



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY | 2023 ANNUAL CRIME REPORT

PEOPLE / MISSION
FIRST ALWAYS

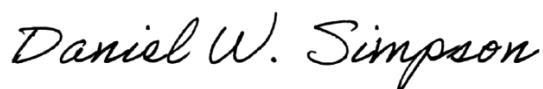
FOREWORD

I am pleased to share Naval Criminal Investigative Services' (NCIS) calendar year 2023 Annual Crime Report (ACR) which focuses on NCIS' efforts to reduce and prevent crime. Investigating and targeting criminal elements impacting the physical and emotional well-being of the warfighter, their families and the Department of the Navy (DON) is one of NCIS' top priorities. Accomplishing NCIS' criminal investigations mission requires us to carefully balance public safety, national security, support for the DON and its component agencies, and most importantly protecting our warfighters.

This is the 20th DON Annual Crime Report (ACR) produced by the NCIS Criminal Data Analysis Division under the guidance of the NCIS Criminal Investigations and Operations Directorate. NCIS is the only Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) within the DoD that produces an ACR. Moreover, NCIS is the only MCIO that has a dedicated data analytics division. For twenty years NCIS' ACR has assisted Senior Leaders within the DoD, as well as Federal, State, Local and International law enforcement professionals in viewing increases and decreases of criminal activity. The data analysis included in the ACR helps these leaders make data-informed decisions affecting manpower allocation, resources and future planning requirements. This ACR is also used by members of the press and local law enforcement whose jurisdictions include military installations to educate them on criminal activity trends.

Collecting crime statistics and leveraging them to explore the complex nature and scope of criminal acts impacting the DON provide insight into five major investigative areas directly affecting DON assets globally. NCIS' 2023 ACR provides key findings on major criminal investigations while spotlighting NCIS' Threat Assessment Unit, which prevents and mitigates threats against DON personnel, facilities, resources and interests. Within this ACR is a five-year overview of criminal trends from 2019 to 2023 within each of the five major investigative areas (death, adult sexual assault, child sexual abuse and exploitation, narcotics, and procurement fraud)

As law enforcement reporting within the DON continues to evolve, refinement of the methods for data collection, analysis, and its presentation continue to advance NCIS' ability to compile and analyze pertinent crime statistics. I am proud to present the 20th DON Annual Crime Report produced by the NCIS Criminal Data Analysis Team with data analyzed from within NCIS and DON Law Enforcement.



Daniel Simpson

Assistant Director

NCIS Criminal Investigations & Operations

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	1	INTRODUCTION	1
		EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
		SPOTLIGHT	2
		METHODOLOGY	3
		OVERVIEW OF 5-YEAR CRIME TRENDS FOR 2019 - 2023	4
SECTION	2	2023 DON CRIME TRENDS	5
		DON BREAKDOWN OF OFFENSES BY REGIONS	5
		HOMICIDES	7
		ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT	9
		CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION	13
		NARCOTICS	17
		PROCUREMENT FRAUD	21
SECTION	3	2023 NON-COMBAT FATALITIES	23
		SUICIDES	23
		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS	25
SECTION	4	APPENDICES	27
		APPENDIX A – DON PROGRAM RESOURCES	27
		APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY OF TERMS	30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NCIS proactively and aggressively confronts criminal threats to the DON, along with USN and USMC law enforcement partners. The ACR examines criminal reporting to the DON and enables DON law enforcement entities to focus crime reduction strategies consistent with the most salient threats to the DON. This ACR analyzes five investigative categories: Death¹, Adult Sexual Assault, Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Narcotics, and Procurement Fraud. Below is a comparison between 2022 and 2023 reporting.

KEY FINDINGS

	2022	2023	-/+ PERCENT CHANGE
DEATH	353	337	-5%
ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT	1,521	1,716	+13%
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE*	274	334	+22%
NARCOTICS	1,541	1,441	-6%
PROCUREMENT FRAUD	80	75	-6%
OVERALL	3,769	3,903	+4%

* Includes Child Exploitation

- Decreases were noted in Death, Narcotics, and Procurement Fraud.
- Increases were noted in Adult Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (CSA & E).
- Narcotics and Adult Sexual Assault accounted for 81% of the reported offenses in this report.
- There were 6 Victims of Domestic Violence Homicides in CY23.
- The most prevalent drugs documented were marijuana, followed by cocaine and hallucinogens including lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).

¹ Investigations into unattended deaths within the DON are considered criminal until the manner of death is determined by the medical examiner. In order to show general trends within DON death investigative reporting over the last several years, this report includes both criminal and non-combat fatalities: homicide, suicide, accidental, natural, and those in which the manner of death is pending determination by the medical examiner. Further analysis is provided in subsequent sections related to homicide, suicide and accidental deaths due to the impact they have on operational readiness within the DON.

SPOTLIGHT: THREAT ASSESSMENT UNIT

The NCIS Threat Assessment Unit (TAU), formed in 1996, provides time-sensitive threat assessment and threat management (TATM) consultation and products to NCIS investigators with the goal of preventing and mitigating threats against DON personnel, facilities, resources and interests. The TAU is comprised of Special Agents, Intelligence Specialists, and Investigative Analysts trained in threat management principles and it collaborates with NCIS Psychologists. The TAU further employs a multi-disciplinary approach through its liaison and collaboration with other threat teams in the military, federal, state/local, and private sectors. TAU can be requested by NCIS Case Agents to consult on any genre of investigation to include, but not limited to, workplace violence, family and sexual violence, stalking, counterintelligence, domestic terrorism, and unknown subject investigations. In addition to consultations, TAU is responsible for designing and delivering varying lengths of trainings and briefings to NCIS personnel worldwide.



Although most law enforcement reporting is reactive in nature, a crime need not have been committed for a person to pose a threat. The behavioral analysis and threat mitigation strategies employed by TAU are based on a growing body of research in the area of targeted violence and national security threats. Research indicates most individuals who plan or conduct an attack display discernible, observable behaviors which, under certain circumstances, suggest capability, motive and intent to actually carry out the threat and/or produce another unwanted outcome. These behaviors can indicate an individual is moving from thought to action. The thought may involve a real or perceived grievance/conflict in combination with violent ideations resulting in a situation where an individual sees violence as the only solution. The individual will often confide in or leak information to friends, family, other associates or post on social media platforms their intent to commit violence against themselves, others or the entity responsible for their perceived grievance such as against the Government. Once the individual decides to act, they may exhibit behaviors of research, planning, preparation, and probing/breaching, allowing stakeholders an opportunity to intercede prior to an attack. It is imperative when individuals leak information concerning intent to harm, or display behaviors aligned with planning and preparation for violence, that witnesses notify NCIS or other law enforcement.

A great example of TAU's collaboration involved an NCIS field office overseas that requested assistance with a threat assessment and mitigation recommendations regarding a juvenile male dependent enrolled at a Department of Defense (DoD) school. Over the span of a few months, several female students reported allegations against the male student for sexually explicit comments made toward them, inappropriate/unwanted touching, in person and cyber harassment, abusive sexual contact, threats and remarks about guns. School staff also reported the student making threatening remarks to and/or towards various employees. After one sexual assault incident, which indicated an alarming level of planning/preparation, the student expressed suicidal ideations, in response to perceiving he may get in trouble. TAU conducted a consultation with the field office and helped shape the investigative plan to ensure enough information would be available for a comprehensive threat management strategy to be developed. TAU remained engaged with the field office, provided a written product that could be shared with all stakeholders, and participated virtually in multi-disciplinary meetings to ensure coordinated short-term and long-term strategies were devised to keep all affected parties safe, to include the subject himself. During the next school year, there were no further escalations or concerns about the student reported to NCIS. While it is difficult to "prove" threat assessment and threat management practices prevented a further unwanted outcome, salient examples, such as this, are able to demonstrate a disruption and de-escalation from a person who was moving along a pathway to violence, at that particular time, based on the information that was available.

METHODOLOGY

This ACR provides an overview of DON investigative offenses reported from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. Five major categories are examined: Death, Adult Sexual Assault, Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Narcotics, and Procurement Fraud. The ACR addresses these five offense categories because of their potential to impact the quality of life, operational readiness, and warfighting capabilities of the DON. Specific crimes within each area are also examined, with the significant findings reported. The Death section is unique. It captures a five-year snapshot of data related to homicides, suicides, accidental and natural deaths; together with deaths where the cause of death is undetermined or pending a determination at time the data was compiled and includes an in-depth examination of homicides. Non-combat fatalities, suicides and accidental deaths, investigated by NCIS, are explored in detail in the Appendix because they are of extreme importance to the DON and the DoD.

The DON law enforcement is comprised of NCIS, Navy and Marine Corps Criminal Investigation Divisions (CID), Navy Security Forces (NSF) and Marine Corps Provost Marshal's Offices (PMO).

All DON investigative entities submit data into the Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center (CLEOC); the system serves as the central repository for DON law enforcement entities to document criminal offense data for the DON worldwide. For the purposes of this report, each NSF, MCPMO, MCCID, and NCIS office is assigned to a specific Commander, Navy Installation Command region or Marine Corps Installation region, respectively, and the data is presented according to these regions in the Overview of DON Crimes Statistics for 2023 section.

Many statistical crime reports include per capita data, which compares values among groups of different size. This calculation was not included in this report due to varying population groups within Navy (USN) and Marine Corps (USMC) reporting, including active-duty service members, retired service members, dependents, government and contractor employees, and civilians. Since populations greatly fluctuate during the year due to deployments, temporary duty stations, and attendance at training courses, the emphasis remains on reported offense data.

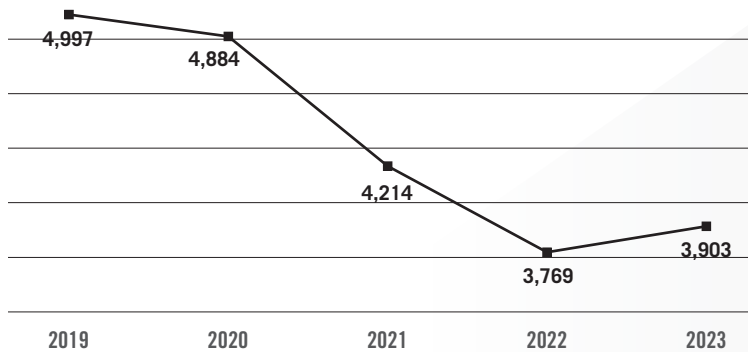
It is important to note that the CLEOC data is collected for investigative vice analytical purposes. As is common with law enforcement datasets, there are limitations in data collection that impact analysis. For instance, offense information may be missing or incomplete at the time of this report or 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. This report is inclusive of the information with a nexus to the DON that is known at the time of analysis. The following sections delve further into the five investigative areas and highlight overall DON, USN and USMC crime trends.

