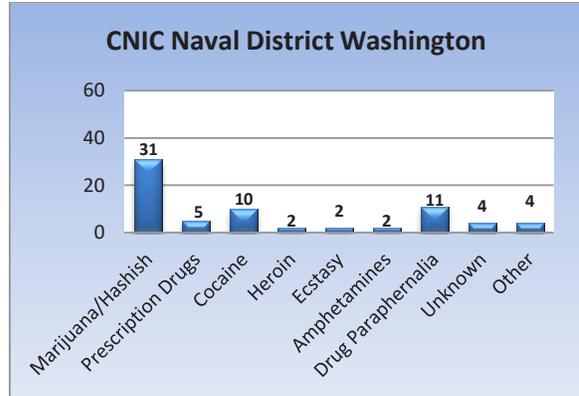
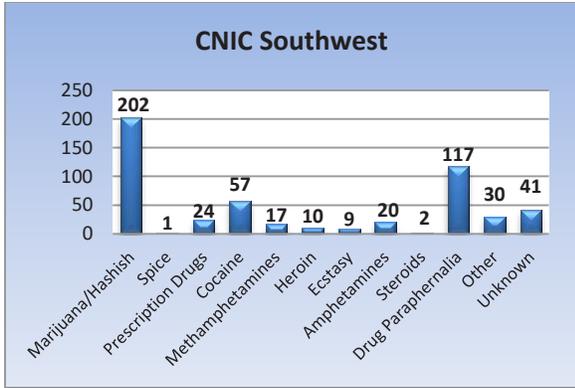
Distribution

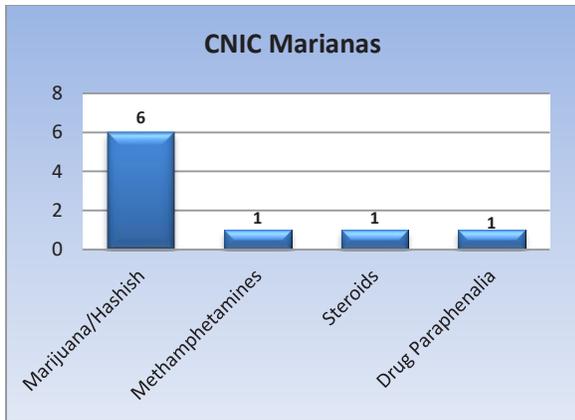
Marijuana was the drug most prevalent in USN narcotic distribution investigations. Thirty-one subjects dealt in two or more drugs.



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

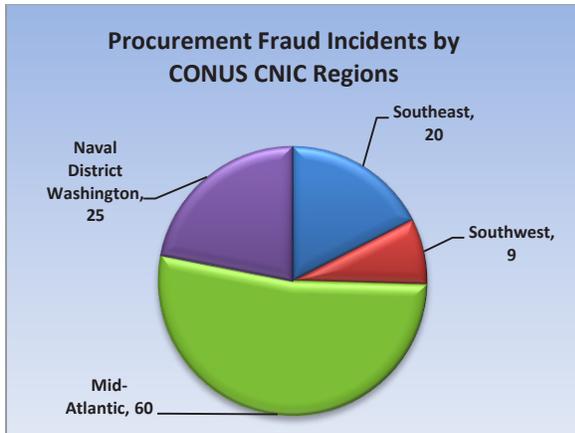
- The majority of reports/investigations were generated in the Southwest and Mid-Atlantic CNIC regions.
- The most prevalently abused drug was Marijuana, followed by Cocaine.
- The majority of offenses reported from the CNIC Southwest region involved Marijuana, Cocaine and Prescription Drugs whereas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





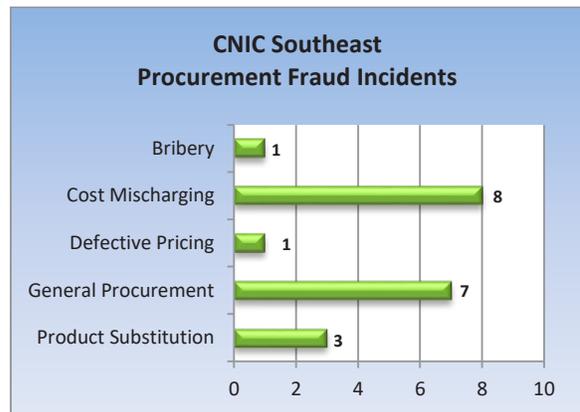
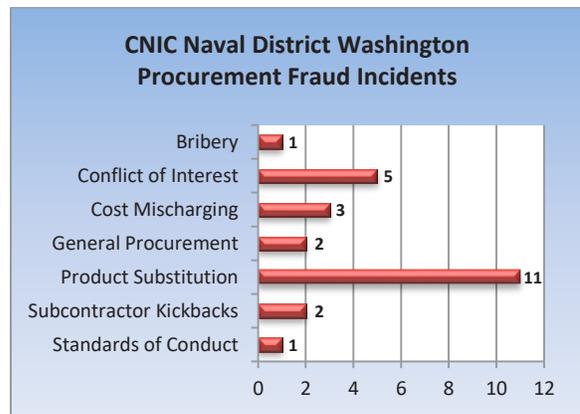
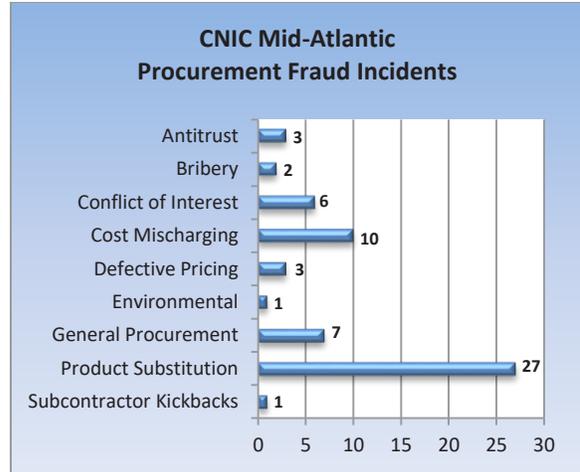
PROCUREMENT FRAUD

In CY 2018, a total of 151 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.



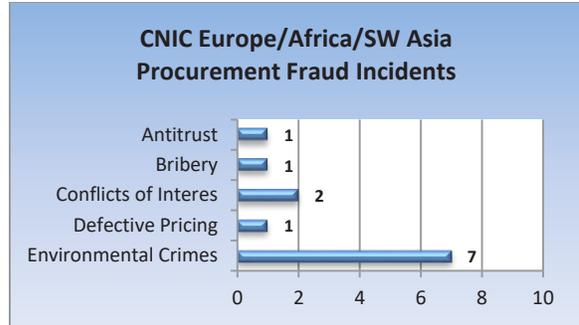
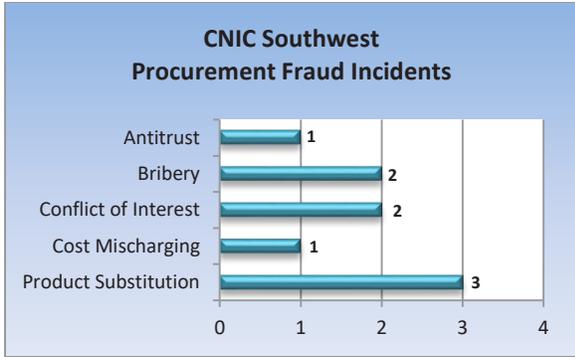
- The greatest number of procurement fraud incidents was reported in the Mid-Atlantic and Naval District Washington CNIC regions.
- Product substitution, followed by cost mischarging, was most prevalent in the CNIC Mid-Atlantic region.
- Incidents of cost mischarging and general procurement²² were the 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.

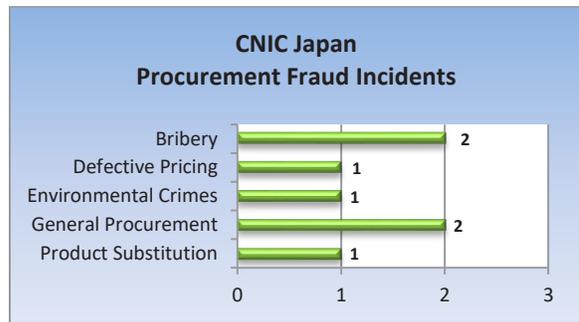
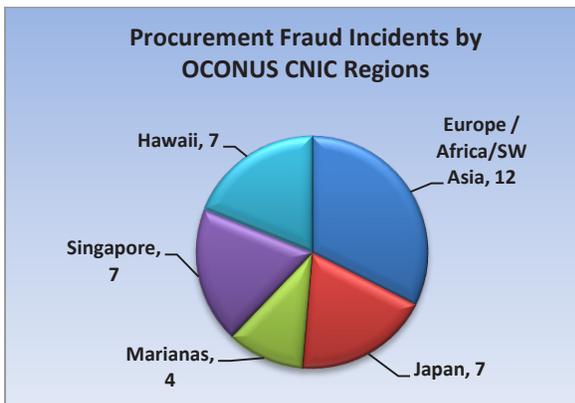
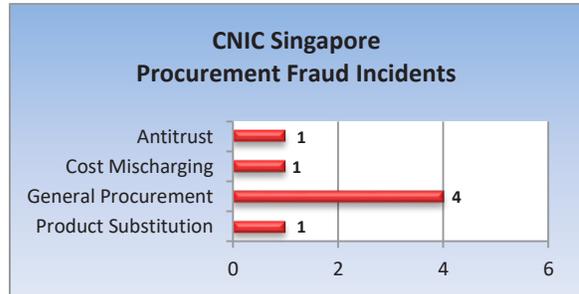


²² General procurement fraud pertains to criminal irregularities in connection with the procurement, administration, or disposition

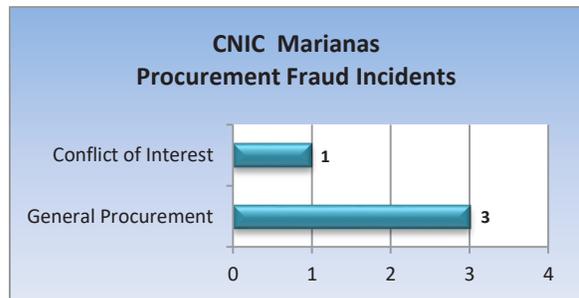
of U.S. Government property or services not otherwise defined in other procurement fraud areas reported herein.



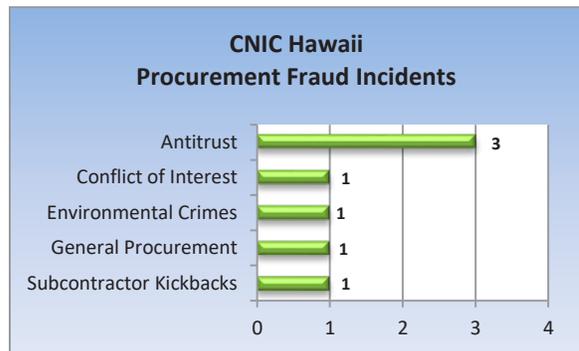
A small number of procurement fraud incidents were reported outside the continental United States (OCONUS) CNIC regions, which are reflected in the chart below.



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

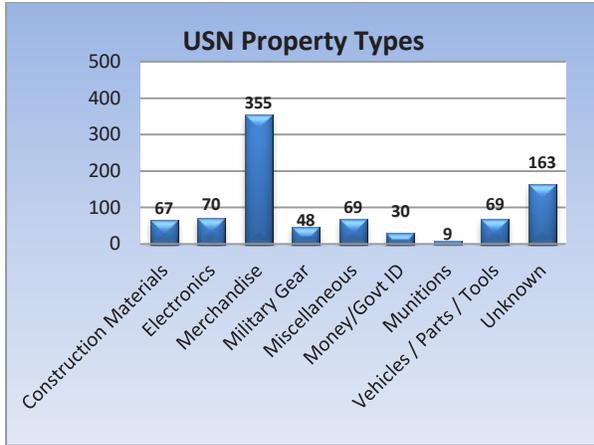


The following graph provides an overview of procurement fraud incidents reported within each of the OCONUS CNIC regions.

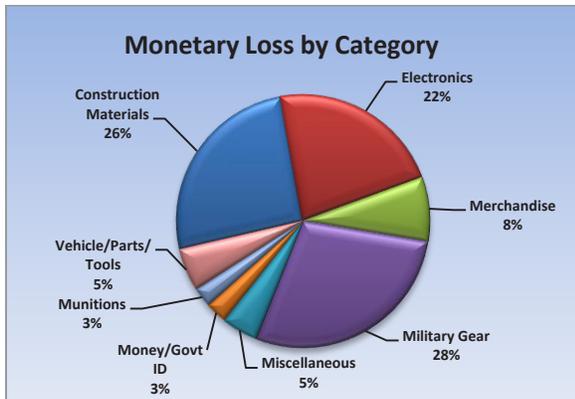


PROPERTY

The USN accounted for 880 of the 1,343 property crime incidents reported in the DON, an increase of 2 percent from CY 2017. The following graph depicts the overall numbers for the property type categories.²³



For those USN-related cases where loss value was reported, the property loss value to the U.S Government was estimated at \$1,070,643. The following chart illustrates the percentage of monetary loss in each category, with the “Unknown” category excluded.²⁴



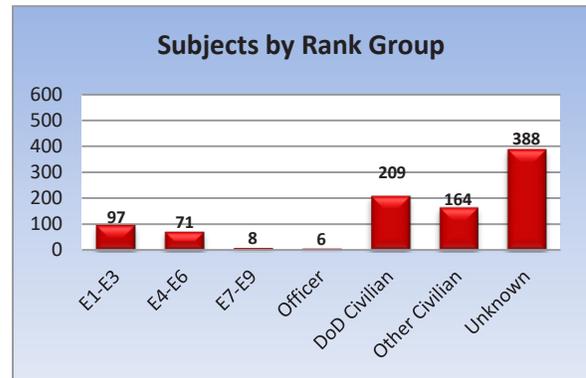
²³ The construction materials category also includes construction equipment/machinery.

