



“Eliminating sexual assault in the military is one of the Department of Defense’s highest priorities. We welcome President Obama’s continued leadership on this issue, and we share his commitment to doing whatever it takes to solve this problem. All of us at DoD have a responsibility for the health and well-being of our people, and, as I have made clear to DoD’s senior leaders, our success depends on a dynamic and responsive approach to all issues that affect our men and women, particularly sexual assault. We must continually strive to improve our prevention and response programs.”

Excerpt from a statement by Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, Dec. 20, 2013.

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

On May 1, 2014, the Department published its 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy designed to ensure the execution of proactive and comprehensive sexual assault prevention programs in order to enable military readiness and reduce - with a goal to eliminate - sexual assault from the military.



The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) is the Department’s single point of authority for sexual assault policy and provides oversight to ensure that each of the Service’s programs complies with DoD policy. It produced DoD Instruction 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, making permanent all elements of the Department’s sexual assault policy. To learn more about the Department’s efforts, visit <http://sapr.mil/>.

DoD Inspector General Issues Several Reports Addressing Sexual Assault:

Development and Implementation of Sexual Assault Evidence and Criminal Records Retention Policy

DoD IG reviewed the Department’s progress in developing sexual assault evidence and criminal records retention and access policy as required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012. DoD IG also reviewed the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations’ progress in implementing that policy. It was found that the Department has developed policy for retaining and accessing evidence and criminal records for sexual assault victims as required. **(Report No. DODIG-2014-082)**

Evaluation of the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations’ (MCIOs’) Child Sexual Assault Investigations

DoD IG evaluated 163 Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) investigations of sexual assaults of children closed in 2012 to determine whether the MCIOs completed investigations as required by DoD, Military Service, and MCIO guidance. The evaluation focused on whether the MCIOs investigated child sexual assaults as required by guiding policies and procedures. DoD IG found a total of 153 of 163 (94 percent) MCIO investigations met investigative standards or had only minor deficiencies. **(Report No. DODIG-2014-105)**

Evaluation of the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations’ (MCIOs’) Sexual Assault Investigation Policies

DoD IG evaluated the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations’ (MCIO) adult sexual assault investigation policies to determine whether they aligned with DoD requirements, the Military Service requirements, the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency Quality Standards for Investigations, and accepted law enforcement investigative techniques. DoD IG found that the MCIOs’ policies and procedures related to sexual assault investigations with adult victims support DoD through their alignment with DoD and Military Service policies. **(Report No. DODIG-2014-108)**

FY14 STATISTICS

REPORTING PERIOD: OCTOBER 1, 2013 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2014



MONETARY BENEFITS: \$2.2 BILLION*

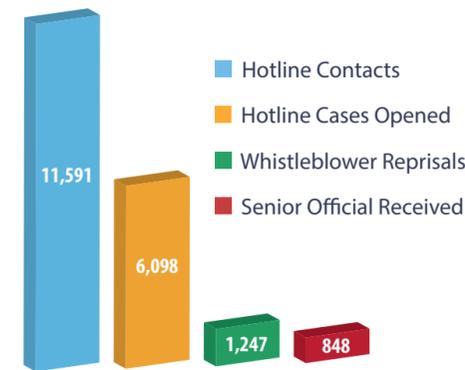


* Includes investigations conducted jointly with other law enforcement organizations.
** Includes contractual agreements and military non-judicial punishment.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Arrests: **126**
Criminal Charges: **294**
Convictions: **275**
Suspensions: **150**
Debarments: **199**

ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS



REPORTS PUBLISHED: 128

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SIGNIFICANT DoD IG ACTIVITIES FROM APRIL 1, 2014, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2014



Contractors to Pay \$1.6 Million for Making False Statements to the Government

A Defense Criminal Investigative Service investigation disclosed that the owner and president of Precision Metal Spinning, Inc., and an executive officer of Precision Metal, willfully and knowingly made materially false statements, representing

that the outer wall assemblies provided for use in Tomahawk cruise missile engines were welded by Precision Metal using welding standard P2560, but were really being welded by a different corporation using a different welding standard. On April 29, 2014, the two pleaded guilty to submitting false statements to the Government. On September 3, 2014, each was sentenced to 1 year and 1 day of confinement; 3 years supervised release; and were jointly and severally ordered to pay \$1.6 million in restitution to the Naval Air Systems Command. Also, the president of Precision Metal was ordered to pay a \$10,000 fine and a \$100 special assessment fee. Both defendants were also ordered to complete 100 hours of community service and have been suspended from contracting or subcontracting with the U.S. Government for the duration of their prison terms and supervised release.