OVERVIEW OF 5-YEAR CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES^{2,3}

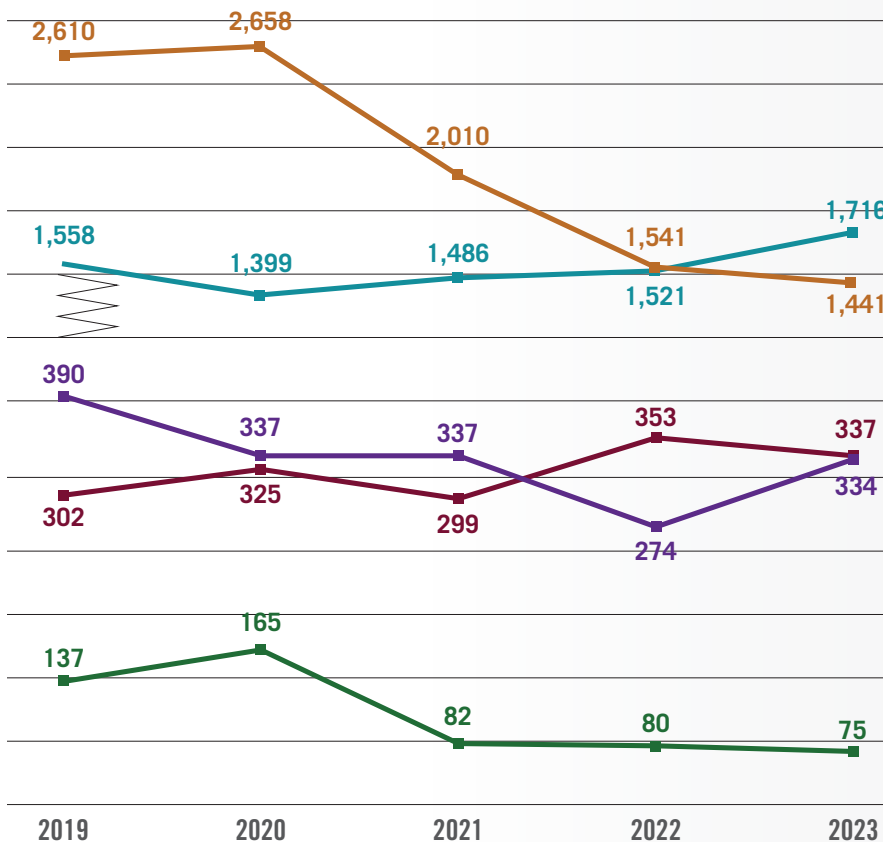
Below depicts the crime offense categories of death, adult sexual assault, child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSA & E), narcotics, and procurement fraud reported over the last five years, to include a breakout by crime category.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DON OFFENSES FROM 2019 - 2023



AVERAGE/YEAR: 4,353

DON OFFENSES BY CRIME CATEGORY FROM 2019 - 2023



ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT: 1,536*

NARCOTICS: 2,052*

DEATH: 323*

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: 346*

Includes Child Exploitation

PROCUREMENT FRAUD: 108*

*AVERAGE/YEAR

² Beginning in CY21, the narcotics data was standardized in accordance with the other crime categories, which has contributed to the reduction in the overall number of offenses counted for this report. The DON Offenses by Crime Category graph displays a dotted line for the narcotics offenses with the previous methodology to illustrate this change in the data.

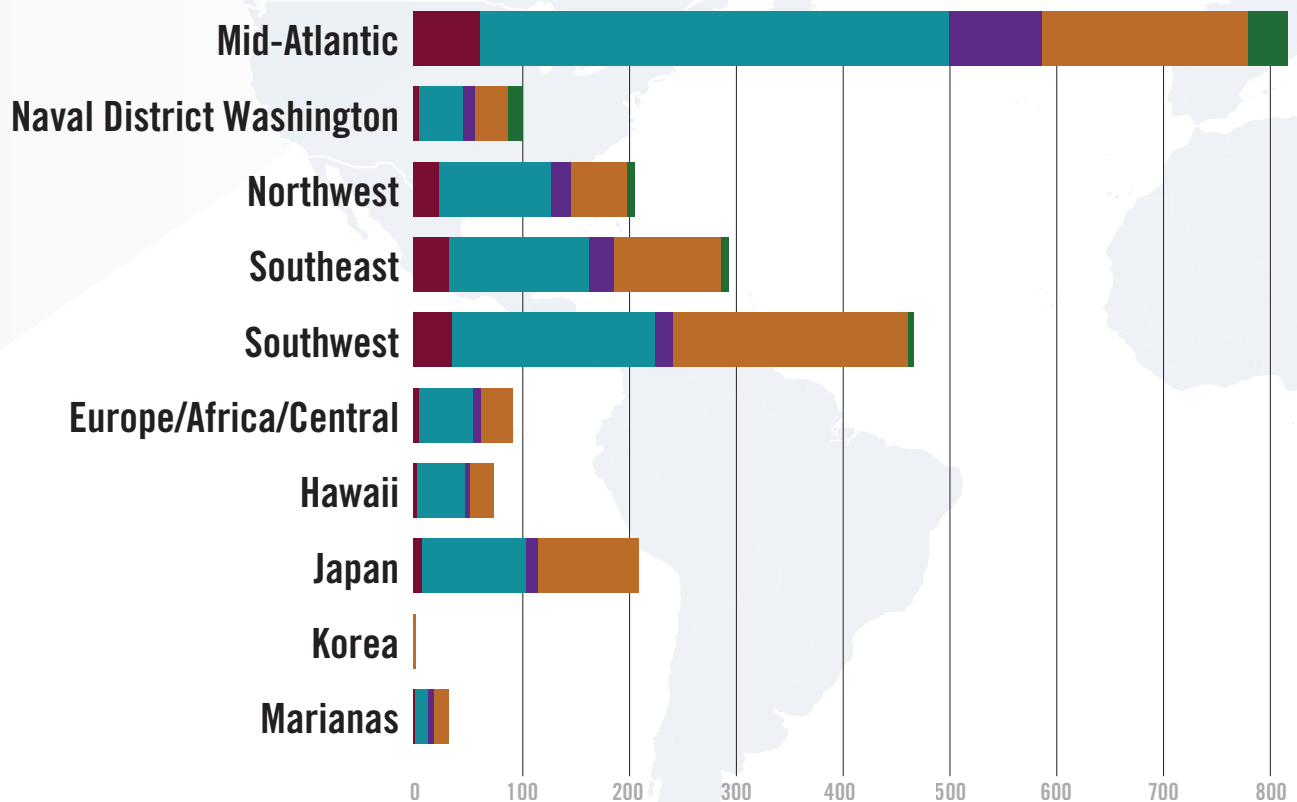
³ Death data includes homicides, suicides, accidents, and natural deaths, along with deaths where the manner of death is undetermined.

2023 DON CRIME TRENDS

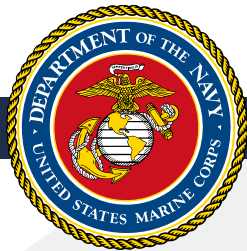
The next five sections will provide a 5-year summary of each crime topic area and highlight each with more specific trends with respect to the offenses reported in 2023.

DON BREAKDOWN OF OFFENSES BY USN AND USMC REGIONS

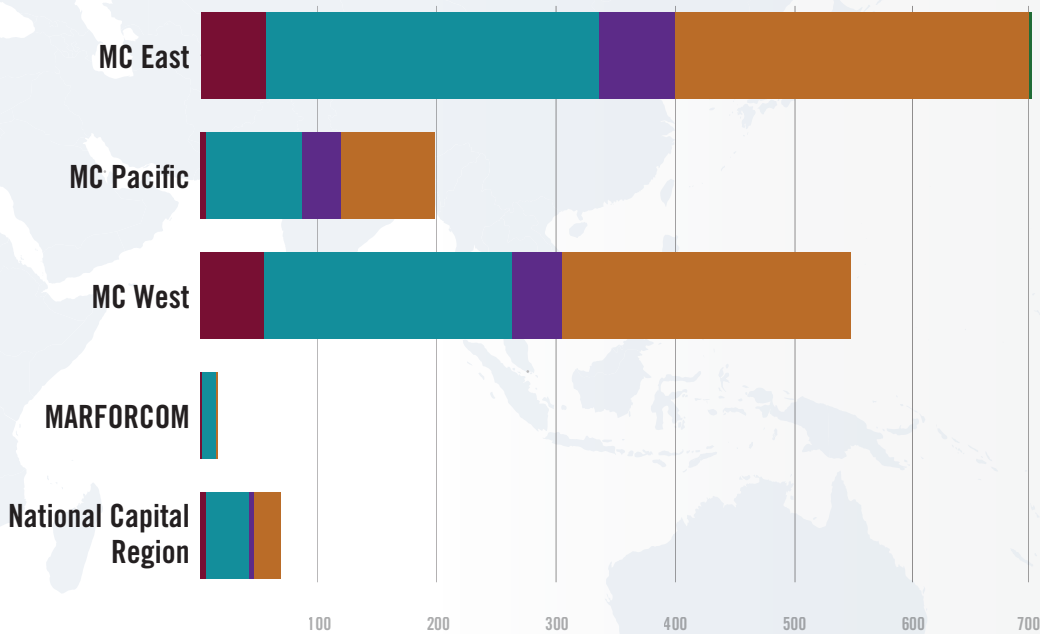
COMMANDER, NAVAL INSTALLATION COMMANDS (CNIC)



DEATH
ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION
NARCOTICS
PROCUREMENT FRAUD



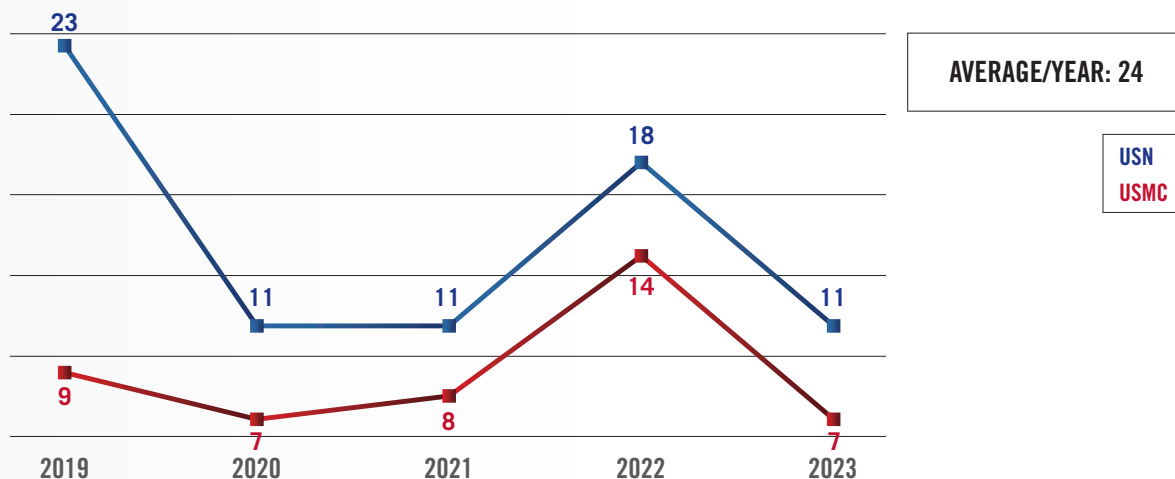
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATION COMMANDS (MCICOM)