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

- Approximately 76 percent of the USN-related estimated monetary loss was attributed to the Military Gear, Construction Materials, and the Electronics categories.

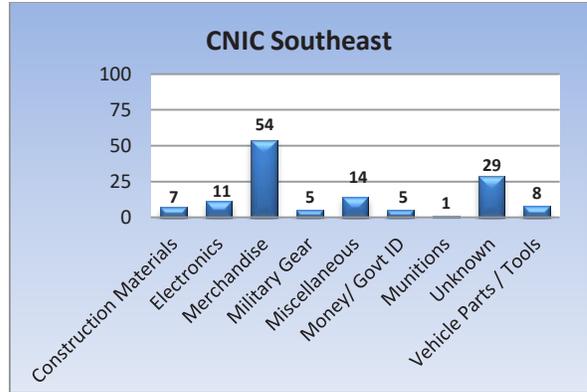
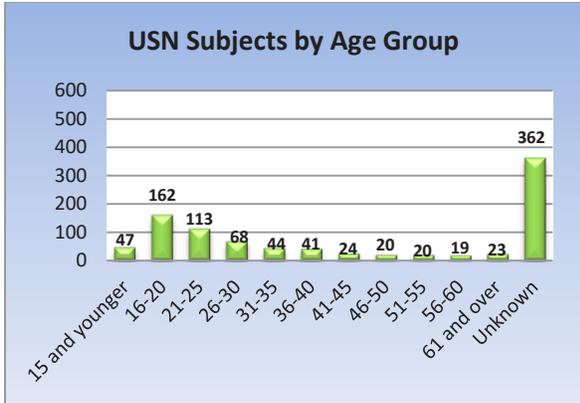
A total of 720 subjects of the overall DON-reported property crime reports/investigations were not identified. Of the remaining 713 identified subjects, the USN accounted for 86% of them.

- DoD civilians²⁵, other civilians, and the active duty E1-E3 rank group were among those most frequently identified as committing property crimes affecting the USN.



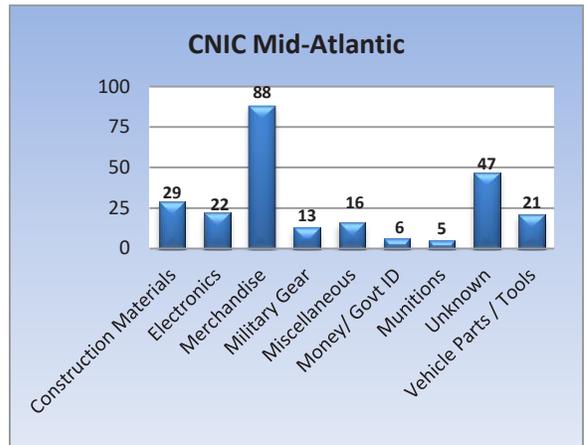
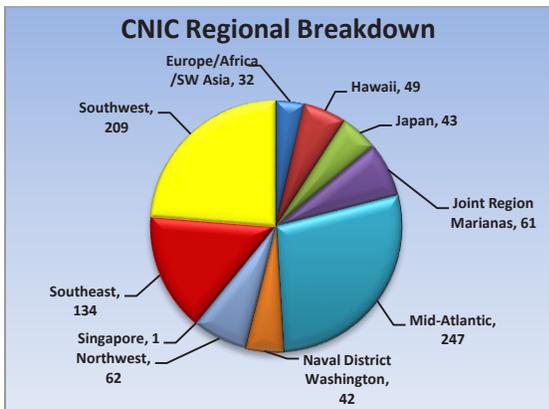
- Over half of the identified subjects were between the ages of 16-30.

²⁵ DoD Civilians include contractors and military dependents. The Other Civilian category includes Foreign Nationals or civilians not otherwise specified as DoD civilians in CLEOC.

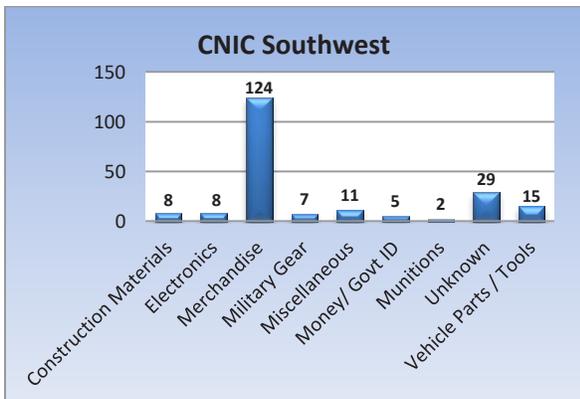
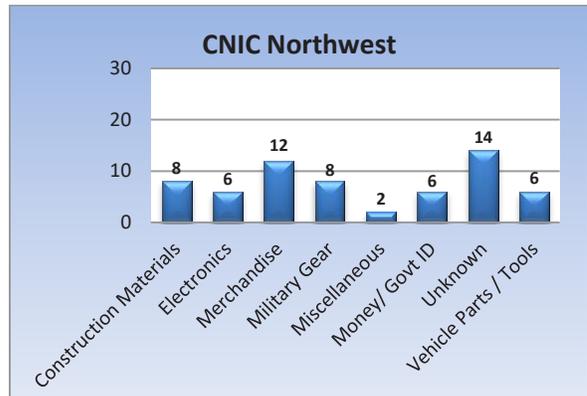


Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Region Overview

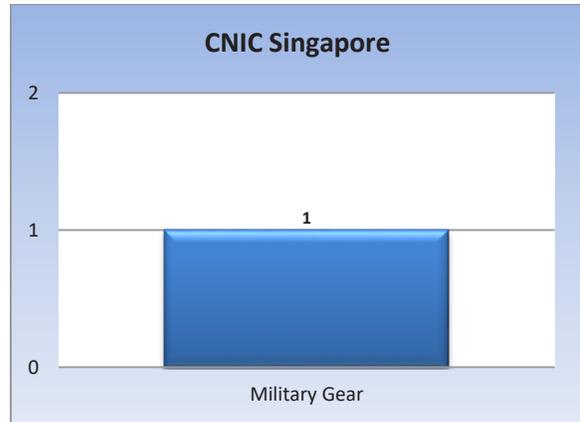
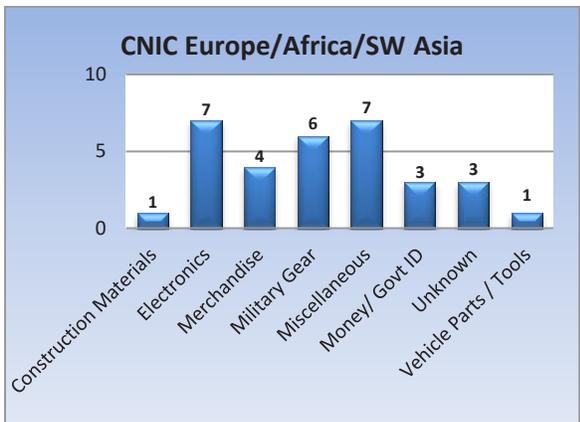
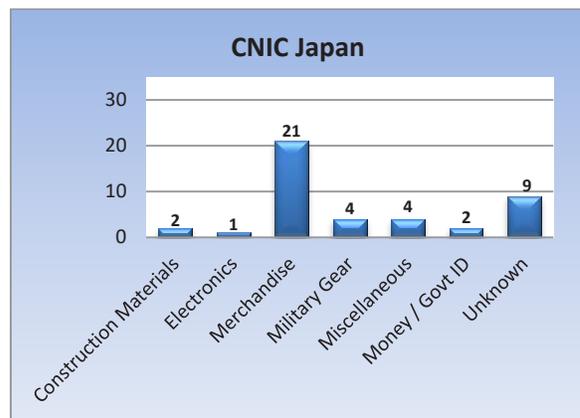
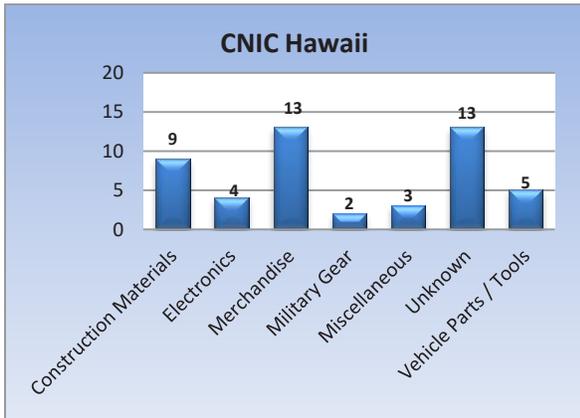
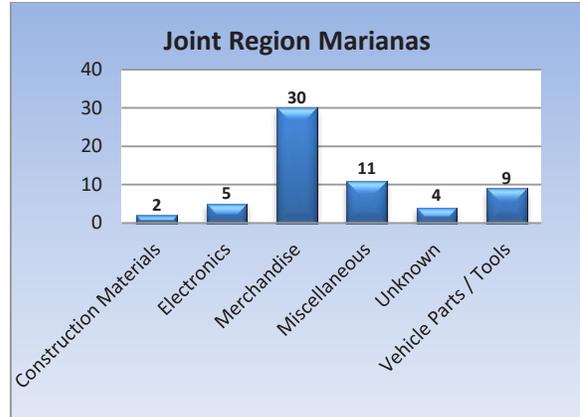
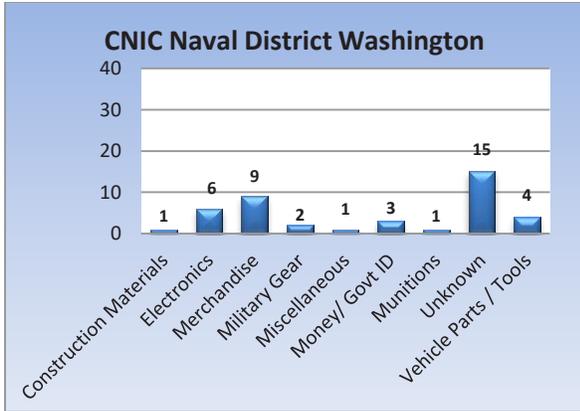
The following chart depicts overall property crime offenses for those reports/investigations originating from the respective CNIC regions.



The following 10 graphs provide a detailed breakdown of each region.²⁶



²⁶ Part of the CNIC region breakdown is the Singapore Area Coordinator and Joint Region Marianas



USN INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

This section highlights the outcomes of several significant criminal investigations impacting the USN during CY 2018.

Death

NAVY RECRUIT SENTENCED TO INDETERMINATE IMPRISONMENT OF 5-15 YEARS FOR CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER

On March 6, 2018, a Navy Petty Officer 1st Class (subject) was sentenced in New York to 5-15 years in prison for conspiracy in the second degree to commit murder of his wife. A USN recruit reported she had received disturbing messages from the subject about wanting his wife killed. Working with investigators, the recruit voluntarily initiated messages with the subject. This exchange resulted in over 30 messages indicating the subject's intent to have his wife killed.

SAILOR SENTENCED TO NEARLY 3 YEARS FOR INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER

On January 29, 2018, a Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class (subject), previously assigned to the USS Nimitz, appeared before a general court-martial where he was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter of his infant child and sentenced to 2 years and 9 months' confinement. NCIS initiated an investigation in 2016 based on medical reporting that the subject's infant son died from head injuries consistent with non-accidental trauma. The subject later confessed to throwing his son across the room out of frustration.

Adult Sexual Assault

SAILOR SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULTS

On April 10, 2018, Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class (subject), previously assigned to Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia, was sentenced at a general court-martial to 25 years' confinement, a dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and reduction to E-1 for sexual assault and rape. NCIS initiated an investigation in June 2015 based on allegations that the subject sexually assaulted multiple women over a period of several months. Analysis of DNA evidence and text messages corroborated two of the allegations.

SAILOR SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS CONFINEMENT FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT

On May 7, 2018, a Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to

8 years' confinement and a dishonorable discharge for sexual assault. NCIS initiated two investigations in 2016 and 2017, respectively, identifying the subject as having sexually assaulted a woman in Bahrain and the other in Norfolk, Virginia. Analysis of DNA and incriminating social media messages corroborated one of the allegations. The subject initially indicated both incidents were consensual, but later confessed one of the victims was unconscious during part of the sexual encounter.

Child Sexual Abuse

NAVY SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A CHILD, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ASSAULT

On March 16, 2018, a Navy Senior Chief Petty Officer (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 30 years' confinement, a dishonorable discharge reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay. NCIS initiated an investigation in April 2017 based on allegations the subject sexually abused a minor. The investigation revealed the subject sexually abused one minor over the course of four years, but that he also assaulted other minors.

FORMER NAVY SEAL SENTENCED TO 27 YEARS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF A CHILD

On February 15, 2018, a former Navy Seal (subject) was sentenced to 27 years' confinement and will be subject to lifetime supervised release after he serves his confinement. NCIS initiated an investigation in 2014 following the report of a sexual assault by the subject. Forensic review of the subject's personal media resulted in the discovery of multiple images and videos depicting the subject sexually assaulting a minor.