Evaluation of DoD Compliance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act

DoD IG evaluated DoD’s compliance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), established by Title I of the “Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006” (Public Law 109-248). DoD IG determined

the Department is compliant with existing SORNA requirements; however, improved processes would promote more efficient compliance. The Department lacks policy requiring Military Departments and Defense agencies to account for registered sex offenders, and consequently, does not effectively account for registered sex offenders with access to DoD facilities, or for sex offenders deploying to, or returning from, foreign countries. The Department can better support efforts by Federal counterparts and other agencies to account for DoD-affiliated convicted sex offenders. **Report No. DODIG-2014-103**



Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Needs to Provide Better Accountability and Transparency Over Direct Contributions

DoD IG found that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) lacked the basic controls to provide reasonable assurance that it appropriately spent \$3.3 billion of Afghan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) direct contributions. As a result, the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan could not verify that GIROA used ASFF direct contributions properly or for their intended purposes. **Report No. DODIG-2014-102**



An Assessment of Contractor Personnel Security Clearance processes in the Four Defense Intelligence Agencies

DoD IG evaluated how, or if, substantiated investigations of misconduct were reported to agency/DoD clearance adjudication facilities; if the referred investigations had been adjudicated; and the results of those security adjudications. DoD IG determined that the DoD personnel security policy is dated, unclear, or entirely absent; no overarching documents cover the operation of the Joint Personnel Adjudication System; there is a lack of internal and external personnel security information sharing; and there is extremely limited connectivity between the Defense Central Index of Investigations and the Joint Personnel Adjudication System. **Report No. DODIG-2014-060**



U.S. Military and Coalition Efforts to Develop Effective and Sustainable Health Care in Support of the Afghan National Police

DoD IG assessed the progress of U.S. military and Coalition efforts in developing effective and sustainable Afghan National Police (ANP) health care. The Afghan Air Force made significant progress in casualty evacuations in the past year with improved response times. Also, improved cooperation among Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan organizations had a positive effect on the development of the Afghan National Security Forces health care system and direct medical support to the ANP, but U.S. military and Coalition plans and advisory efforts need to focus on the ANP medical capability to provide effective point-of-injury care for combat casualties, and better medical advisory resources are needed. **Report No. DODIG-2014-072**



SUPPORTING THE U.S. WARFIGHTER



The Department of Defense Office of Inspector General supports the Department by identifying and detecting inefficiencies, fraud, waste, and abuse, and by providing sound recommendations for improvement in its programs and operations. Our efforts help to ensure the safety of our warfighters at home and overseas.

FORCE PROVIDER EQUIPMENT

The Army Did Not Properly Account For and Manage Force Provider Equipment in Afghanistan

DoD IG found that the Army did not properly account for 62 force provider modules, valued at approximately \$424.57 million, deployed to Afghanistan from 2001 through 2013. The modules are designed to provide up to 600 personnel with base camp facilities.

Report No. DODIG-2014-098

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Navy Controls Over the Requirements Development Process for Military Construction Projects at Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti, Need Improvement

DoD IG determined whether DoD officials had valid requirements for military construction projects at Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti, in accordance with applicable guidance. Specifically, DoD IG evaluated the Navy's requirements development process for all three military construction projects in FYs 2014 and 2015, which had a total cost of about \$38.91 million. Despite the process requiring project documentation be maintained that fully supports project scope, the documentation was not adequate or did not exist. As a result of scope reductions and inaccurate cost calculations, about \$4.72 million could be put to better use. Furthermore, until the process improves, the Navy will continue to be at an increased risk that its military construction projects are inaccurately scoped or costs improperly calculated.

Report No. DODIG-2014-074

WEAPON SYSTEMS SPARE PARTS

Defense Logistics Agency Aviation Potentially Overpaid Bell Helicopter for Sole-Source Commercial Spare Parts

DoD IG determined that Defense Logistics Agency did not obtain fair and reasonable prices for Bell Helicopter Textron sole-source commercial spare parts. As a result, the Defense Logistics Agency potentially overpaid Bell Helicopter Textron about \$9 million more than fair and reasonable prices for 33 of 35 sole-source commercial spare parts.