DEATH
ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION
NARCOTICS
PROCUREMENT FRAUD

HOMICIDES

FIVE-YEAR DON HOMICIDE OFFENSES

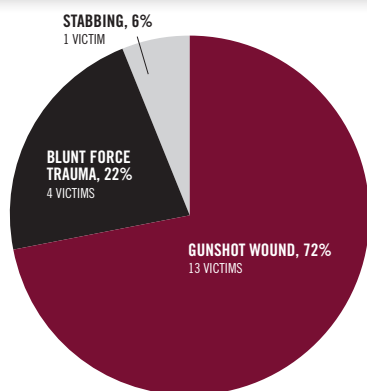


2023 DON HIGHLIGHTS

↓ **44%**
DECREASE FROM 2022

- 18 homicides were reported in 2023, which is a decrease from 32 the year prior.
 - The fourth quarter FBI Quarterly Uniform Crime Report, which covers January through December 2023 reflects a decrease in homicides for 2023.⁴
- 6 victims of domestic violence homicide.
- 16 of 18 homicides in 2023 occurred off-base.
- In 2023, there were three child fatalities due to homicide compared to five in 2022. All victims were under the age of 12 with the youngest being 10 months old.
- Firearms were the most common weapon used in DON reporting, which is similar to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program data.
 - In 2022, firearms were the most common types of weapons utilized in homicides in the U.S. followed by knife/cutting instruments according to the FBI.⁵

TOP 3 CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 2023 DON HOMICIDES



This chart indicates the most common causes of homicides in the DON, most of which were caused by gunshot wounds.

⁴ FBI Quarterly Uniform Crime Report, Quarter 4. <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/quarterly>. Viewed February, 25, 2024.

⁵ FBI, Crime Data Explorer <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#>. Viewed February 27, 2024.

2023 USN AND USMC KEY FINDINGS

USN

11 HOMICIDE VICTIM DEATHS

5 victims of domestic violence homicide.

0 homicides occurred on-base.

Of the homicides occurring off-base, a majority were on roadways involving vehicular homicide or vehicular manslaughter.

1 child fatality where a new intimate partner and their infant child were killed.

1 homicide involved alcohol use by both subject and victim.

USMC

7 HOMICIDE VICTIM DEATHS

1 victim of domestic violence homicide.

2 homicides were on-base. One occurred in a training area involving a negligent discharge of a firearm.

2 child fatalities involved vehicle-related homicides.

2 homicides involved alcohol use by the subject.

Additional information about Suicides and Accidental deaths is located in the 2023 Non-combat Fatalities section beginning on page 24.

INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

USN

1990 COLD CASE SOLVED

On November 17, 2023, a former U.S. Navy Sailor received a sentence of 16 years to life in prison for violation of California Penal Code 187 (Homicide) for the killing a fellow sailor in Point Loma in 1990. DNA from a database was linked to this crime, and the former Sailor was arrested in Tennessee in 2022. The victim was stabbed in the neck two times and found in the back yard of his residence. While on trial, the former Sailor told the jury he acted in self-defense after the victim allegedly sexually assaulted him. The victim was a cook stationed aboard the USS FOX, while the former Sailor was on active-duty and stationed in Coronado at the time of the murder. This case was worked jointly with the San Diego Police Department.

TWO SAILORS SENTENCED TO 28 AND 38 MONTHS IN PRISON FOR THE FENTANYL OVERDOSE DEATH OF ANOTHER SAILOR

On September 19, 2023, two Sailors received a sentence of 28 and 38 months, respectively, and Dishonorable Discharges for Accessory after the Fact; Breaking Restriction; Failure to Obey other Lawful Order; Distributing and Introduction of Schedule I/II/III Controlled Drugs; Use of Schedule I/II/III Controlled Drugs and Larceny of Non-military Property of a Value of \$1,000 or less. Both were involved in the accidental fentanyl death of a fellow sailor. In November 2021, while both Sailors and the victim were together in a barracks room, the victim became unresponsive after being supplied fentanyl pills purchased off base by one of the subjects. The pills were purchased from a civilian dealer on the Snapchat. After becoming unresponsive, both Sailors moved the victim to his barracks room where he was later discovered deceased.

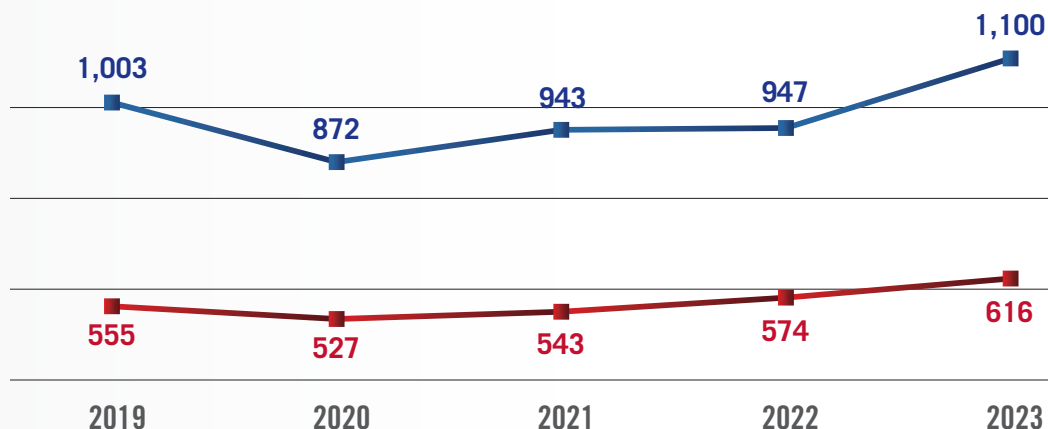
USMC

MARINE SENTENCED TO 24 MONTHS FOR INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER AND NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE IN THE SHOOTING DEATH OF ANOTHER MARINE

On September 28, 2022, a Marine received a sentence of 24 months' confinement for Involuntary Manslaughter and Negligent Homicide, a Dishonorable Discharge, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and reduction to E-1. In October 2021 while participating in a training exercise in a shoot house without ammunition, the subject pointed his weapon at the victim and shot him in the chest. The previous day, all safety measures for the live fire event were conducted, and found no live rounds in the Marine's weapon.

ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT

FIVE-YEAR DON ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENSES



AVERAGE/YEAR: 1,536

USN
USMC

2023 DON HIGHLIGHTS

↑ 13%
INCREASE FROM 2022

- In 2023 1,716 adult sexual assault⁶ (ASA) offenses were reported.
 - ASA offenses have been trending upward since 2020; however, current DON statistics reflect ASA is below the highest reporting year in 2018 (1,761 offenses).
- There were 1,792 identified victims.
 - 1,400 female victims were identified. 956 were between the ages of 18-24.
 - According to RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), women ages 18-24 are at an elevated risk of sexual violence. Women in this age group who are not in college have a four times greater risk than their peers in college whose risk is three times greater.⁷
 - 384 male victims were identified and most male victims reported a male perpetrator. Compared to the previous year, there was a 7% increase in male victims.
 - RAINN data reveals men between the ages of 18-24 who are not in college are not at a greater risk for rape or sexual assault; whereas, their peers in college have a five times greater risk.⁸
 - DON law enforcement reporting is comparable to the RAINN statistics related to campus sexual violence.
- In ASAs, the most frequent relationship reported between the victim and offender was co-workers (44%) followed by acquaintance/friend (21%).
- 7 investigations involved sexual assaults against or involving midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy. This is a decrease from the 15 investigations reported in CY 2022.

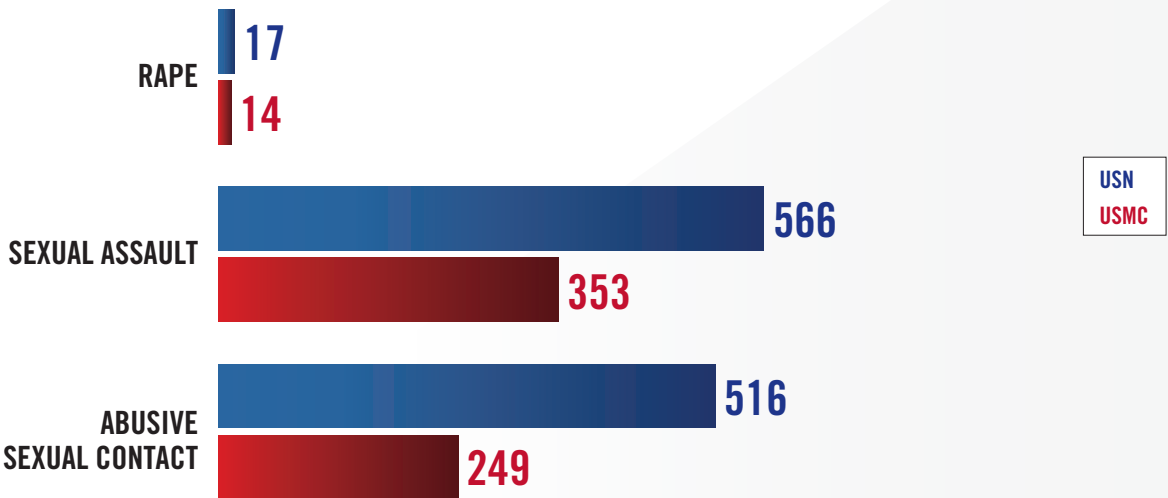
⁶ Reports to law enforcement are separated from reports to the DoD Service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) programs, which include an anonymous reporting option. Further information on reporting options in DoDI 6495.01, Sexual Assault prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, Incorporating Change 5, November 10, 2021. <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodd/649501p.pdf> Viewed March 13, 2024.

⁷ RAINN, Campus Sexual Violence: Statistics. <https://rainn.org/statistics/campus-sexual-violence>. Viewed June 14, 2024.

⁸ RAINN, Campus Sexual Violence: Statistics. <https://rainn.org/statistics/campus-sexual-violence>. Viewed June 14, 2024.