NAVY CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SENTENCED TO OVER 17 YEARS FOR PRODUCTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

On February 7, 2018, a Navy Chief Petty Officer (subject) was sentenced in Federal court to over 17 years in prison after pleading guilty to production of child pornography. NCIS initiated an investigation in September 2015 based on allegations that the subject sexually assaulted a minor. Videos found on the subject's cellphone corroborated the allegations and the subject subsequently confessed to sexually assaulting the minor and to producing the videos. Separately the subject was sentenced at a general court-martial to nearly 10 years of confinement after

pleading guilty to sexual assault charges related to the case.

Narcotics

NAVY PETTY OFFICER 3RD CLASS SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

On February 27, 2018, a Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to two years' confinement, dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and reduction to E-1 for the use and distribution of controlled substances. NCIS initiated a case in May 2017 based on an allegation made by the subject's wife that the subject was abusing marijuana, buying cocaine, distributing prescription drugs for profit, and was tied to a street gang. A search of the subject's residence resulted in the seizure of forty (40) bottles of prescription drugs while a search of his phone found multiple text message chains discussing illegal drugs. Several co-subjects in the investigation revealed the subject sold them illegal drugs and would occasionally smoke marijuana with them.

MULTIPLE SAILORS PUNISHED FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

On April 24, 2018 a Navy Seaman (subject) pled guilty at a general court-martial of 9 counts of narcotics offenses and was sentenced to 2 years' confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge, and a \$5000.00 fine. NCIS initiated an investigation December 2017 into two active duty Navy members who were detained for the use, possession, and possible distribution of LSD. Once interviewed, the two sailors identified the subject as their narcotics supplier and admitted to the use, possession, and distribution of drugs. Following a command search and seizure of the subject's barracks room, vehicle and phone, several items indicative of potential manufacturing and distribution of narcotics were discovered and seized. The two sailors initially detained pled guilty at special courts-martial and later were sentenced to confinement, forfeiture of pay, reduction in rank and bad conduct discharges. An additional sailor identified received non-judicial punishment for use of a controlled substance and received 45 days restriction, forfeiture of pay and reduction in rank.

Procurement Fraud

NAVY CONTRACTOR AGREES TO PAY \$3.5 MILLION TO SETTLE FALSE CLAIMS ACT ALLEGATIONS

After years of negotiations, on October 15, 2018, a settlement agreement was executed wherein a Navy contractor agreed to pay \$3.5 million to resolve allegations that it knowingly sold defective helicopter landing systems designed for Navy destroyers. NCIS conducted a joint investigation with the Defense Contract Audit Agency upon receipt of information regarding the RAST (Recovery, Assist, Securing and Traversing) system that guides aircraft/helicopters during ship board operations. The Navy contractor, without informing the Navy, knowingly substituted a different, less expensive type of steel in manufacturing a key component of the RAST.

DON EMPLOYEE PLEADS GUILTY IN BRIBERY SCHEME

On April 10, 2018, the Department of Justice announced the indictment of three New York residents for providing over \$250,000 in bribes to a DON employee in exchange for making unauthorized liquor purchases at a Navy Exchange. Two subjects, both of Brooklyn, New York, were charged together in a nine-count indictment, and an additional subject, from Freeport, New York, was charged in a six-count indictment, all in the Eastern District of New York. The investigation conducted by NCIS, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, and the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance Criminal Investigations Division revealed that the two subjects from Brooklyn, New York allegedly purchased \$5 million and \$1.3 million worth of liquor, respectively, over the course of the scheme. The defendants were also charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States, wire fraud, and honest services fraud. The subject from Freeport, New York was charged with making false statements to law enforcement agents. The DON employee who received the bribes, previously pleaded guilty to bribery and is scheduled to be sentenced sometime in 2019.

Property Crime

LEAD CASHIER SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS CONFINEMENT FOR THEFT OF MONEY AT MORALE WELFARE AND RECREATION (MWR)

On January 12, 2018, a lead civilian cashier (subject) at the Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) in Yokosuka, Japan, was sentenced to 2 years' confinement (with 12 months already served), 3 years

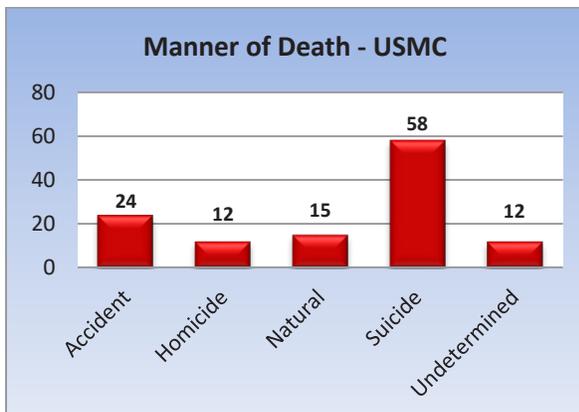
of supervised release, and was further ordered to pay restitution of \$99,068; furthermore, the subject was issued a debarment for all areas of Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka. NCIS initiated an investigation in March 2015 when notified of the theft of approximately 85,500.00 U.S. Dollars (USD) and 1,620,000.00 Japanese Yen from a safe at the MWR. Following multiple interviews and review of surveillance footage, the subject confessed to taking the money and was subsequently arrested by Department of Homeland Security for visa overstay violations and was pending deportation proceedings.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

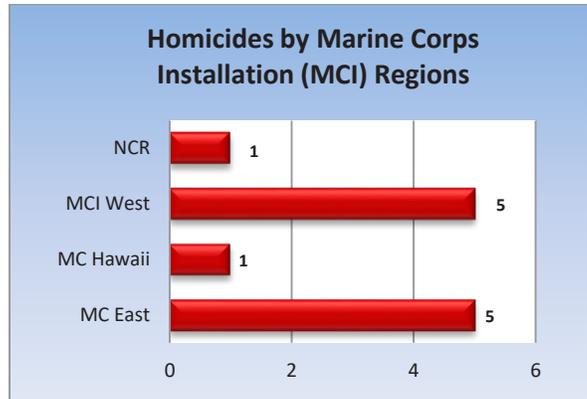
DEATH

In CY 2018, a total of 312 deaths²⁷ were reported by the DON law enforcement agencies worldwide, with 121 of these deaths affecting the USMC, a 2 percent decrease from CY 2017. As with past reporting years, this total does not include combat-related deaths. Below is a breakdown of all manners of death for CY 2018 for the USMC.



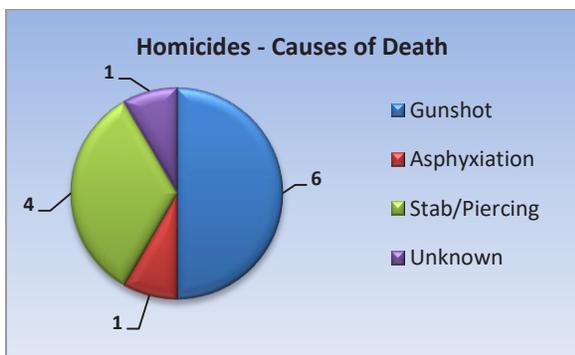
Although all death incidents have a lasting impact on the USMC and unit readiness, this section will highlight the homicide, suicide, and accidental deaths reported in CY 2018.

- 50 percent of the homicides involved gunshot wounds; 1 homicide was due to an unknown cause pending further investigation.

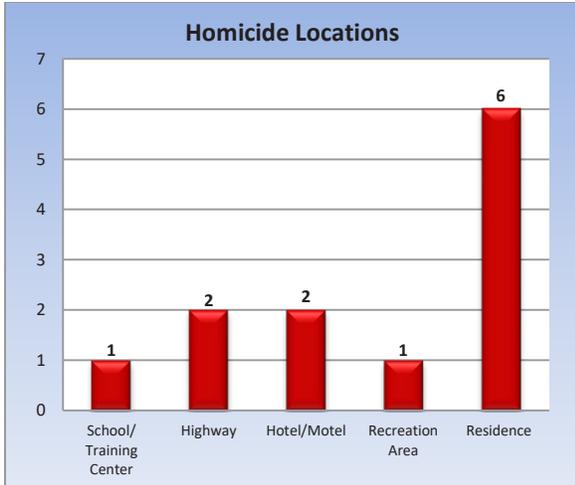


- 92 percent of homicide deaths occurred off base, and 3 were domestic related.
- The Marine Corps Installation (MCI) West and MCI East regions both had 5 homicide victims.
- 3 of the 4 female homicide victims were victims of murder and one was the victim of involuntary manslaughter. 1 female victim involved a murder-suicide.

Homicide



²⁷ Deaths are tallied by a victim count vice an incident count.

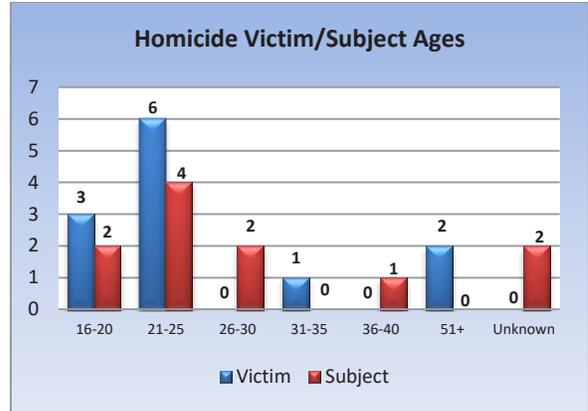


- Of the 12 homicides, 11 occurred at off base locations.

Homicide Victim/Subject Characteristics

	Victim	Subject ²⁸
Male	8	8
Female	4	2
Unknown	0	2
Active Duty USMC	6	7
Non-DoD Civilian	4	2
Military Dependent	1	1
Reservist	1	0
Unknown	0	2

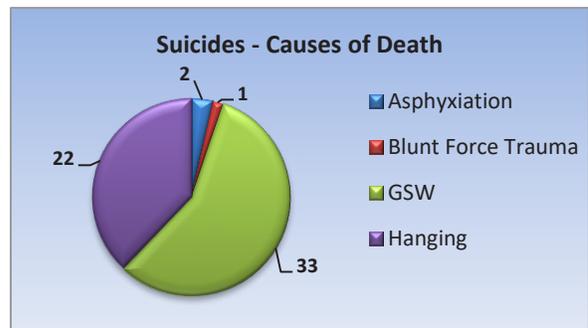
- Of the 4 female victims, 2 were non-DoD civilians, 1 was a military dependent, and 1 was active duty.



- Of the reported homicide subjects, 50 percent were ages 25 and younger.
- 75 percent of the homicide victims were ages 25 and younger.

Suicide

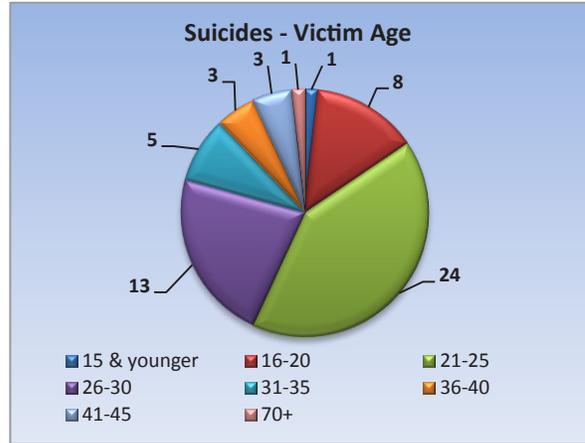
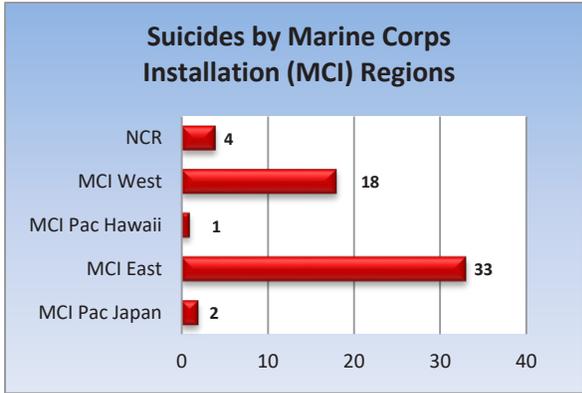
Suicide death was the most commonly reported manner of death in CY 2018, followed by accidental death, accounting for 48 percent of all deaths within the USMC. The incidents of suicide increased 38 percent from CY 2017 to CY 2018. Although some of the reports indicated suicide victims had been experiencing anxiety, depression, relationship, or family issues prior to their deaths, many reasons were not specified.



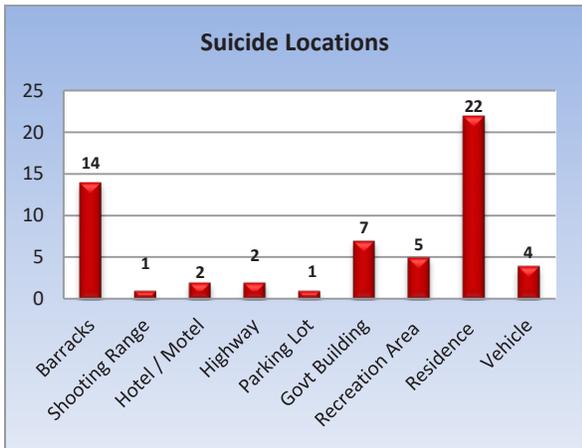
- The 2 most common causes of death in suicides were hanging and gunshot wounds.
- 11 of the suicides had indications of relationship discord including divorce, marital issues and break-ups.

²⁸ One unknown subject reported in the Homicide section may have left the U.S. to flee law enforcement.