Report No. DODIG-2014-088 (FOUO)

MI-17 COCKPIT

Improvements Needed in Contract Award of Mi-17 Cockpit Modification Task Order

DoD IG determined that Army Contracting Command and the Program Management Office did not properly award the Mi-17 cockpit modifications. Program officials did not perform adequate market research and directed the modification requirement to a contractor who had no Mi-17 experience. Program officials decided to use a single award, indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contract instead of competing the requirement. Officials accepted the contractor's proposal despite its significant weaknesses. As a result, cost and schedule risks were increased; \$6.2 million was obligated over the originally proposed cost for the modifications; and aircraft delivery was delayed up to 12 months.

Report No. DODIG-2014-118 (FOUO)

DoD WOUNDED WARRIOR MATTERS

Assessment of DoD Wounded Warrior Matters: Selection and Training of Warrior Transition Unit and Wounded Warrior Battalion Leaders and Cadre

DoD IG determined that the Army Medical Department Center and School did not have sufficient full-time, authorized instructor staff to provide standardized training for newly assigned leaders and cadre. The Marine Corps Wounded Warrior Regiment relied on individual mobilization augmentee personnel to staff many of their leadership positions resulting in unpredictable and inconsistent levels of staffing assistance.

Report No. DODIG-2014-100

DoD SERVICE TREATMENT RECORDS

Audit of the Transfer of DoD Service Treatment Records to the Department of Veterans Affairs

DoD IG found that the DoD did not consistently transfer timely and complete Service Treatment Records to the Department of Veterans Affairs, likely contributing to delays in veterans' benefit claims. The report recommended that the Army and Navy identify and resolve inefficiencies in records transfers.

Report No. DODIG-2014-097

MQ-9 REAPER AIRCRAFT



Air Force Did Not Justify the Need for MQ-9 Reaper Procurement Quantities

DoD IG determined that the Air Force did not conduct and maintain consistent, complete, and verifiable analysis for determining the necessary MQ-9 Reaper aircraft quantity, and did not follow requirements to obtain Joint Requirements Oversight Council approval for an increase in procurement quantity. The Air Force risks spending approximately \$8.8 billion to purchase, operate, and maintain 46 MQ-9 Reaper aircraft it may not need.

Report No. DODIG-2014-123 (FOUO)

MILITARY HOUSING

Military Housing Inspections – Japan

DoD IG identified a total of 1,057 deficiencies—violations of code—that could affect the health, safety, and well-being of service members and their families. Of the total deficiencies, 145 were identified as critical deficiencies requiring immediate corrective action. The majority of the 1,057 deficiencies were attributed to insufficient inspection, maintenance, and repair of housing facilities.

Report No. DODIG-2014-121

FRAUD AND BRIBERY SCHEMES

A retired Navy official, working for defense contractor Glenn Defense Marine Asia, pleaded guilty in Federal court, admitting that he and others overcharged the Navy up to \$2.5 million for port services to American ships and then used some of the proceeds to treat Navy officials to lavish dinners, cocktails, and entertainment.

COUNTERFEIT INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

The president of Epic International Electronics (EIE) conspired to import thousands of counterfeit integrated circuits (IC) from China and Hong Kong and then resold them to U.S. customers, including the Navy. According to court filings, EIE conspired with suppliers in China and Hong Kong to purchase millions of dollars of ICs bearing the counterfeit marks of approximately 35 major electronics manufacturers. The company then resold the counterfeit ICs to contractors knowing they would be supplied to the Navy for use in nuclear submarines. Some 12,960 counterfeit ICs were recovered, and the company was ordered to pay \$70,050.

STOLEN MILITARY EQUIPMENT

A joint investigation disclosed that a woman conspired to traffic property stolen from Fort Hood, Texas. She sold stolen military items online and exported them from the United States knowing they were stolen and subject to U.S. export restrictions. The stolen items were illegally exported and included Advanced Combat Optical Gunsights, infrared aiming lasers, and M-16 firearm components. She pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay \$198,054.

BRIBERY AND THEFT

An Army sergeant first class received approximately \$211,890 in kickbacks from vendors involving several contracts that he acted as the paying agent and contracting officer representative at Forward Operating Base Sharana in Afghanistan. He also stole an estimated 182,815 gallons of fuel worth an estimated \$422,303. He pleaded guilty to bribery and theft of Government property and was ordered to pay \$422,303.