2023 BREAKDOWN OF ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENSES

Ninety-nine percent of reported ASA offense types are depicted in the graph below, with the remaining 1% comprised of aggravated sexual contact and attempts.



2023 USN AND USMC KEY FINDINGS

USN

1 127 VICTIMS

Timeliness of reporting between date of assault and date reported averaged **44 days with 38% of victims reporting** between one to three days after an assault.

Residences and ships represent the most common locations where ASAs took place.

55% of USN cases involved a service member victim and a service member subject; this is an increase of 4% from 2022.

30% of ASA involved substance use of alcohol and/or drugs.

6% ASAs were committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner.

USMC

665 VICTIMS

Timeliness of reporting between date of assault and date reported averaged **28 days with 32% of victims reporting** between one to three days after an assault.

Barracks and residences represent the most common locations where ASAs took place.

51% of USMC cases involved a service member victim and a service member subject; this is a less than one percent increase from 2022.

38% of ASAs involved substance use of alcohol and/or drugs.

6% ASAs were committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner.

INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

USN

ENLISTED SAILOR SENTENCED TO 36 MONTHS' CONFINEMENT FOR ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT AND BATTERY FOLLOWING ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST TWO CIVILIAN VICTIMS

On February 28, 2023, a Sailor pled guilty to charges of Abusive Sexual Contact and Battery and received a sentence of 36 months' confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and benefits, sex offender registration, and a Bad Conduct Discharge at a General Court-Martial. The victim and Sailor were roommates at the time of the incident. The victim reported one evening after consuming alcohol, she entered the Sailor's room, sat on the bed and fell asleep. The victim awoke to the Sailor touching her body outside of her clothes and then eventually placing his hands inside of her pants and digitally penetrating her. A second victim, a 13-year-old child, reported to local law enforcement that the Sailor touched her body and had vaginal intercourse with her while she was asleep at the Sailor's residence. The Sailor's prosecution included both victims.

ENLISTED SAILOR SENTENCED TO 36 MONTHS' CONFINEMENT FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT

On August 29, 2023, a Sailor received a sentence of 36 months' confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a Dishonorable Discharge for Adult Sexual Assault without the consent of the other person and Assault, Aggravated: substantial bodily harm. The Sailor entered a massage parlor, was escorted to a room, and shown a list of services and prices. During the massage, the Sailor requested sexual intercourse and became infuriated when the victim refused. The victim reported the Sailor punched her in the face, strangled her with his hands, and demanded oral sex. The victim submitted to the demand for oral sex because she was in fear for her life.

USMC

ENLISTED MARINE SENTENCED TO 90 DAYS' CONFINEMENT FOR ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT AND FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

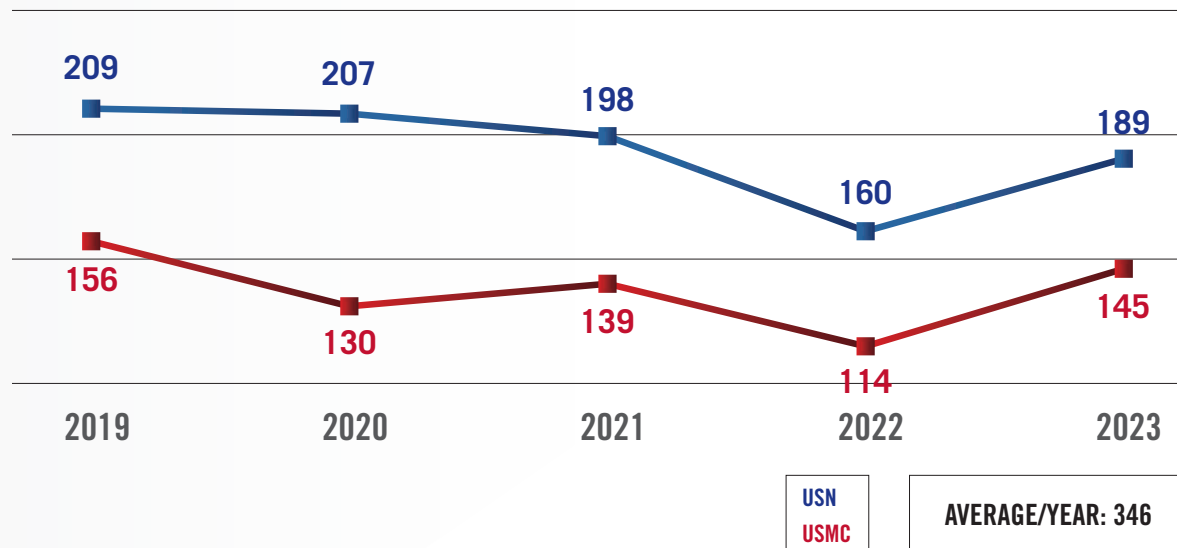
On March 16, 2023, a Marine received a sentence of 90 days' confinement, a bad conduct discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, registration as a sex offender, and firearms/ammunition prohibition for Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official Statement at a General Court-Martial. In September 2021, the victim reported on the last night of training, she and a group of friends had dinner at a restaurant within walking distance of their hotel. The victim reported the Marine became inappropriate, touching the victim's back and shoulder. Upon arrival to her hotel room, he followed her into the room, and assaulted her on the bed by pulling her pants off of her and kissing her on her legs and stomach. The victim stated she told the Marine "No" and "Stop" multiple times. The Marine stopped kissing her and placed his hand underneath her shirt, grabbing her naked breast. The Marine left victim's hotel room, leaving the victim crying and shaking.

ENLISTED MARINE FOUND GUILTY OF SEXUAL ASSAULT RECEIVED A DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE AND HAD TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDER

On January 30, 2023, a Marine received a sentence of 18 months', registration as a sex offender, and received a Dishonorable Discharge for Adult Sexual Assault without the Consent of the Other Person. Victim stated on the last night of training, she and group of friends had dinner and drinks at a restaurant near the hotel where they were staying. Upon returning to the hotel, the group decided to go for a swim. The Marine offered to walk the victim back to her room. When victim returned to her room, the Marine pushed her on to the bed and sexually assaulted the victim.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION⁹

FIVE-YEAR DON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OFFENSES



2023 DON HIGHLIGHTS

↑ 22%
INCREASE FROM 2022

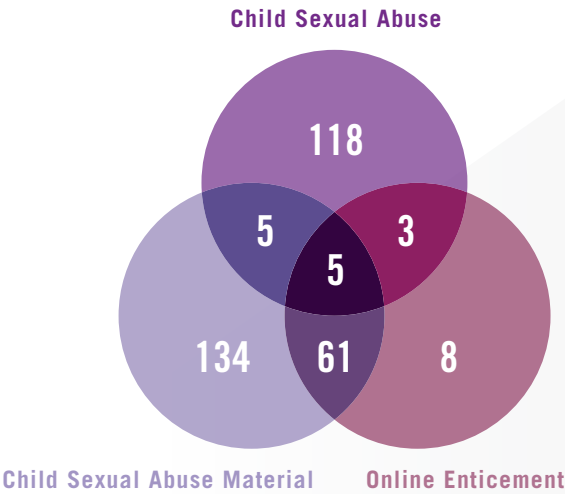
- 334 child sexual abuse and exploitation offenses were reported in 2023; 60 more than reported in 2022.
 - 126 child sexual abuse offenses.
 - The most cited relationship between the subject and victim was a parent or step-parent and friends for child sexual abuse offenses.
 - DoD, Report on Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Violence in the Military report for Fiscal Year 2022, reported 54% of known abusers committing child sexual abuse offenses were military parents.¹⁰
 - 208 child sexual exploitation offenses, which include offenses related to child sexual abuse material (CSAM) (also referred to as child pornography) and online enticement.
 - Online enticement cases involved the use of various social media platforms like Snapchat, Instagram and Discord, which were the top 3 documented social media sites mentioned in NCIS reporting used by the victim and/or subject to meet or communicate with each other and/or exchange/upload photographs and videos.
 - Of the 208 child exploitation investigations, NCIS initiated 37 investigations from undercover operations. NCIS participates in federally funded task forces and has been successful in identifying military and civilian subjects involved in crimes against children with a DoD nexus. These partnerships, with other local, state, and federal agencies, are critical in combatting child exploitation.
- Of the 296 identified subjects, 249 were military members and 47 were civilians.
- 107 of the total 334 offenses took place on-base.

⁹ This section provides data related to Child Contact Sexual Abuse (CSA), Child Pornography (CP), and Internet Contact (IC) offenses. Many cases may involve one or more types of these offenses.

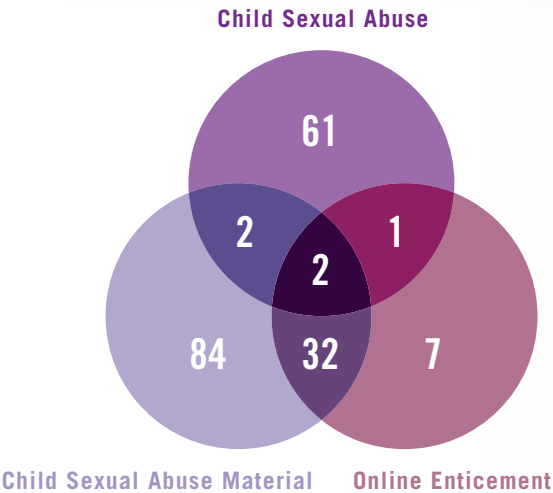
¹⁰ DoD, Report on Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Violence in the Military report for Fiscal Year 2022, dated April 2023. <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/FINAL-DOD-FAP-Report-FY2022.pdf>. Viewed March 21, 2024.

The diagram below breaks down the Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation offenses within the DON.

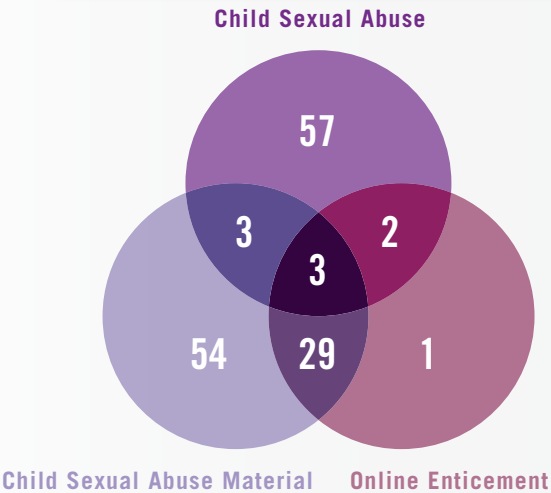
DEPARTMENT OF NAVY



USN



USMC



CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

2023 USN AND USMC KEY FINDINGS

USN

63 CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OFFENSES

126 child exploitation offenses.