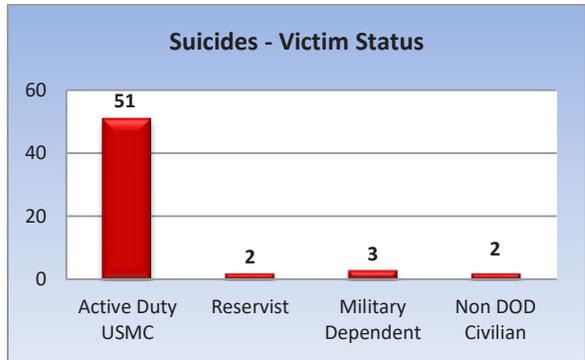
- Of the 3 female victims of suicide, 1 died as a result of gunshot wounds and 2 died from hanging.
- 4 suicide victims had an ongoing investigation at the time of the suicide.



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



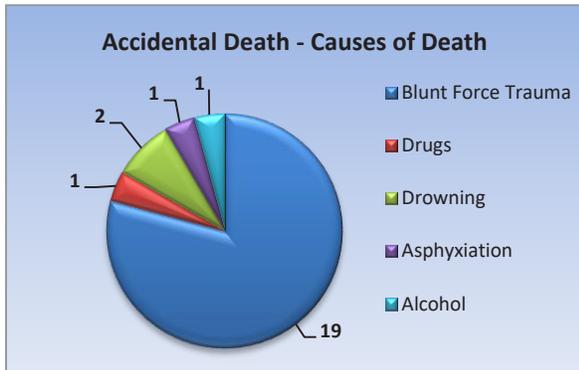
- 32 suicides occurred on base and 26 occurred off base.
- 62 percent of suicides occurred at a residence or Barracks/BOQ/BEQ.



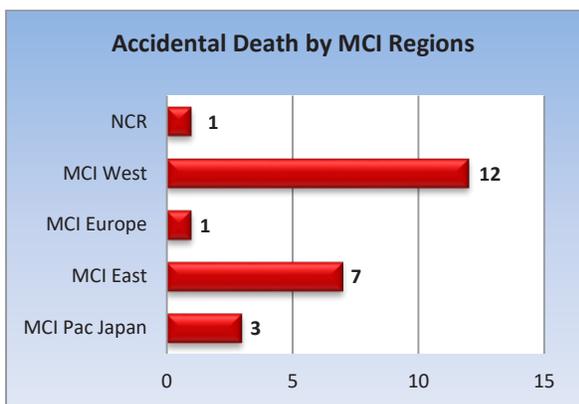
- 84 percent of suicide victims were male, active duty USMC members.
- 41 percent of the suicide victims were between the ages of 21 and 25 years old.

Accidental Death

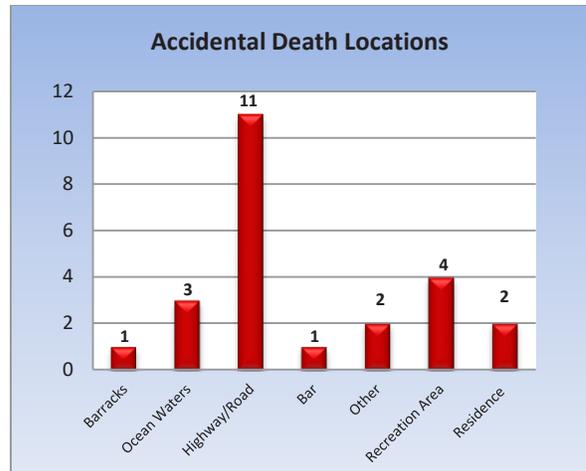
Twenty-four accidental deaths occurred in the USMC in CY 2018. Accidental death was the second most prevalent manner of death behind suicide. There was a 35 percent decrease in accidental deaths from CY 2017.



- The most common cause of accidental death was blunt force trauma, accounting for 79 percent of all accidental deaths in the USMC.
 - 4 involved blunt force trauma caused from a helicopter crash.
 - 11 were the result of vehicle or motorcycle accidents.
- The single accidental drug-involved death was due to amphetamine intoxication.



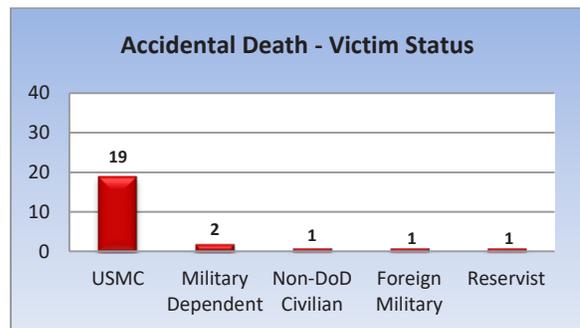
- The MCI West region reported the most accidental deaths followed by MCI East.



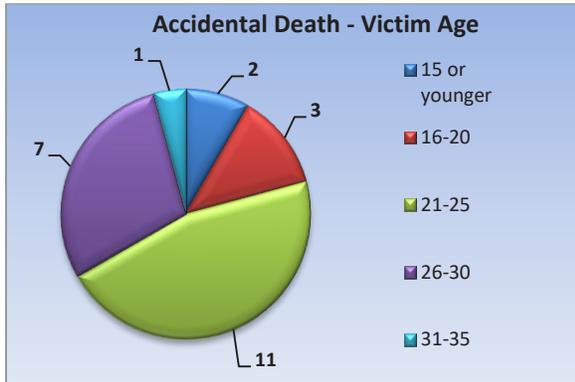
- 5 accidental deaths occurred on base and 19 occurred off base.
- 1 accidental death involved a “Man Overboard” accident near the Philippines where the body was never found.



- Males accounted for 92 percent of accidental death victims.
- There were two incidents involving parachute failures; 1 victim was active duty Belgian Army and 1 was USMC active duty.



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



- 46 percent of accidental death victims were between the ages of 21 and 25 years old.

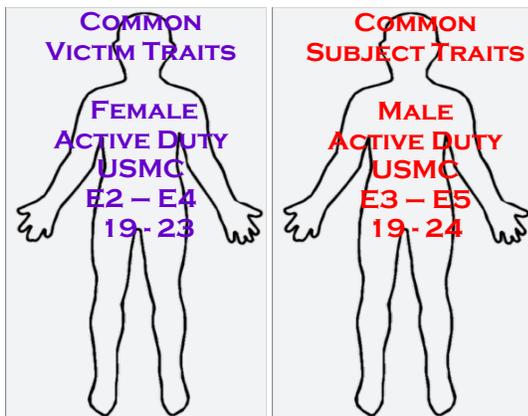
ADULT SEX CRIME

In CY 2018, 1,761 adult sexual assault incidents were reported in the DON, with 673 of these reports affecting the USMC.²⁹ This represents a 22 percent increase in assaults from CY 2017.

2018 USMC Quick Facts

- 700 Subjects; 725 Victims.
- 64 percent on base and 34 percent off base, with the remaining in unknown locations.
- 62 percent involved Sexual Acts (penetration).
- 45 percent were USMC on USMC assaults.
- 9 percent involved Spousal relationships.
- 31 percent of assaults were reported within 72 hours.
- Marine Corps Installation (MCI) East and MCI West both had the highest number of incidents (39%).

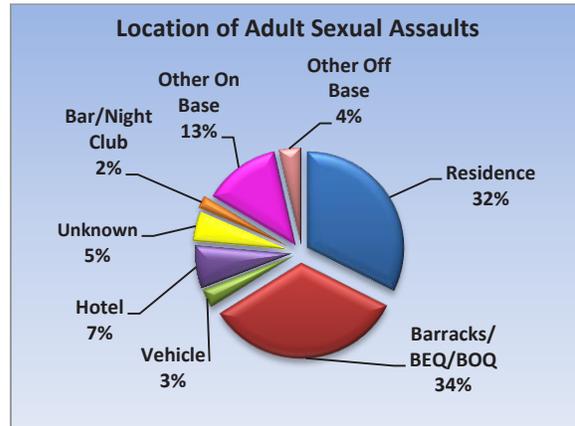
USMC Adult Sexual Assault Demographics



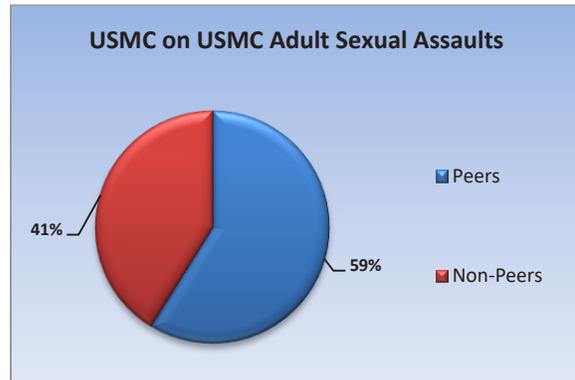
²⁹ Included in the total is one delayed report of a pre-2012 incident and seven reports of attempted assault. These eight reports were excluded when the offense specification were itemized.

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

- 73 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.

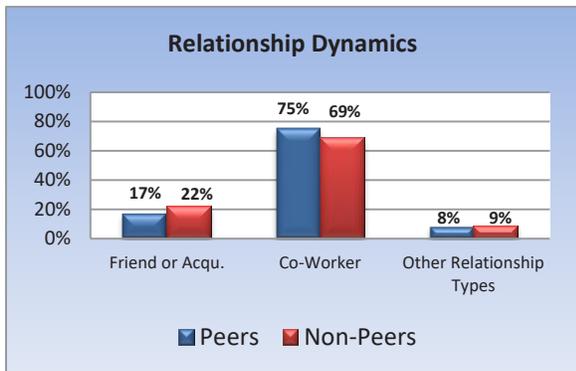


USMC on USMC Sexual Assault Trends

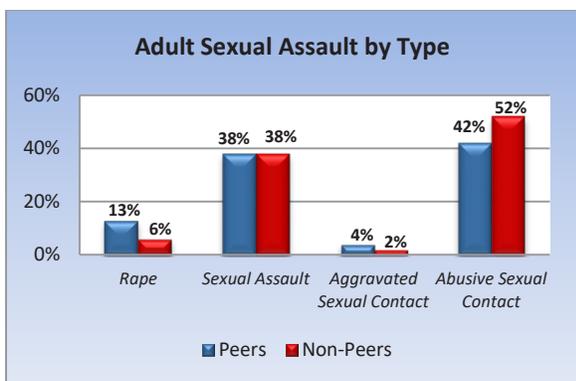


- 59 percent of USMC on USMC adult sexual assaults occurred among peers.³⁰
- 41 percent of USMC on USMC adult sexual assaults occurred among non-peers.

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



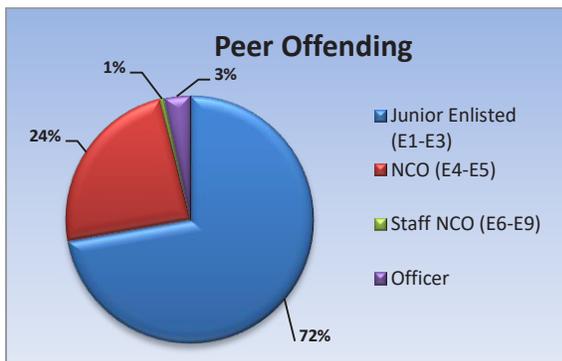
- Subjects and victims were primarily co-workers in both groups.



- 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

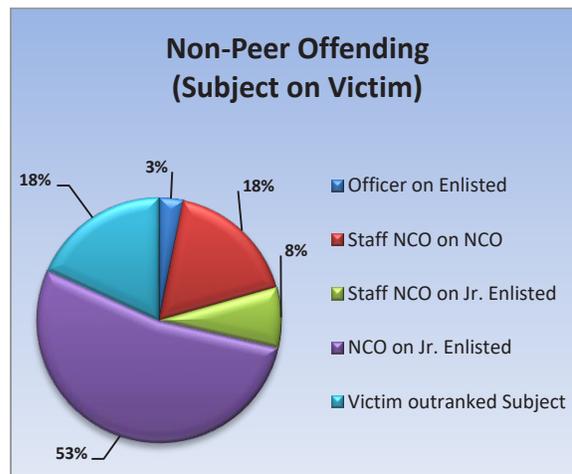
- The incidence of crimes involving sexual acts and sexual contact were comparable.
- 77 percent involved co-workers.
- 44 percent involved alcohol.

Non-Commissioned Officer

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

Offending of Non-Peers

- 82 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.
- 67 percent involved co-workers.
- 58 percent involved alcohol.

Officer and Staff NCO Subjects

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

Adult Sexual Assault of Spouses

- Sexual acts comprised 84 percent of all incidents in the Spouse relationship group.
- Spousal assaults were more likely to include delayed reporting.
- 95 percent occurred at a residence.
- 25 percent of the spousal assaults involved the use of alcohol.

Subject Information

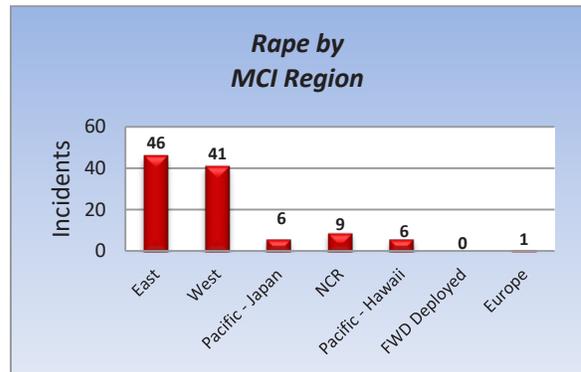
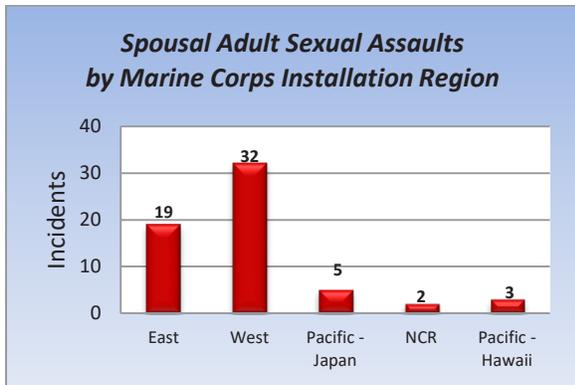
- 98 percent of subjects were male.
- 87 percent were USMC Active Duty.
- 66 percent were E3, E4 or E5 grade.

Victim Information

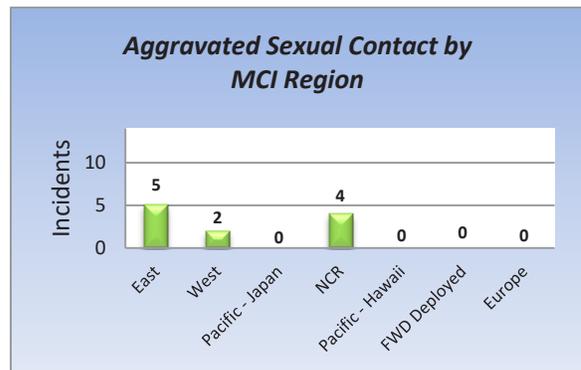
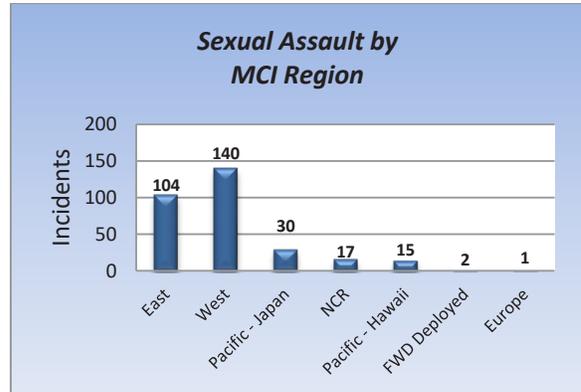
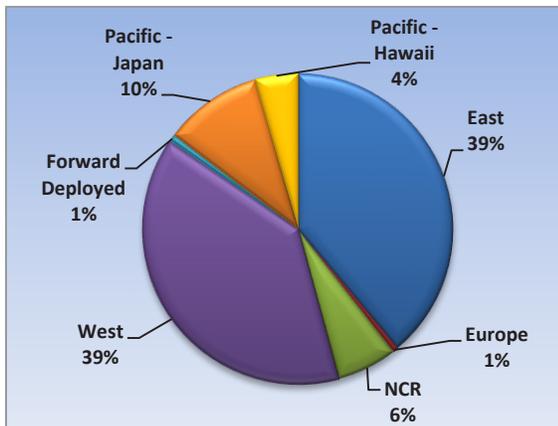
- 98 percent of victims were female.
- 85 percent were DoD dependents.

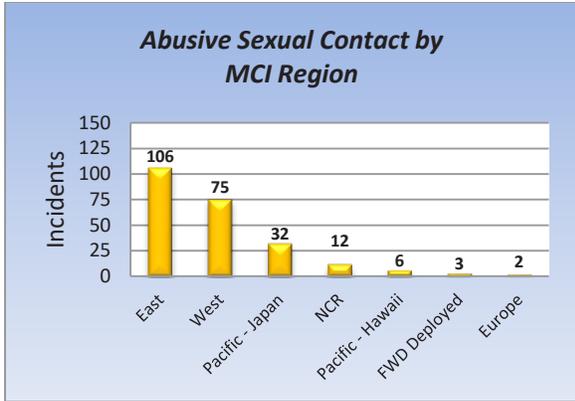
- MCI East reported the highest number of *Rape, Aggravated Sexual Contact, and Abusive Sexual Contact* incidents.
- MCI West reported the highest number of *Sexual Assault* incidents.
- The highest number of incidents of adult sexual assault outside the continental United States (OCONUS) was reported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

Types of Assault by MCI Region

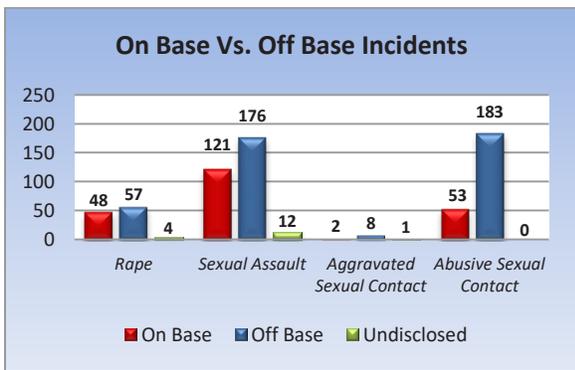


Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Region Overview





Incidents On and Off Base

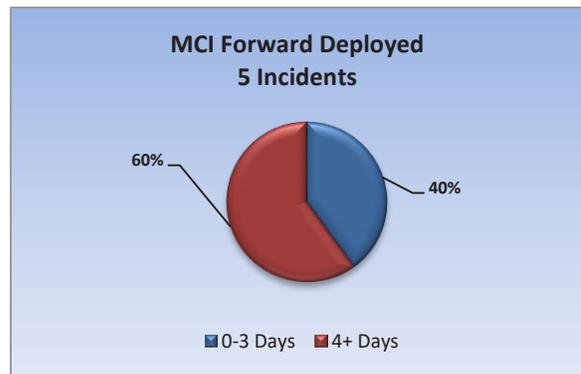
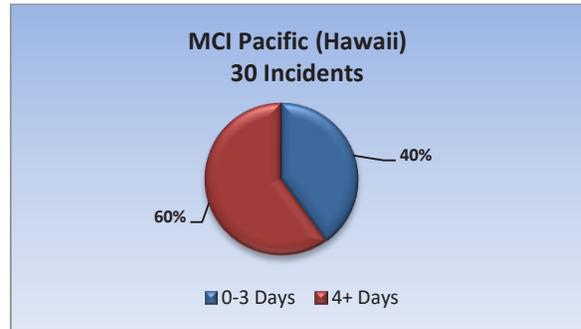
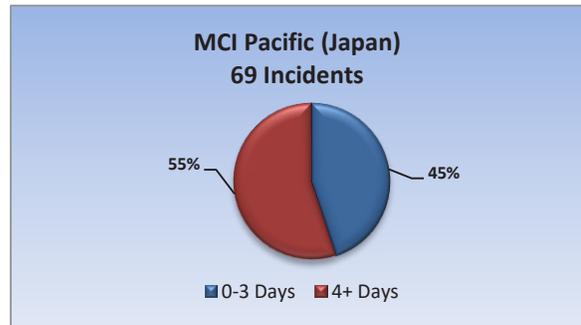
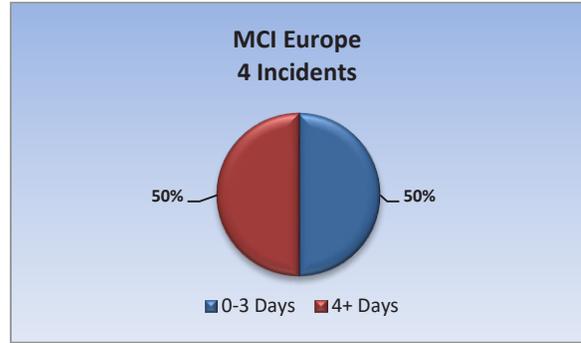


- Incidents of adult sexual assault were more likely to occur off base.
- Incidents in the following MCI regions occurred more often on base: West, East, Pacific – Japan, Pacific – Hawaii.
- Incidents in MCI National Capital Region occurred more off base.
- All other regions experienced a more equal ratio of on and off base crimes.

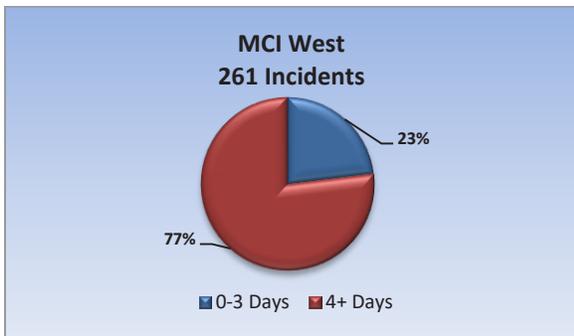
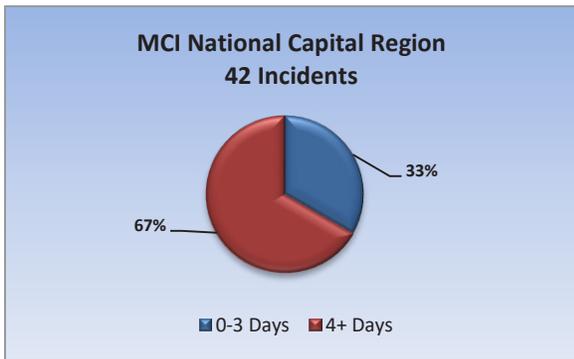
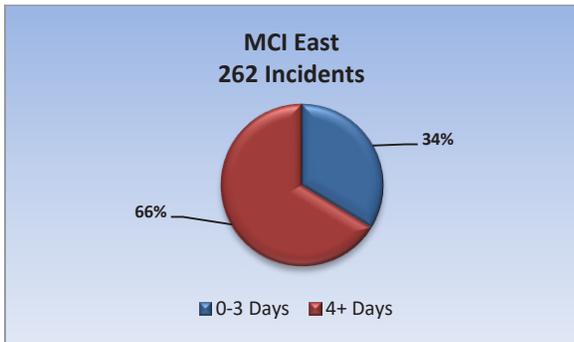
Delayed Reporting Trends

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

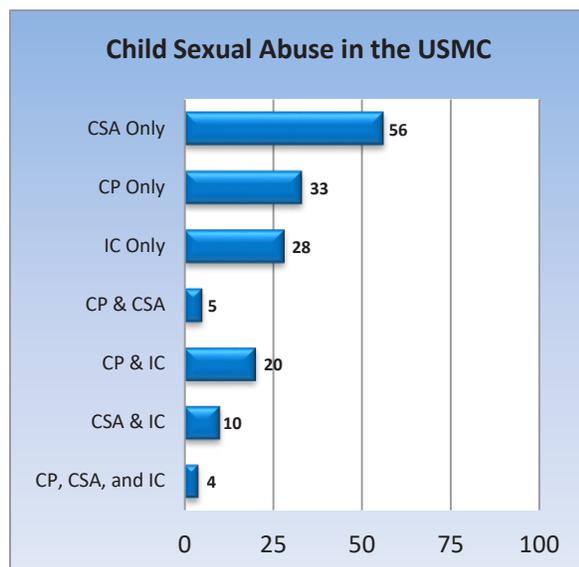


CONUS



CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

In CY 2018, 394 child sexual abuse offenses were reported in the DON, with 156 of these offenses affecting the USMC³¹. This is an 18 percent decrease from CY 2017. The child sexual abuse reported in the USMC in CY 2018 is delineated below in the following categories: Contact Sexual Abuse (CSA), Child Pornography (CP), and Internet Contact (IC).



Contact Sexual Abuse

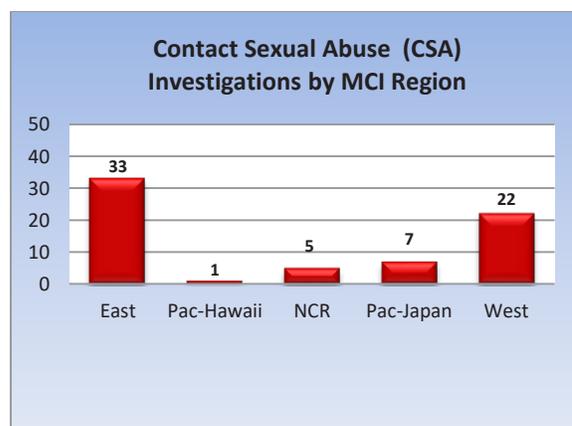
Child contact sexual abuse (CSA) includes sex crimes where the victim is under the age of 16. Rape, attempted rape, carnal knowledge, attempted carnal knowledge, molestation, sodomy, aggravated assault with intent to commit sodomy, indecent acts not amounting to sodomy, and other sex related crimes (incest,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

³¹ Count for total child sexual abuse cases is based on how many victims were involved in the case instead of the number of incidents as some cases involved multiple victims who each experienced different types of abuse.

³² 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.

Location

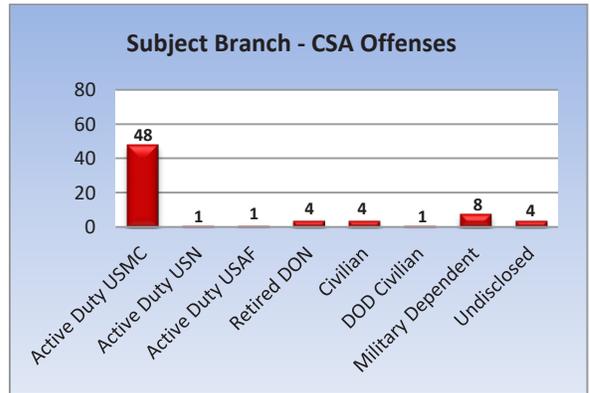
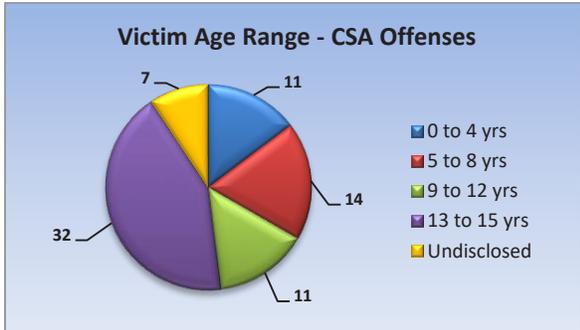
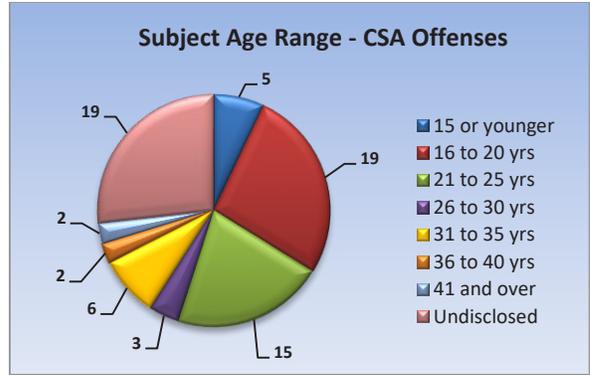
- The majority of CSA incidents³² were committed in the Marine Corps Installation (MCI) East and MCI West regions.
- The top reporting office within these regions was Camp Lejeune, followed by Camp Pendleton.
- 60 percent of CSA cases occurred off base, with 40 percent on base.
- 65 percent occurred in a residence.