In **126** CSAM and Online Enticement investigations, **24 “victims”** were undercover agents (UCs) or officers, with no child involvement.

37 investigations involved civilians affiliated with a Navy installation.

USMC

63 CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OFFENSES

82 child exploitation offenses.

In **86** CSAM and Online Enticement investigations, **13 “victims”** were undercover agents (UCs) or officers, with no child involvement.

10 investigations involved civilians affiliated with a Marine Corps installation.

INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

USN

SAILOR SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS IN PRISON, FOLLOWED BY 15 YEARS OF PROBATION, FINED \$19,000 IN RESTITUTION, AND ORDERED TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDER FOR LIFE

On June 26, 2023, a USN Sailor received a sentence of 6 years in prison, 15 years' probation and to register as a sex offender for life for Sexual Exploitation of Children and Possession, Distribution, and Receipt of Child Pornography. An Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force investigation started after the Sailor contacted undercover federal agents in an online chat room. The Sailor expressed a desire to meet with the undercover agent's purported 13-year-old daughter to engage in sexual activity and to produce CSAM videos. The Sailor also bragged online to previous sexual abuse of a 2-year-old and a 13-year-old child.

SAILOR SENTENCED TO 13 YEARS CONFINEMENT, REDUCTION IN RATE, TOTAL FOFEITURES, AND A DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE FOR SEXUALLY ASSAULTING 4 CHILDREN AGES 6 TO 9 YEARS OLD

On August 1, 2023, a Sailor received a sentence of 13 years' confinement, a reduction in rate, total forfeitures, and a dishonorable discharge for Sexual Abuse of a Child Not Involving Sexual Contact (Indecent Contact), Simple Assault – Sexual Assault Upon a Child Under the Age of 16, Attempts – Sexual Abuse of a Child, and Indecent Exposure during a General Court-Martial. The childless sailor kept children's toys and games in his on-base residence and lured dependent children to his home where he sexually assaulted them.

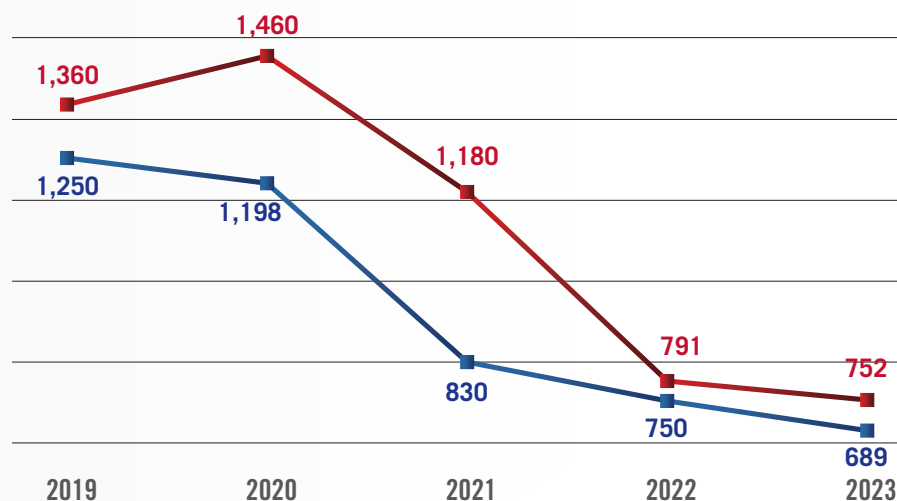
USMC**FORMER MARINE SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS IN PRISON FOLLOWED BY A LIFETIME OF PROBATION AND ORDERED TO PAY RESTITUTION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$69,000.00 TO TWENTY-THREE CHILD VICTIMS**

On April 19, 2023, a former Marine received a Federal Court sentence of 14 years of prison, fined \$69,000.00 in restitution to 23 victims, and a lifetime of court ordered supervision for violation of U.S.C. 2252A(a) Certain Activities Relating to Material Constituting or Containing Child Pornography in a Federal Court. The NCIS investigation initiated in 2021 revealed the subject sought, received, produced, and distributed images, videos, and files containing CSAM using multiple cell phones, data storage devices, the Kik social media messaging application, and Dropbox online cloud storage. In 2021, the Marine was administratively separated under Other than Honorable Conditions for Commission of a Serious Offense (Sexual Misconduct). A forensic examination of his devices located a total of 26,114 images and 1,505 videos containing CSAM. He also admitted to sexually assaulting two children, ages 7 and 8 years.

A USMC SERVICE MEMBER SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS' CONFINEMENT, DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE, AND TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDER FOR POSSESSING, RECEIVING, AND VIEWING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

On March 22, 2023, a Marine received a sentence of 7 years' confinement, a Dishonorable Discharge, and to register as a sex offender for Possessing, Receiving, and Reviewing Child Pornography and Soliciting Commission of an Offense at a General Court-Martial. This investigation was initiated after a command reported other Marines found suspected CSAM on a government furnished computer used by the Marine. During an interview with NCIS agents, the Marine admitted to searching for and viewing CSAM on his government computer at work. He also exchanged nude photographs with a 15-year-old female victim in exchange for money via Snapchat.

FIVE-YEAR DON NARCOTICS OFFENSES



2023 DON HIGHLIGHTS

↓ **6%**
DECREASE FROM 2022

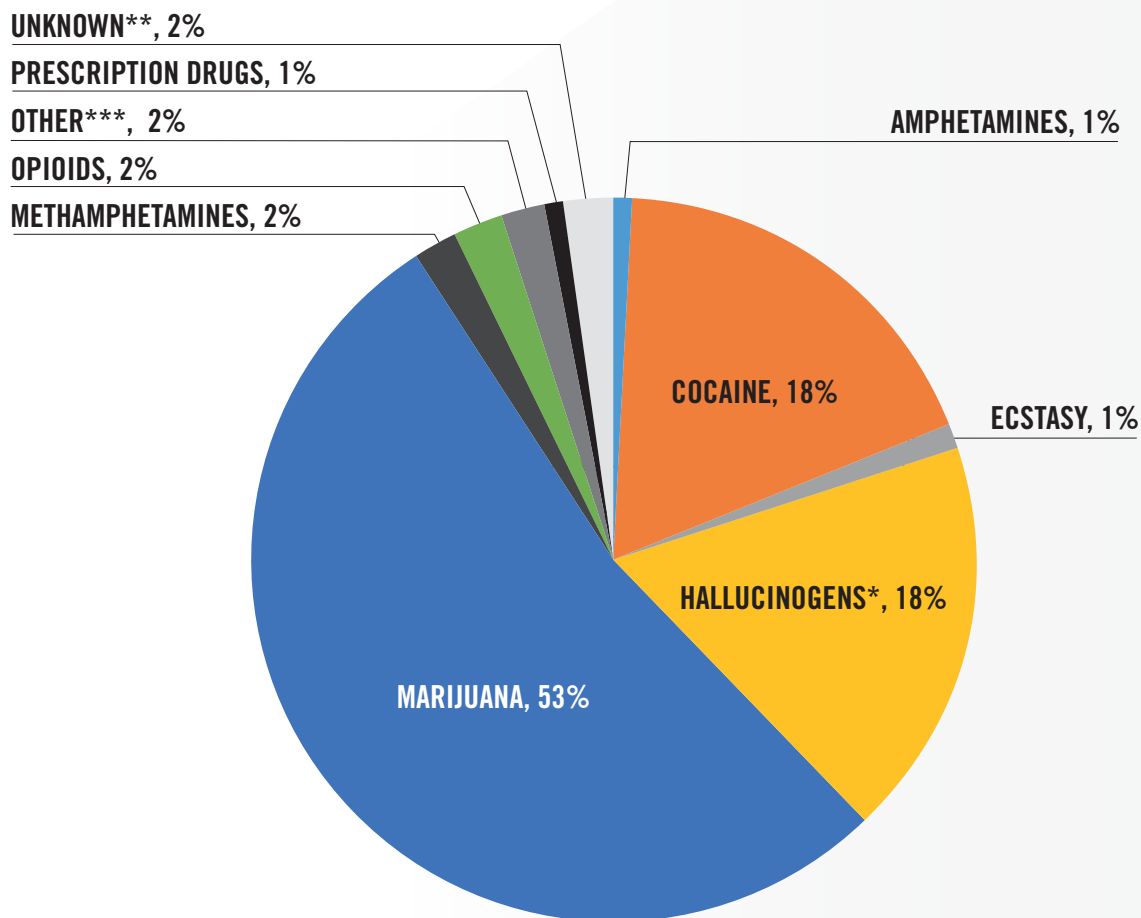
- 1,441 offenses involving 1,357 subjects were reported.
- 20% of subjects were involved with two or more drugs.
- 95% of the subjects were involved in use and possession offenses; the prevalent drug types were marijuana and cocaine, followed by hallucinogens.
 - The most common illicit drug addiction in the U.S. is Marijuana – 14.2 million Americans with marijuana use disorder.¹²
- 10% of the subjects were involved in distribution offenses; the prevalent drug types were hallucinogens, cocaine, followed by marijuana.
- The top three most common methods used to obtain drugs were by purchasing them from a stranger, followed by purchasing at a retail store and on mobile and social media applications (apps).
 - Of the cases where a subject used apps to purchase drugs, Cash App, Snapchat, and Instagram were frequently reported.
- 65% of offenses occurred on military bases, 24% occurred off-base and for 11% the location was unknown.
- 6% of subjects reported using drugs in the military in addition to the CY23 offense and less than 2% reported using drugs prior to entering the military.
- 16 subjects were hospitalized for excessive use, overdose, and odd behavior in relation to the CY23 drug offense.
- 13 investigations were related to death investigations involving overdose deaths of Service members or civilians wherein subjects were identified as having used/possessed or distributed drugs from other Service members or civilians linked to the death investigations.

¹¹ To standardize the narcotics data in accordance with the other crime categories, different methodologies and processes were applied to the CY21 narcotics query and validation of the data. In doing so, year to year comparisons are not suitable. In addition, total narcotics offenses were adjusted to exclude offenses related to possession of drug paraphernalia/equipment.

¹² Addiction Center. 10 Most Common Addictions. <https://www.addictioncenter.com/addiction/10-most-common-addictions> Viewed July 15, 2023.

- From November 2022 through May 2023, NCIS conducted a criminal initiative operation and crime reduction campaign called Third Strike, which focused on targeting the use, possession and distribution of fentanyl, and other controlled substances within the DON. This operational initiative has produced 159 investigations with 119 subjects along with a number of seizures including: approximately seven ounces of cocaine; more than one pound of mushrooms; five grams of fentanyl; 47 ecstasy pills; and an ounce of hashish. Additionally, NCIS seized 1,434 kilograms of various opioids and methamphetamines and 108 LSD tabs.