Victim Characteristics³³

- 87 percent of CSA offense victims were female.
- The highest percentage of victims was between the ages of 13 and 15 years (43 percent).

³³ 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.

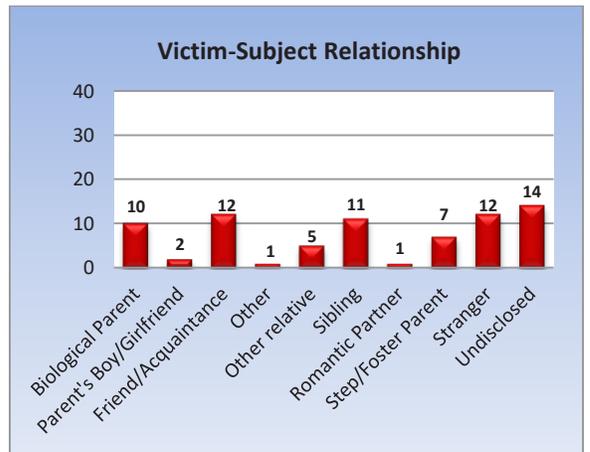


Subject Characteristics

- 100 percent of subjects (when the sex of the subject was disclosed) were male.
- The majority of subjects were 25 years of age or younger, with 27 percent between the ages of 16 and 20, 21 percent between the ages of 21 and 25, and 7 percent age 15 and younger.
- 68 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 17 percent were civilians.

Relationships

- Common victim-subject relationships include stranger, friend/acquaintance, step/foster parent, sibling, and biological parent.
- 25 of the relationships (33 percent) were undisclosed and/or unknown.



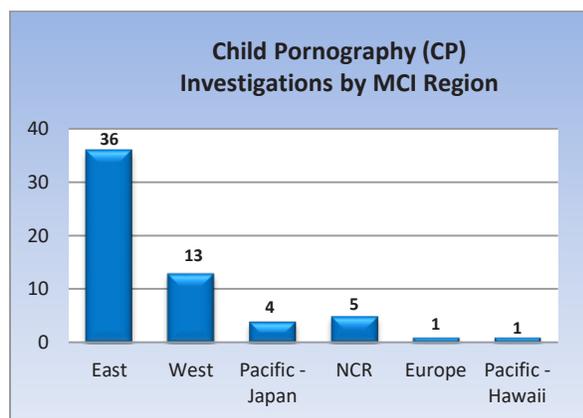
*The above chart, reflecting the victim's relationship to the subject, is based on the total number of sexual contact victims.

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.

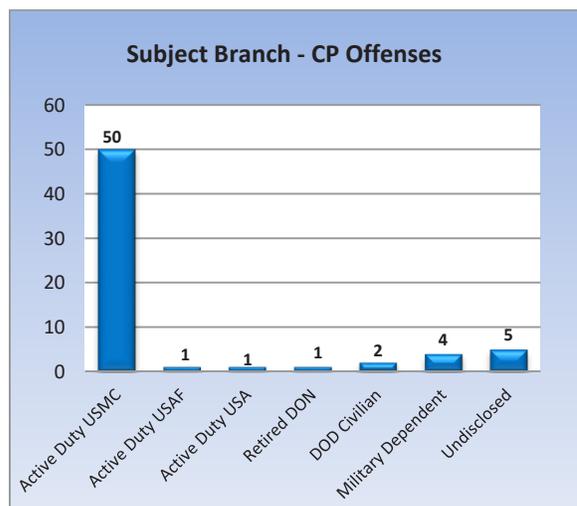
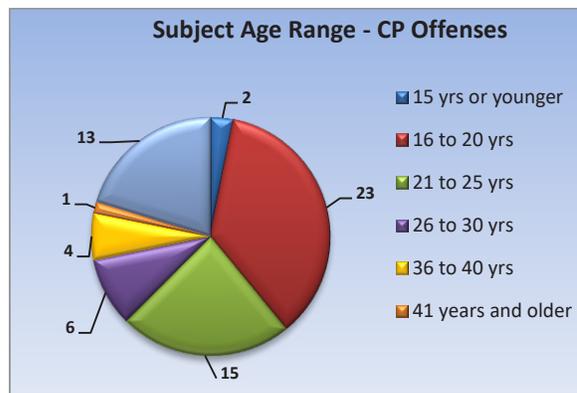
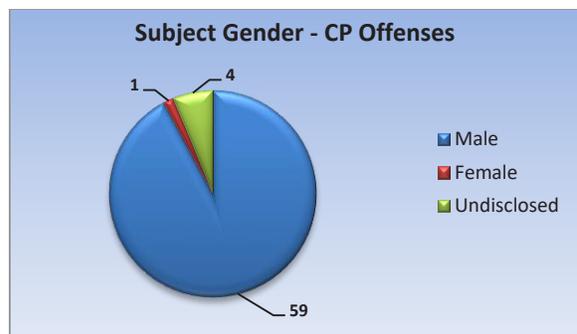
Location

- The majority of CP incidents³⁴ were committed in the MCI East and West regions.
- The top reporting office within these regions was Camp Lejeune (21 incidents).



Subject Characteristics

- 92 percent of subjects involved in CP were male and 6 percent were female; the genders of 4 Subjects were not identified.
- The majority of subjects were ages 16 to 25, with 36 percent between the ages of 16 and 20 and 23 percent between the ages of 21 and 25.
- 78 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 11 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

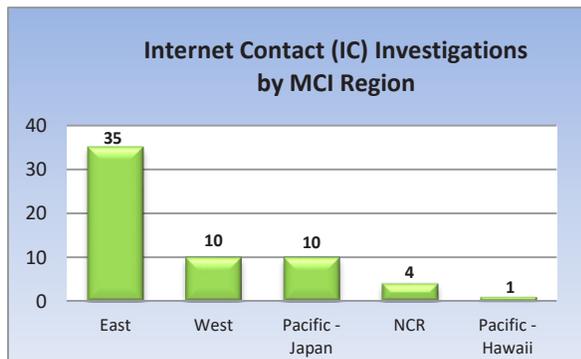
³⁴ Location data is calculated by incident count.

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.
- Subject sends sexual/nude photographs and/or videos to the victim.
- Solicitation of a minor to meet in person for sexual acts.

Location

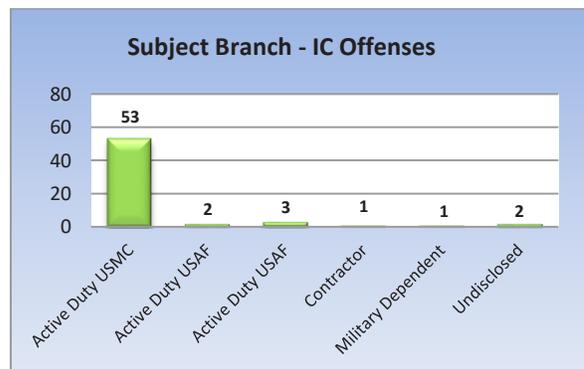
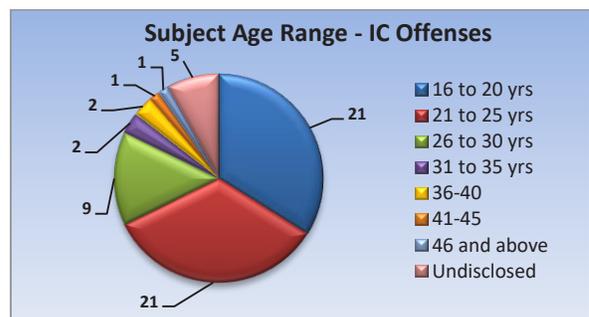
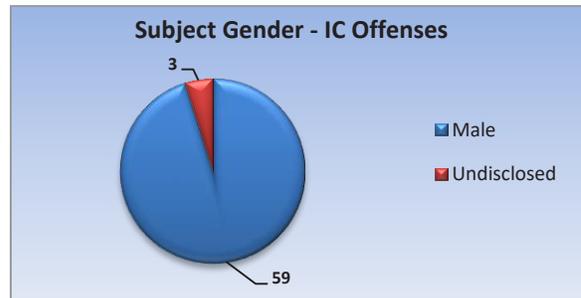
- The majority of IC cases occurred in the MCI East region, followed by the MCI Pac-Japan and MCI West regions.
- MCI East cases increased from 19 to 35 from CY 2017 to CY 2018. This may be due to the increase in proactive ops in that region.
- MCI Pacific- Japan cases decreased from 23 to 10 from CY 2017 to CY 2018.
- MCI Hawaii cases decreased from 11 to 1 from CY 2017 to CY 2018.
- The top reporting office within these regions was Camp Lejeune (24 incidents).



Subject Characteristics

- 59 of the 62 subjects involved in IC cases were male; the gender of the remaining subjects was not identified.
- The majority of subjects were ages 16 to 25 (68 percent).

- 85 percent of subjects were active duty USMC members and 3 percent were civilians.

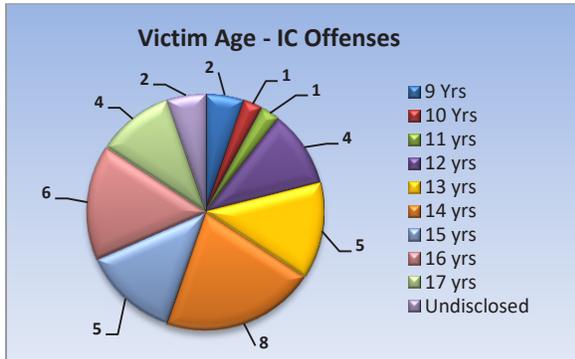


Victim Characteristics

- 24 of the 62 “victims” in the IC cases were undercover agents (UC) or officers only (no child victim involved).³⁵
- 38 child victims were involved in IC cases; this is a 31 percent decrease from CY 2017.
 - 37 child victims were female and 1 was male.

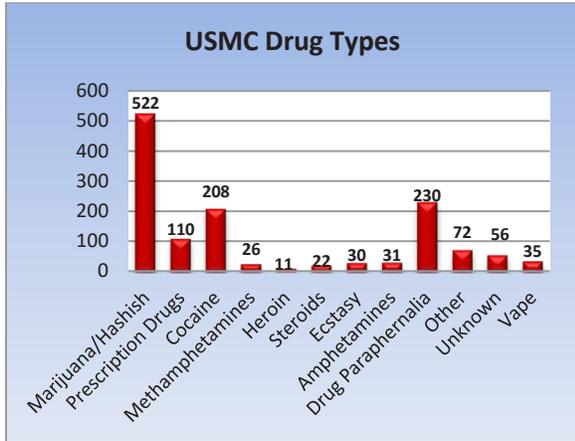
³⁵ Numbers reflect NCIS’ ongoing proactive efforts to identify and mitigate instances of internet contact by child predators.

- The child victims ranged in age from 9 to 17 years.



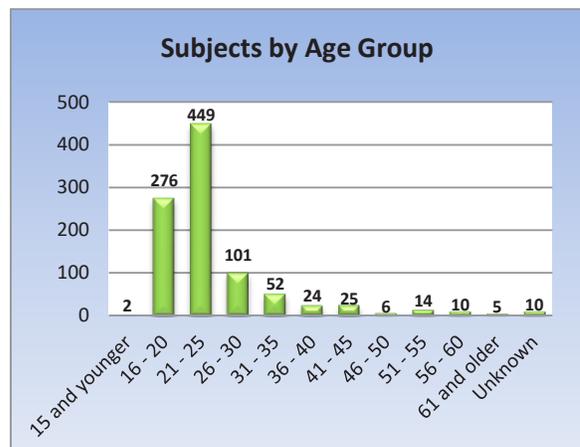
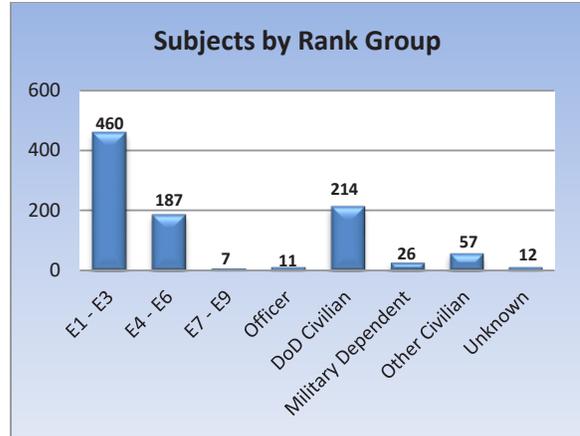
NARCOTICS

The USMC accounted for 974 of the 2,277 DON narcotics subjects reported in CY 2018. The following graph depicts the drug types associated with those subjects.³⁶



- 111 subjects were involved with multiple drugs.
- Offenses involving Amphetamines, Spice and Heroin decreased in CY 2018.
- Offenses involving Cocaine, Ecstasy, Heroin, Marijuana, Methamphetamines and Prescription Drugs increased during CY 2018.