2023 DOCUMENTED DRUG TYPES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY



* Hallucinogens include LSD, Phencyclidine, ketamine, psilocybin, peyote, and mescaline.

** Other category includes khat, steroids, and over-the-counter medications.

*** Unknown category includes drugs documented as unknown, or that were unidentified or untested at the time the data was captured.

2023 USN AND USMC KEY FINDINGS

USN

686 SUBJECTS related to use/possession and/or distribution offenses.

In use/possession offenses the most reported drugs were marijuana and hallucinogens, followed by cocaine.

For distribution offenses, the most prevalent drugs were hallucinogens and marijuana, followed by cocaine.

Based on **752 offenses**, **485 occurred on-base**, **171 were off-base** and 96 occurred at unknown locations.

Drugs were most frequently discovered at the following locations: aboard ships, military installations, followed by gate/access points.

USMC

671 SUBJECTS related to use/possession and/or distribution offenses.

In use/possession offenses, the most reported drugs were marijuana and cocaine, followed by hallucinogens.

For distribution offenses, the most prevalent drugs were hallucinogens and cocaine, followed by marijuana.

Based on **689 offenses**, **456 occurred on-base**, **177 were off-base** and 56 occurred at unknown locations.

Drugs were most frequently discovered at residences, gate/access points, followed by military installations.

INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

USN

CIVILIAN SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS INVOLVING DISTRIBUTION OF COCAINE TO U.S. MILITARY MEMBERS

On September 6, 2022, one civilian received a sentence of 20 years, with 15 years suspended, 5 years' Reporting Post Release Supervision and \$1,030 in fines and fees for Possession with Intent to Distribute. During interview efforts, a second civilian subject admitted to distributing cocaine, with the vast majority of their clientele being U.S. Military members. Three controlled transactions involving the purchase of suspected cocaine from both civilians were completed and field tested positive. Another purchase by the second civilian subject was facilitated using Snapchat. A third controlled transaction involved the purchase of approximately one-eighth ounce of cocaine.

CIVILIAN SENTENCED TO 15 MONTHS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COCAINE

On November 9, 2023, a civilian received a sentence of 15 months in state prison for the sale of cocaine. In October, NCIS interviewed a person involved in the purchase and use of cocaine from the civilian on approximately eight occasions from March 2022 to August 2022. The civilian sold fentanyl to someone who overdosed and two other people suffered serious injury due to ingesting drugs sold to them while working at a gentleman's club. Two controlled drug purchases were conducted in which the civilian sold NCIS 7.768 total grams of cocaine. On May 31, 2023, the civilian was arrested with an estimated two grams of cocaine and drug paraphernalia.

USMC**A MARINE, CHARGED WITH POSSESSION, INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE AND IMPORTATION/EXPORTATION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE; FOUR CIVILIANS ALSO SENTENCED FOR DRUG OFFENSES**

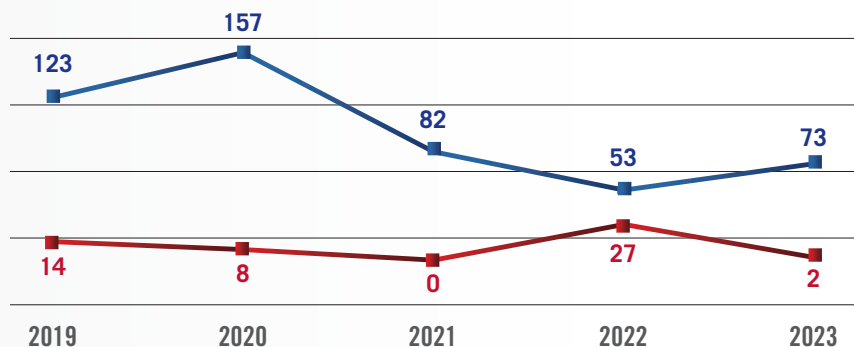
On September 27, 2021, a Marine received a sentence of two years imprisonment and a fine of 1 million Japanese yen for violations of the Japanese Cannabis Control Law, Narcotics and Psychotropic Law, and the Stimulant Control Law. On December 26, 2021, one civilian was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 1 million Japanese yen for violations of the Japanese Cannabis Control Law, Narcotics and Psychotropic Law, and the Stimulant Control Law. On November 1, 2022, a second civilian received a sentence of four years' imprisonment and a fine of 1 million Japanese yen for violations of the Japanese Cannabis Control Law, Narcotics and Psychotropic Law, and the Stimulant Control Law. On November 22, 2022, a third civilian received a sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of 1 million five hundred thousand Japanese yen for violations of the Japanese Cannabis Control Law, Narcotics and Psychotropic Law, and the Stimulant Control Law. On September 30, 2022, a fourth civilian received a sentence of 13 years' imprisonment and a fine of 5 million Japanese Yen for violations of the Japanese Cannabis Control Law, Narcotics and Psychotropic Law, and the Stimulant Control Law. He befriended civilians who said he could make money on the side while waiting for his job to start back up by them mailing packages from the U.S. to him and when the packages arrived, he would then turn the packages over to one of the individuals. The Marine advised he would be paid in yen the equivalent of \$2,000.00 USD for each package delivered.

FOUR MARINES SENTENCED TO EIGHT AND A HALF YEARS, COMBINED, FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTICS

On October 18, 2022, a Marine (Marine 1) received a sentence of five years' confinement; reduction to E-1; and a Dishonorable Discharge at a General Court-Martial for Articles 81, Conspiracy, and Article 112a, Use, Introduction, and Distribution of Controlled Substances. On October 6, 2022, a second Marine (Marine 2) received a sentence of eleven months' confinement; reduction to E-1; and a Bad Conduct Discharge at a General Court-Martial for Articles 81, Conspiracy; 112a Use and Distribution of Controlled Substances; 87a, Resisting Apprehension; and 109, Damaging Non-Military Property. On November 21, 2022, a third Marine (Marine 3) received a sentence of eleven months' confinement; reduction to E-1; and a Dishonorable Discharge at Special Court-Martial for Articles 81, Conspiracy, and 112a, Use, Introduction, and Distribution of Controlled Substances. On December 22, 2022, a fourth and final Marine (Marine 4) received a sentence of 19 months' confinement; reduction to E-1; and a Dishonorable Discharge at General Court-Martial for Articles 81, Conspiracy, and 112a, Use, Introduction, and Distribution of Controlled Substances. Marine 1 was identified as a distributor of cocaine to other Marines. Marine 1 used and sold bulk cocaine on a regular basis onboard the MCB and would keep bulk cocaine, MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine also known as Ecstasy), and LSD, in a locked cabinet in his barracks room. Marine 1 had recently moved his narcotics stash to an off-base location due to increased scrutiny from the command. Marine 1 used coercion to obtain sensitive PMO information for the purpose of discreetly distributing cocaine undetected onboard the Marine Corps base. Marine 2 identified and recruited buyers and facilitated the sale of narcotics. Marine 3 employed several other Marines as middlemen distributors. Marine 4 purchased his bulk cocaine and MDMA from a civilian narcotics distributor.

PROCUREMENT FRAUD

FIVE-YEAR DON PROCUREMENT FRAUD OFFENSES

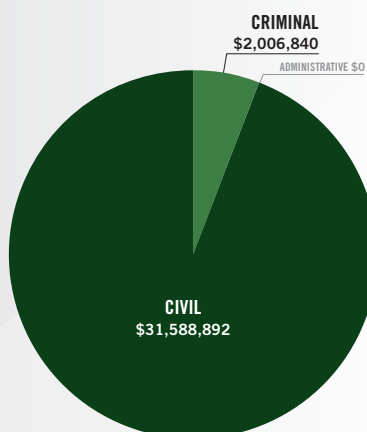


AVERAGE/YEAR: 108

USN
USMC

2023 DON HIGHLIGHTS

2023 DON PROCUREMENT FRAUD RECOVERIES



↓ 6%
DECREASE FROM 2022

75 reported procurement fraud offenses in 2023, down 6% from 2022.

The Economic Crimes Field Office investigates Antitrust, Conflict of Interest, Defective

Pricing, General Procurement, Bribery, Subcontractor Kickbacks, Cost Mischarging, Environmental Crime, and Product Substitution.

Majority of investigated offenses involved general procurement, product substitution and conflicts of interest.

Investigations into procurement fraud offenses resulted from incidents or complaints reported to NCIS, DoD and Department of Navy Inspector General referrals, Department of Justice referrals, and referrals from local, state, and other federal law enforcement agencies.

Procurement fraud recovery amounts, which include funds collected through civil settlements, court ordered restitutions and forfeitures, yielded a total of \$33,595,733 in FY23 in comparison to \$129,667,861 in FY22.¹³

2023 USN AND USMC KEY FINDINGS

USN

73 OFFENSES

General procurement was the most common offense followed by product substitution and conflicts of interest.

The most prevalent product or services involved in **general procurement, product substitution and conflicts of interest** were information technology, construction, communication services and a variety of products for ships, vehicles, aircraft and numerous other related components.

USMC

2 OFFENSES

1 offense each of conflict of interest and general procurement.

IT services were involved in the **conflict of interest** investigation and military vehicles were involved in **general procurement** investigation.

¹³ The amounts above were recovered in FY23; whereas, in previous NCIS Annual Crime Reports the dollar amounts were retrieved from closed investigations and the recoveries may have been ordered and/or collected in prior years.

INVESTIGATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR AGREES TO PAY \$18 MILLION FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT

On August 4, 2023, a government contractor based in New York and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of New York reached a settlement agreement in which the contractors agreed to pay the U.S. \$18 million to resolve allegations it violated the False Claims Act by submitting false claims for electrical connectors to the U.S. Government when the contractor sold electrical connectors that failed to fully comply with applicable government regulations and contract specifications, due to failure to meet required testing standards and other manufacturing and program requirements. As part of the settlement, the contractor admitted between 2012 and 2017, it manufactured and sold the Military Specification (MIL-SPEC or MS) electrical connectors directly and indirectly to the U.S. Government that did not fully conform to the applicable MIL-SPECs. The contractor failed to timely complete required retention of qualification testing, failed to timely report required testing results to Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and failed to immediately report certain testing failures to DLA. Between 2012 and at least March 2016, the contractor also obtained parts and components from sources not authorized by DLA. The contractor used these parts in the assembly and manufacture of the six MS connector series. This joint investigation was conducted by NCIS, DLA, Department of Defense Office of Inspector General (DoDIG), the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division, Air Force Office of Special Investigations and the Department of Energy Office of the Inspector General.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR AGREES TO PAY \$8.1 MILLION FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT

On September 28, 2023, a U.S. Government contractor, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, agreed to pay \$8.1 million to resolve allegations it violated the False Claims Act by submitting false claims and making false statements in connection with contracts with the U.S. Navy to manufacture the V-22 Osprey, a tiltrotor military aircraft. The settlement resolves allegations that from approximately 2007 through 2018, the contractor failed to comply with certain contractual manufacturing specifications in fabricating composite components for the V-22 at its facility in Ridley Park, Pennsylvania. The government contended the contractor failed to perform required monthly testing on autoclaves used in the composite cure process and was not in compliance with additional requirements related to the testing. The civil settlement includes the resolution of claims brought under the qui tam or whistleblower provisions of the False Claims Act by former employees of the contractor who worked in composites fabrication and autoclave operations with the V-22 program. This was a joint investigation with NCIS and DCIS.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR AGREES TO PAY \$4.4 MILLION FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT

On September 15, 2023, a U.S. Government contractor headquartered in Pennsylvania, agreed to pay \$4.4 million to resolve allegations it violated the False Claims Act by knowingly double billing and shifting certain labor and material costs under a series of contracts with the DON to manufacture, design and test emerging intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance technologies. The civil settlement consisted of \$2.1 million in restitution and \$2.2 million in penalties. The contractor knowingly billed certain labor and material costs on one Navy contract, subsequently billed the same costs on another contract and was therefore paid twice for the same costs. It was further alleged the contractor knowingly, and improperly shifted material costs incurred under certain contracts to other contracts in violation of the Federal Acquisition Regulation requirement that costs incurred under a contract be allocable to that contract, resulting in it recovering costs it otherwise would not have recouped. This was a joint investigation with NCIS and DCIS.

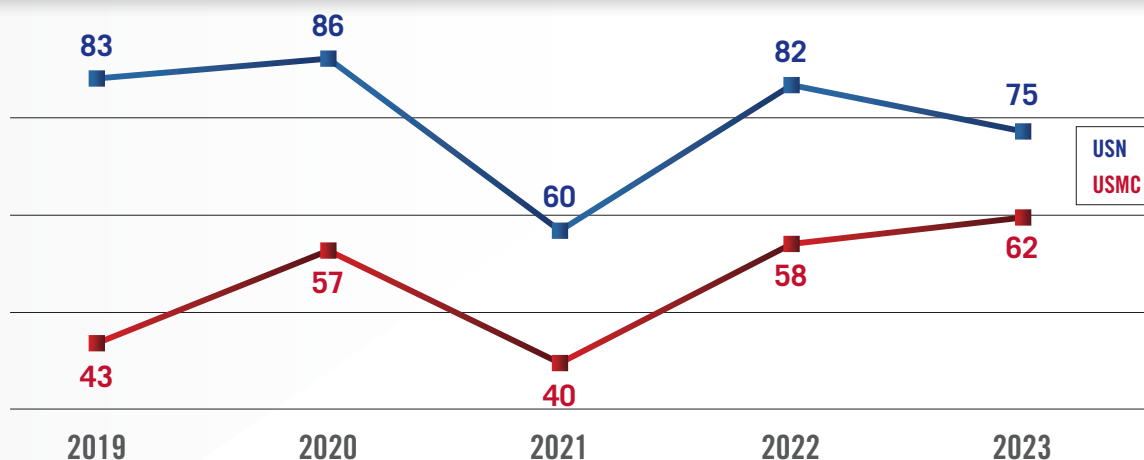
NON-COMBAT FATALITIES: SUICIDES

NCIS conducts investigations into all non-combat, non-medically unexpected fatalities, on or off DON installations, facilities, vessels, and aircraft, to assist in determining whether the death was a result of homicide, suicide, natural causes, or accidental means. Due to the significant interest in suicides and accidental deaths involving DON personnel, they are included in this report.

SUICIDES

Suicide affects morale and operational readiness and has an emotional and psychological impact on families, friends, and fellow service members. NCIS is steadfast in its efforts to investigate deaths and bring closure to families and friends of victims.

FIVE-YEAR DON SUICIDES



2023 DON HIGHLIGHTS

 **2%**
DECREASE FROM 2022

- 137 suicide deaths, which decreased from 2022.
- Suicide is the most frequent manner of death reported in the DON.
 - Military suicide rates were similar to the U.S. population in most years between 2011 and 2021, after accounting for age and sex differences.¹⁴
 - The DoD, Annual Suicide Report, Calendar Year 2022 reported 492 Service members died by suicide, the population at greatest risks for suicide were young, enlisted male Service members, suicide rates for active-duty Service members have gradually increased since 2011, and the rate in the last two years appear slightly lower than in 2020.¹⁵
- USN went from 82 to 75 and USMC went from 58 to 62.
- The 5-year suicide average is 129 and in 2023 there were 137 suicide deaths, which is lower than the 5-year high in 2020 of 143.
- 65% of suicides took place at off-base locations.
- Victims were primarily enlisted, male, and under the age of 30.
- The primary method of suicide death was firearms (64%), followed by hanging (27%).
 - Use of a firearm was the most common method of suicide across Components and Services.¹⁶
 - The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention reported in 2021, firearms accounted for 55% of all suicide deaths.¹⁷

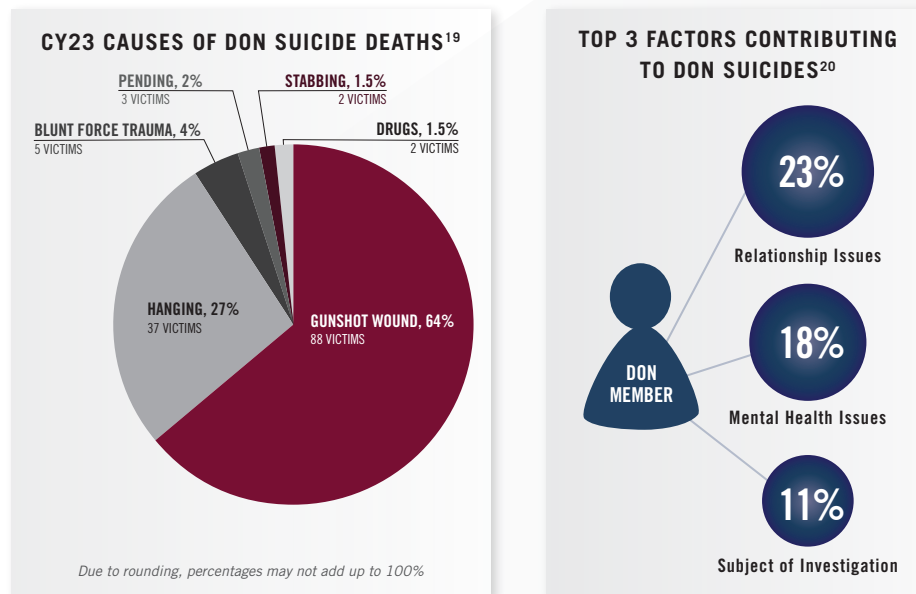
¹⁴ DoD Annual Report on Suicide in the Military, Calendar Year 2022. https://www.dspo.mil/Portals/113/Documents/ARSM_CY22.pdf?ver=StAk_q6lJgNRUsOlpzVVA%3D%3D. Viewed June 12, 2024.

¹⁵ DoD Annual Report on Suicide in the Military, Calendar Year 2022. https://www.dspo.mil/Portals/113/Documents/ARSM_CY22.pdf?ver=StAk_q6lJgNRUsOlpzVVA%3D%3D. Viewed February 27, 2024.

¹⁶ DoD Annual Report on Suicide in the Military, Calendar Year 2022. https://www.dspo.mil/Portals/113/Documents/ARSM_CY22.pdf?ver=StAk_q6lJgNRUsOlpzVVA%3D%3D. Viewed February 27, 2024.

¹⁷ American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, Suicide Statistics. <https://afsp.org/suicide-statistics>. Viewed February 27, 2024.

- 34% of suicides documented intimate relationship problems as a possible contributing factor.
 - The DoD, Annual Suicide Report, Calendar Year 2022 consistently identifies intimate relationship problems as a key contextual factor in the victim's life prior to the suicide.
- Fifteen victims were the subject of on-going investigations by NCIS, their command or other law enforcement agencies involving a wide variety of offenses including domestic violence, child sex assault and child exploitation, sexual assault, narcotics, alcohol related offenses, misconduct, and larceny.
- One victim died by sodium nitrate intoxication with cardiac edema.
 - Sodium nitrate is a crystalline powder used as a preservative. It is also used in automotive maintenance, animal control, and as part of the treatment for severe cases of cyanide poisoning. Ingesting excessive amounts can cause death; it interferes with the body's red blood cells' ability to transport oxygen.¹⁸



2023 USN AND USMC KEY FINDINGS

USN

75 VICTIMS

21 suicides involved various relationship/ marital issues relating to divorce, breakups, and infidelity (either actual or perceived).

7 victims were actively involved in an on-going investigation by NCIS, their command, or other law enforcement agency involving serious offenses like sexual assault, child sex assault and child exploitation, and **domestic violence**.

13 victims had known previous suicidal ideations.

USMC

62 VICTIMS

25 suicides involved various relationship/ marital issues relating to divorce, breakups, domestic violence, and infidelity (either actual or perceived).

8 victims were actively involved in an on-going investigation either by NCIS, their command, or other law enforcement agency involving serious offenses like possession of CSAM, sex assault, and **domestic violence**.

15 victims had known previous suicidal ideations.

¹⁸ WebMD, Sodium Nitrate Toxicity. <https://www.webmd.com/first-aid/sodium-nitrite-toxicity>. Viewed March 24, 2024.

¹⁹ Other/UNK category in the graph includes suicide deaths by drugs, exsanguination, pending and unknown causes.

²⁰ Persons who die by suicide may have had several contributing factors. It is possible mental health issues could have been present but not known, diagnosed, or reported.

NON-COMBAT FATALITIES: ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Accidental deaths are included in this report due to their impact on morale, agility, and operational readiness. Awareness of these incidents can lead to improved training, enhanced policy and safety measures, sea and aviation readiness, and force modernization, which will support prevention and mitigation of accidental deaths.