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.

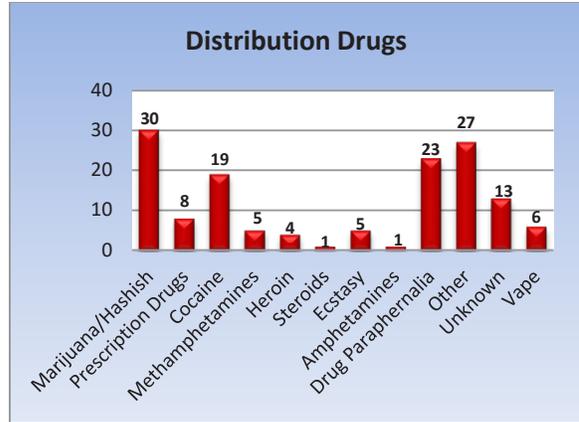
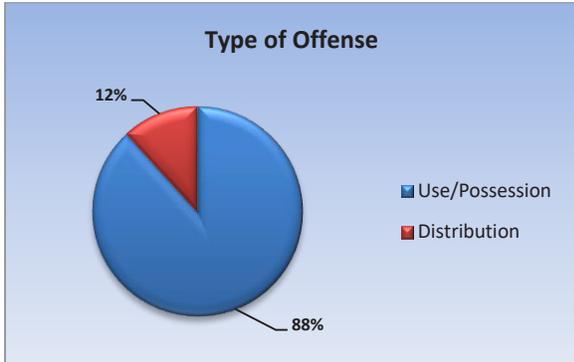


- The most prevalent locations where drugs were discovered included barracks or residences, government and military buildings, and entry and/or exit gates.
- Other locations included vehicles, parking lots, and on board ship.

³⁶ The "Other" category includes LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mushrooms, Salvia Divinorum, Human Growth Hormones and other synthetic

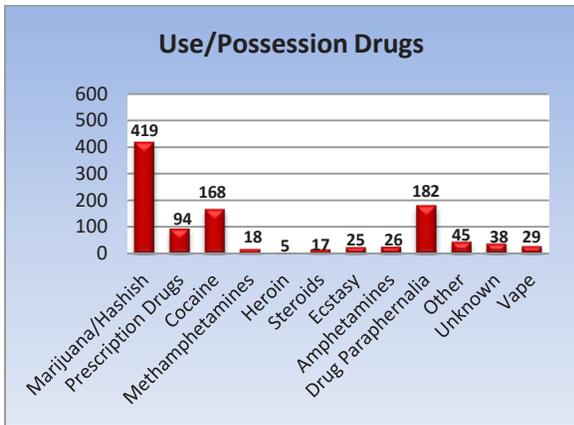
or over-the-counter drugs. The "Unknown" category is the result of the reporting official not providing sufficient identifying information about the narcotic(s) involved in the incident.

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



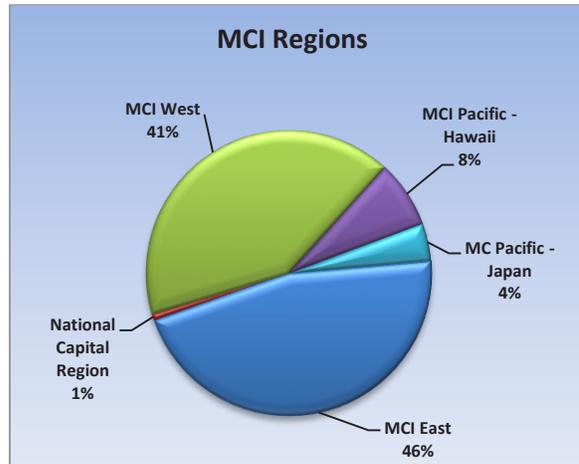
Use/Possession

Marijuana remained the top spot as the drug of choice in the USMC Use/Possession category, followed by Cocaine and Prescription Drugs. There were 111 subjects who abused multiple drug types. The following graph depicts all the drugs in this category.



Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Regions

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

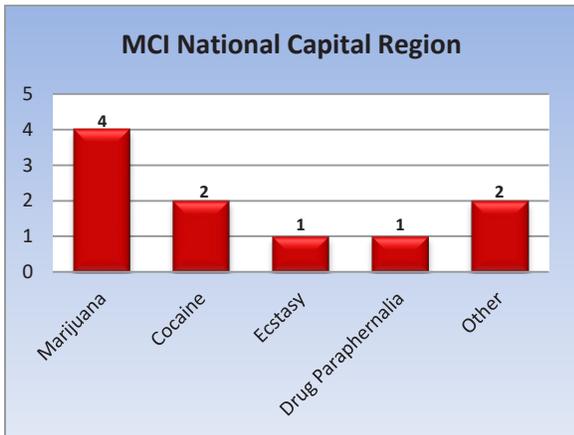
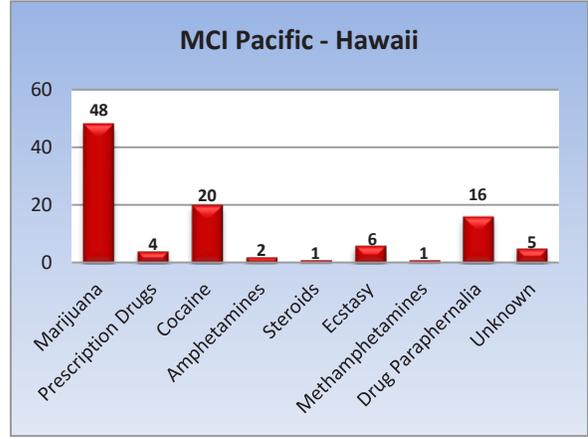
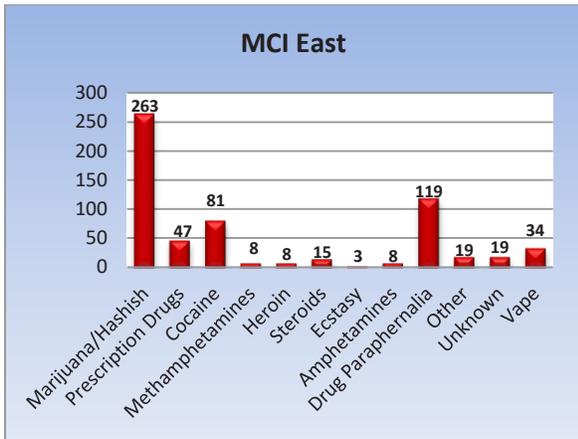
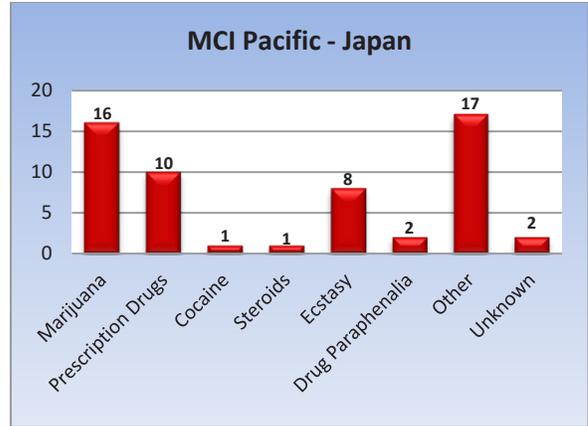
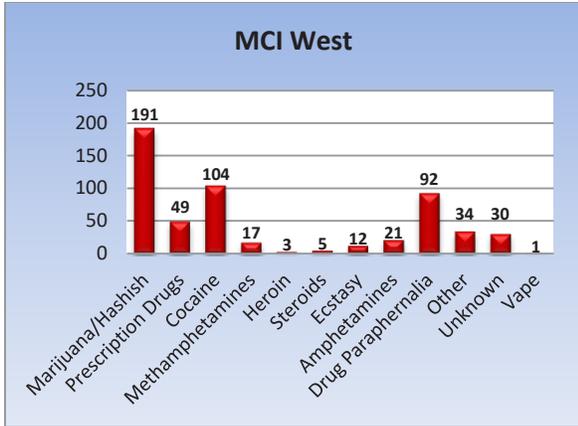


Distribution

The drug most prevalent in USMC distribution investigations was Marijuana. There were 28 subjects that dealt in two or more drugs.

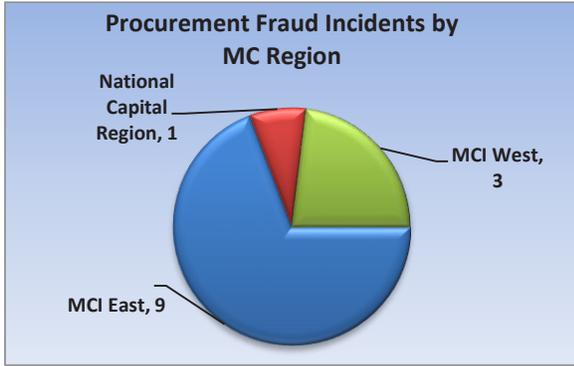
The following five graphs provide a detailed breakdown of each region.

- 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.



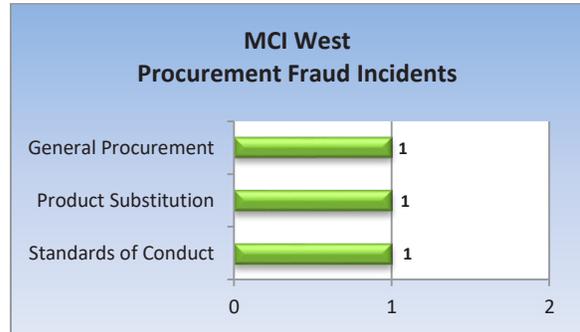
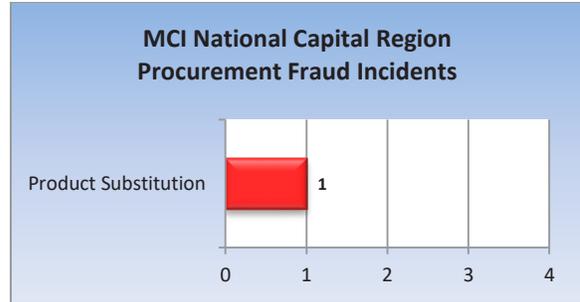
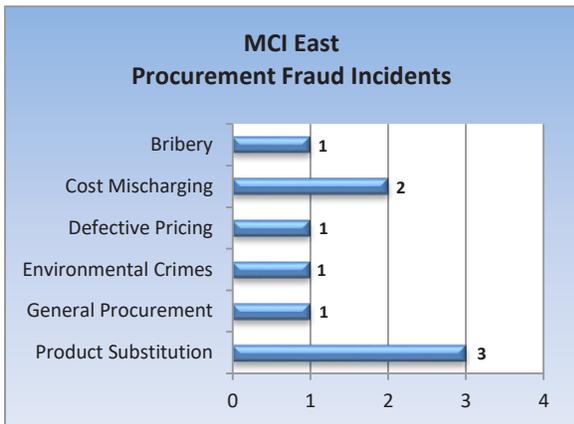
PROCUREMENT FRAUD

In CY 2018, a total of 13 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.³⁷



- 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 general procurement were most commonly reported within these regions.

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

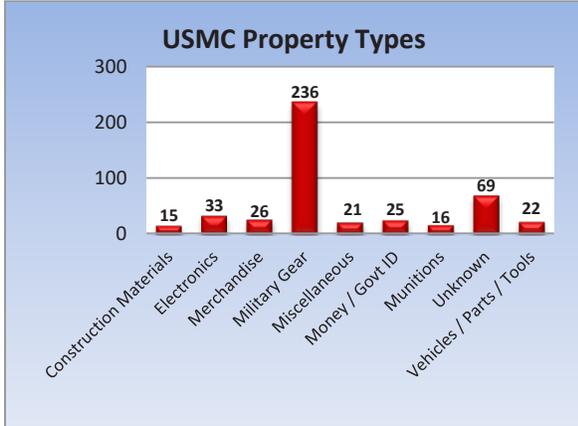


³⁷ General procurement fraud pertains to criminal irregularities in connection with the procurement, administration, or disposition

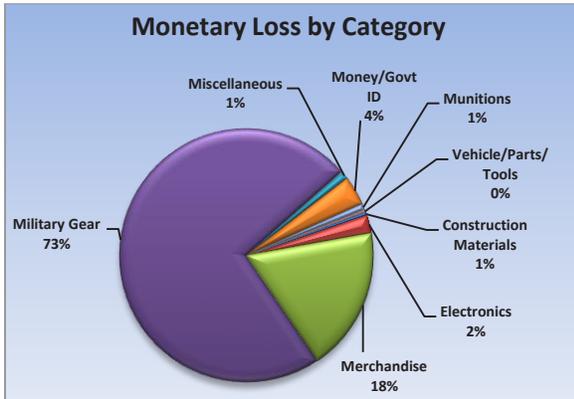
of U.S. Government property or services not otherwise defined in other procurement fraud areas reported herein.

PROPERTY

In CY 2018, the USMC accounted for 463 of the 1,341 property crime reports/investigations in the DON, an increase of 2.6 percent from CY 2017. The following graph depicts the overall numbers for the property type categories.³⁸



For those USMC-related cases where loss value was reported, the property loss to the U.S. Government was estimated at \$2,767,941. The following chart illustrates the percentage of monetary loss in each category, with the "Unknown" category excluded.³⁹

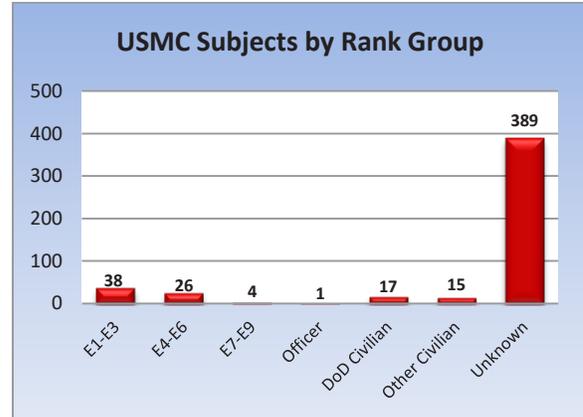


- The largest monetary loss occurred from the theft of Military Gear, which comprised 73 percent of the USMC-reported loss.

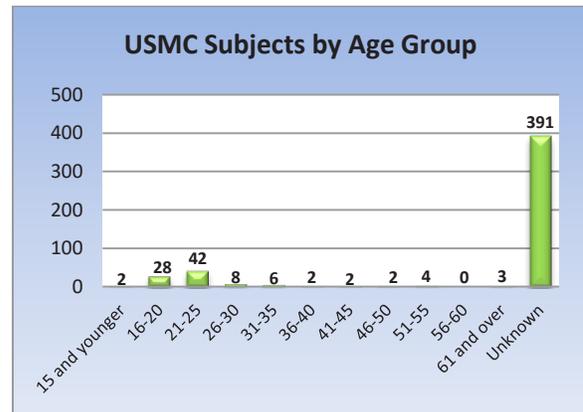
³⁸ The construction materials category also includes construction equipment/machinery.

A total of 720 subjects of the overall DON-reported property crime reports/investigations were not identified. Of the remaining 713 identified subjects, the USMC accounted for 14 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.



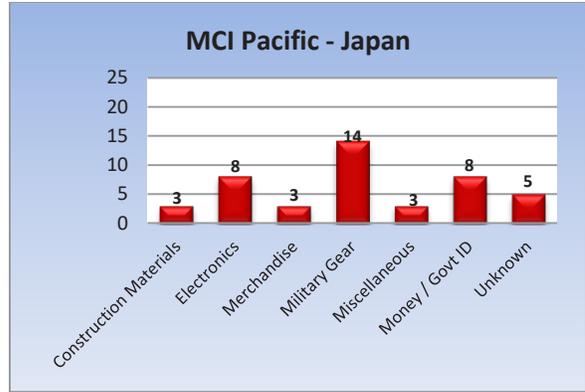
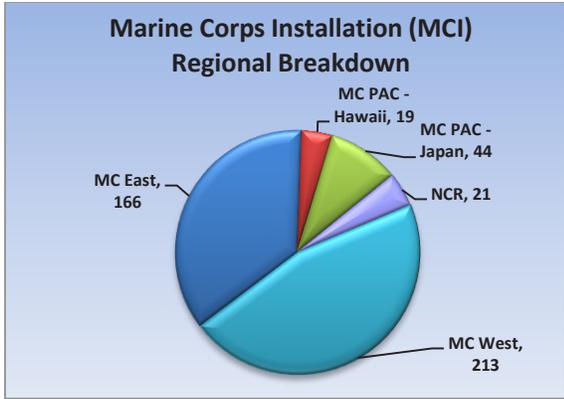
- 71 percent of the subjects where age was reported were between the ages of 16-25.



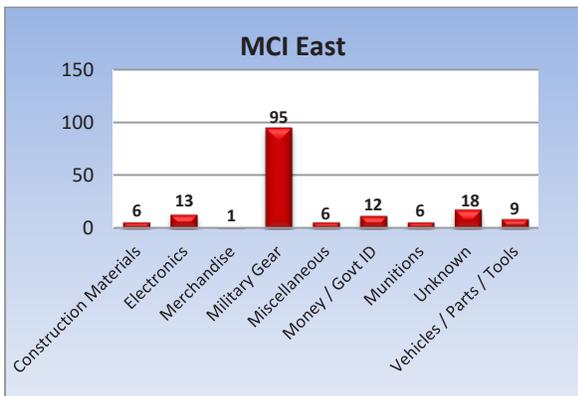
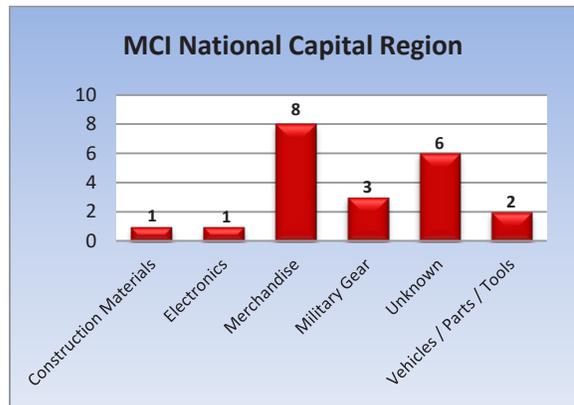
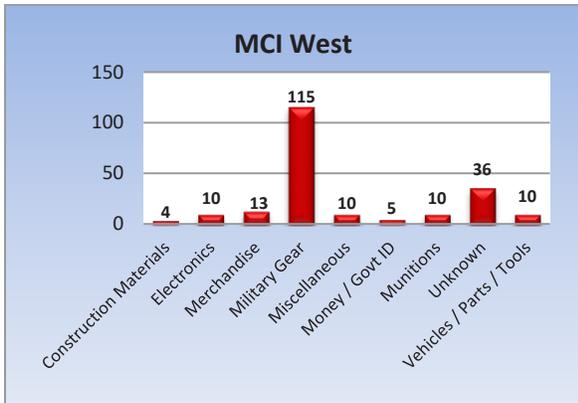
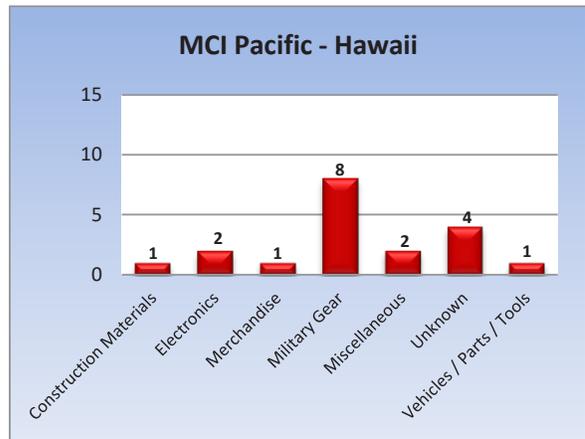
Marine Corps Installation (MCI) Regions

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

³⁹ The number of unknown property types is primarily attributed to lack of specifics provided by USN and USMC law enforcement reporting within CLEOC.



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.



USN INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

This section highlights the outcome of several significant criminal investigations impacting the USMC during CY 2018.

Death

MARINE SENTENCED TO 51 YEARS FOR 1ST DEGREE MURDER

On March 3, 2018 a Marine Corps Corporal (subject) pled guilty in California state court and was subsequently sentenced to 51 years in prison after being found guilty of 1st degree murder in the shooting death of a U.S. Army reservist. The victim was found deceased in a sleeping bag in his vehicle in the parking lot of a grocery store in January 2014. A phone belonging to the victim was used to contact a phone believed to be linked to the subject. NCIS subsequently apprehended the subject who was armed with an unregistered handgun and knife. Further investigative efforts indicated the victim was targeted for murder by the subject.

MARINE SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS FOR INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER

On July 25, 2018 a Marine Private First Class (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial was sentenced to 7 years confinement, reduced to E-1, and a bad conduct discharge for the stabbing death of a fellow Marine. In January 2018, NCIS was notified by the USMC Criminal Investigation Division of the stabbing incident on Camp Pendleton, witnessed by several other Marines and Navy Corpsman who rendered aid to the victim. The subject later admitted to several instructors and command personnel that he had committed the stabbing.

Adult Sexual Assault

MARINE SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS CONFINEMENT FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT

On March 8, 2018 a Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 7 years of confinement, forfeiture of all pay, and a dishonorable discharge after being found guilty to sexual assault. NCIS initiated an investigation in January 2017 based on allegation that the subject sexually assaulted a female Marine on base. DNA evidence linked the subject to the crime and he later confessed to having sex with the Marine without her consent.

MARINE SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT

On May 17, 2018, a Marine Corps Corporal (subject), previously assigned in Okinawa, Japan, was sentenced at a general court-martial to 5 years of confinement, dishonorable discharge, sex offender registration, reduction to E-1 and total forfeitures. NCIS initiated an investigation in March 2017 based on allegations that the subject sexually assaulted a female sailor in her barracks room. When interrogated, the subject eventually admitted to having sexual intercourse with the victim while she was incapacitated.

Child Sexual Abuse

MARINE SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS FOR SEXUAL ABUSE OF A CHILD

On June 13, 2018, a Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 20 years of confinement, reduced to E-1, and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances, a dishonorable discharge, and sex offender registration pleading guilty to multiple counts of sexual abuse of a child, extortion, and possession and distribution of child pornography. NCIS initiated an investigation in 2017 based on allegations the subject engaged in lewd communication with a minor while pretending to be a female model on the Instagram social media application. The subject confessed to soliciting nude photographs from multiple minors and to downloading and viewing child pornography.

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

On June 29, 2018, a Marine Corps Captain (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 28 years of confinement, dishonorable discharge, and sex offender registration for child sexual abuse and child pornography charges. A pretrial agreement suspended confinement in excess of 8 years. NCIS initiated an investigation, working jointly with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) in August 2016 in support of a child pornography operation. The investigation revealed that the subject had engaged in sexual acts with his minor stepdaughter and possession and production of child pornography.

Narcotics

MARINE SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR IMPORTING COCAINE INTO THE UNITED STATES

On April 3, 2018, a Marine Lance Corporal (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to 10 years of confinement after pleading guilty to importing cocaine into the United States. His confinement is limited to five years in accordance with a pretrial agreement. NCIS initiated a joint investigation with Homeland Security Investigations in 2017 after the subject was arrested while trying to enter the United States from Mexico with 16 pounds of cocaine in his possession. The United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of California transferred prosecutorial jurisdiction to the Marine Corps.

MARINES FOUND GUILTY OF NARCOTICS DISTRIBUTION

On June 8, 2018, a Marine Corps Sergeant (subject) pled guilty and was sentenced at a general court-martial to 18 months of confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and forfeiture of all pay. In addition, on April 23, 2018, a Marine Corporal (co-subject) pled guilty and was sentenced at a special court-martial to eight months of confinement, a bad conduct discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. NCIS initiated an investigation in January 2018 based on information received about two marines who possessed and were distributing the drug known by the street name "Molly" to other marines. The co-subject was subsequently arrested by an undercover agent and interrogated at which time the subject was identified and later arrested. Both subjects admitted full culpability in the distribution of illegal drugs.

Procurement Fraud

MARINE SENTENCED TO 33 MONTHS FOR EMBEZZLING OVER \$500,000 FROM MARINE CORPS TOYS FOR TOTS

On September 19, 2018, a former Marine Corps Staff Sergeant (subject), assigned previously to 3d Reconnaissance Company in Mobile, Alabama, was sentenced in Federal court to 33 months in prison after pleading guilty to embezzling over \$500,000 from the Marine Corps and over \$20,000 from Toys for Tots. NCIS initiated an investigation after Marine Corps Forces Reserve personnel in New Orleans, Louisiana, notified NCIS of suspected fraudulent activity involving the Unit Travel Card assigned to 3d Force Recon. The investigation revealed that while the subject was the unit supply chief and authorizing

official between October 2014 and August 2016, he conspired with others to defraud the Marine Corps by making fraudulent charges from a café for catering services that were not rendered. The subject, along with his wife and the café owner conspired to make the unlawful payments, which were used to purchase a residence in Mobile. The investigation also revealed that between December 2013 and December 2014, the subject and his wife conspired to defraud the Marine Toys for Tots Foundation. As the 3d Force Recon's Toys for Tots program coordinator and credit card holder, the subject bought toys and paid for expenses associated with the Toys for Tots Foundation. Unbeknownst to the foundation, the subject conspired with his wife to prepare fraudulent documents, such as invoices, and submitted them to the Toys for Tots Foundation.

Property Crime

MARINE SENTENCED TO OVER 6 YEARS CONFINEMENT FOR FRAUDULENT GOVERNMENT CREDIT CARD SCHEME

On January 8, 2018, a Marine Corps Lance Corporal (subject) was sentenced at a general court-martial to over six years of confinement after pleading guilty to bank fraud, larceny, and aggravated identity theft. NCIS initiated an investigation in February 2017 based on allegations of larceny involving a government travel credit card. The investigation revealed the subject fraudulently obtained and used five government travel credit cards belonging to fellow Marines. The subject later confessed to the crimes.

MARINE RESERVISTS PLEAD GUILTY TO IMPROPER STORAGE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES

On February 13, 2018, a Marine Lance Corporal Reservist (subject) was sentenced to three years' probation, 100 hours of community service, and a fine of \$250.00 for improper storage of high explosives. NCIS initiated an investigation when the brother of the subject reported the subject had smuggled seven sticks of C4 explosives in a sea bag which were transported in a tractor trailer to a reserve center. The C4 explosives were obtained during Combined Arms Exercise (CAX) in June 2015. In July 2015, when the returning from the drill weekend, the subject picked up his sea bag and took it home with the C4 inside. The subject's brother identified another Marine Lance Corporal reservist (co-subject) who was also involved in the smuggling of the C4. On January 5, 2018, the co-subject was sentenced to 12 months' probation and a fine of \$250.00 for the same charge.