2023 DON HIGHLIGHTS

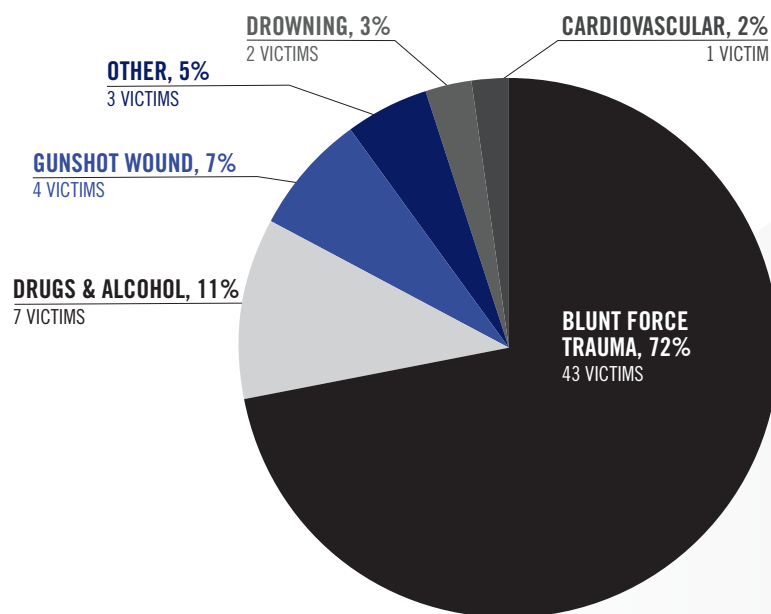
- 62 reports of accidental deaths.
- 87% involved service members.
- 44 of the accidental deaths (67% of total) were caused by blunt force trauma (BFT), primarily due to vehicular accidents or other causes like falls. BFT deaths involved 37 active-duty service members (19 USN, 18 USMC).
 - 21 service members were killed in motorcycle related accidents.
 - 9 accidental BFT deaths (7 motor vehicle and 2 falls) involved alcohol. All were service members.
 - The Centers for Disease Control, reports in 2021
 - The leading cause of unintentional deaths for 15-24 year-olds was motor vehicle accidents.
 - The second leading cause of unintentional deaths for 25-34 and 35-44 year-olds was motor vehicle accidents.²¹
- 1 Marine died when the amphibious combat vehicle he was riding in rolled over during training. 14 others were injured and sent to hospitals.
- Over 80% occurred off-base.
- 3 Marines died from carbon monoxide poisoning. They were found in a parked vehicle with a faulty exhaust system.
- 4 reported deaths involved firearms which included reckless handling of a gun, accidental discharges, and failure to secure a firearm in the home.
- 5 reported drug overdose deaths (8% of total) involved substance misuse or polysubstance use with 2 involving fentanyl.^{23, 23} DON deaths involving fentanyl have decreased year-over-year while trends for the general population increased.²⁴

²¹ Leading Cause of Injury and Death. <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/LeadingCauses.html>. Viewed February 26, 2024.

²² Polysubstance use definition – the use of more than one drug taken together or within a short time period, either intentionally or unintentionally. Intentional polysubstance use occurs when a person takes a drug to increase or decrease the effects of a different drug or wants to experience the effects of the combination. Unintentional polysubstance use occurs when a person takes drugs that have been mixed or cut with other substances, like fentanyl, without their knowledge. It could include over the counter medication, prescription medication and alcohol. <https://www.cdc.gov/stopoverdose/polysubstance-use/index.html>, Viewed February 2022.

²³ The 5 overdose deaths were confirmed through medical examiner, autopsy, or toxicology reports when data was collected for this report. The actual number may be higher due to the fact official reporting from medical examiner, autopsy, or toxicology reports listing manner and cause of death are received after the data is collected.

²⁴ Centers for Disease Control, NCHS Data Brief, Drug Overdose Deaths in the United States, 2002-2022, dated March 2024. NCHS Data Brief, Number 491, March 2024 (cdc.gov). viewed March 22, 2024.

CY23 CAUSES OF DEATH FOR ACCIDENTAL DEATHS²⁵

Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%

2023 USN AND USMC KEY FINDINGS

USN

32 VICTIMS HAD A NAVY NEXUS

23 deaths were caused by **blunt force trauma**.

21 deaths involved vehicle accidents, of which 7 involved motorcycles.

1 death involved an accidental **gunshot wound** by an active-duty sailor drinking alcohol.

2 drug deaths were caused by fentanyl.

USMC

30 VICTIMS HAD A MARINE CORPS NEXUS

21 deaths were caused by **blunt force trauma**.

17 deaths involved vehicle accidents, of which 10 involved motorcycles.

3 accidental **gunshot wound** deaths involved two active-duty Marines and a 3-year-old dependent shooting his 1-year-old sister.

Cocaine was the contributing factor in **2** overdose deaths.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVY

²⁵ Other/UNK category in the graph includes accidental deaths by unknown causes.

APPENDIX A – DON PROGRAM RESOURCES

REPORT A CRIME TO NCIS



REPORTING IS ANONYMOUS

SUBMIT A TIP AT
WWW.NCIS.NAVY.MIL

ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT

In FY23, the CATCH Program received 695 submissions from victims who had previously filed a Restricted Report or Unrestricted Report across the Military Services and National Guard Bureau, as well as non-reporters engaging with the CATCH program through a SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) as of July 2023. CATCH submissions resulted in 46 matches during FY23. Since its launch in August 2019, the CATCH Program has received 2,309 total victim submissions, resulting in 109 matches as of September 30, 2023.



In 2023, NCIS created a new web page on their public website designed to inform victims of sexual assault about resources and recommendations to help them navigate how they choose to move forward. At the bottom of this web page are various links to additional programs and resources available to victims of sexual assault including reporting options, investigative steps, and the DoD Safe Helpline (below).

If you are a victim of sexual assault, it is very important to first consider your personal safety. Please ensure you are in a safe place. If you need immediate help, dial 911 or your local emergency services.

<https://www.ncis.navy.mil/Resources/Sexual-Assault-Investigations/>



(877) 995-5247
www.safehelpline.org

If you need to speak to someone immediately, you can reach the DoD Safe Helpline for anonymous and confidential, 24/7 support at (877) 995-5247 or www.safehelpline.org.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

MILITARY
ONESOURCEHOW TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE
OR NEGLECT

PROTECT OUR CHILDREN

Report child sexual abuse – it's the right thing to do

**It's a difficult situation,
but it's critically important.**

If you are concerned about the safety of your child or a young person in your community, these military and civilian resources can help point you in the right direction.

Where to start

- Find your installation's **Family Advocacy Program** at <https://installations.militaryonesource.mil>
- Contact your local **Child Protective Services agency**

- Call **Military OneSource** at 800-342-9647 or go to <https://www.militaryonesource.mil> for more about education, safety, prevention and treatment.

Department of Defense Child Abuse and Safety Hotline:

- CONUS: 877-790-1197
- OCONUS: 571-372-5348

Community-based crisis resources

- **Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline:** Call or text 800-422-4453
- **Stop It NOW Helpline:** 888-773-8368
- **Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network:** 800-656-4673

- Call 911 or military law enforcement if a child is in immediate danger.
- Call your installation's Family Advocacy Program.
- Call your local Child Welfare Services. A comprehensive list of child welfare agencies for each state can be found at ChildWelfare.gov.
- FBI Cyber Tip Line for suspected online child sexual exploitation.
- Call the Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline at 800-422-4453.
- Contact Military OneSource at 800-342-9647 if you are not sure what to do.
- NCIS TIPS Web and Mobile Reporting App located at <https://www.ncis.navy.mil/Resources/NCIS-Tips/>
- NCMEC - National Center for Missing and Exploited Children CyberTipline located at <https://report.cybertip.org/>

If you suspect a child is in immediate danger, call **911** or **Child Protective Services**.



The Department of Defense Family Advocacy Program offers support and resources for preventing and responding to child sexual abuse, including referrals to help from the civilian community.

SUICIDE

Veteran/Military Crisis Line



The Defense Suicide Prevention Office does not provide crisis services. If you or someone you know is in crisis, contact the **Veteran/Military Crisis Line** for immediate assistance.

APPENDIX A (CONTINUED)

NARCOTICS


**THE NAVY HAS
ZERO TOLERANCE
FOR ILLEGAL DRUG USE
AND PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE.**

**PROTECT YOUR NAVY CAREER BY AVOIDING
CANNABIS AND HEMP-DERIVED PRODUCTS.**

**THC POSITIVES
HAVE ACCOUNTED
FOR NEARLY
80%
OF ALL DRUGS
DETECTED
ACROSS THE NAVY
OVER THE LAST
5 YEARS.**


Delta-8 and Delta-9 THC-containing products, including vapes, distillates, tinctures, gummies, chocolates, and infused beverages, are still **prohibited**.
Remember to check product labels!

FOR MORE INFO



SCAN QR CODE

CBD products may be legal in your state, but **Navy policy prohibits** the consumption and use of CBD along with all other hemp-derived products.



MyNAVYHR
NAVY CAREER CENTER

PROCUREMENT FRAUD



HOTLINE
Department of Defense
www.dodig.mil/hotline

664.8799 (DSN) | 800.424.9098 (TOLL-FREE) | 703.604.8799 (COMMERCIAL)



8.8.2022

MILITARY ★ CIVILIAN ★ CONTRACTOR

DOD HOTLINE PHONE NUMBER: 800-424-9098 (Toll-Free) | 703-604-8799 (Commercial) | 664-8799 (DSN)

SOUTHWEST ASIA HOTLINE PHONE NUMBER: 877-363-3348 (Toll-Free) | 664-1151 (DSN)

NAVAL INSPECTOR GENERAL

E-mail: NAVIGHotlines@navy.mil | Navy IG Toll free: (800) 522-3451 Fax: (202) 433-2613 | www.ig.navy.mil

APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT – An intentional sexual contact characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, abuse of authority, or when the victim does not or cannot consent. The term includes a broad category of sexual offenses consisting of the following specific UCMJ offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, or attempts to commit these acts.

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT – Includes sexual crimes where the victim is under the age of 16. The offense types include rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse of a child, or attempts to commit these acts as well as other sexual offenses that may not be captured in child sexual exploitation.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - Involves child sex abuse material (CSAM), online enticement of children to include attempts to meet a minor for sexual activity, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and child sex tourism. Some statutes use the term child pornography and others use the term CSAM.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – An offense under the U.S.C., the UCMJ, or State or local law involving the use, attempted use, or threatened use of force or violence against a person, or a violation of a lawful order issued for the protection of a person, who is a:

- Current or former spouse;
- Person with whom the alleged abuser shares a child in common;
- Current or former intimate partner with whom the alleged abuser shares or has shared a common domicile; or
- Person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the accused and determined to be an intimate partner.

MANNER OF DEATH – The legal classification of death, whether it be homicide, suicide, accident, natural, or undetermined.

PROCUREMENT FRAUD – Unlawful manipulation of the procurement process to acquire contracts, goods or services or to obtain an unfair advantage during the process.²⁷

²⁷ SECNAV Instruction, Number 5430.92B, Assignment of Responsibilities to Counteract Acquisition Fraud, Waste, and Related Improprieties, Effective June 11, 2018.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
RUSSELL-KNOX BUILDING
27130 TELEGRAPH ROAD QUANTICO, VA 22134

WWW.NCIS.NAVY.MIL