## Table of Contents

**ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS**

I  **INTRODUCTION** ................................................................................................................................. 1-1

II  **PRELIMINARY INQUIRY** ....................................................................................................................... 2-1

   Preliminary Investigation Checklist ........................................................................................................ 2-3

   Sample Preliminary Inquiry Report ........................................................................................................ 2-5

III.  **COMMAND INVESTIGATION** ............................................................................................................. 3-1

   Sample Command Investigation Convening Order .................................................................................. 3-3

   Command Investigation Checklist .......................................................................................................... 3-4

   Drafting of the Command Investigation Report ....................................................................................... 3-8

   Sample Command Investigation Report .................................................................................................. 3-12

IV.  **RETENTION AND RELEASE OF COMMAND INVESTIGATIONS** ................................................... 4-1

   Release of Litigation-Report Investigations .............................................................................................. 4-1

   Release of CI’s ............................................................................................................................................. 4-1

   Time Limit .................................................................................................................................................. 4-2

   Death Cases.............................................................................................................................................. 4-2

   Retention of Investigations ....................................................................................................................... 4-2

V.  **LITIGATION-REPORT INVESTIGATIONS** .......................................................................................... 5-1

   Sample Litigation-Report Investigation Convening Order ...................................................................... 5-4

   Conducting the Litigation-Report Investigation Checklist .................................................................... 5-5

   Drafting the Litigation-Report .................................................................................................................... 5-8

   Sample Litigation-Report Investigation Report ....................................................................................... 5-13

VI.  **LINE OF DUTY/MISCONDUCT FINDINGS** .......................................................................................... 6-1

   Line of Duty/Misconduct Checklist ......................................................................................................... 6-4

VII.  **SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN DEATH CASES** ............................................................................... 7-1

VIII.  **COMMAND ENDORSEMENTS** ....................................................................................................... 8-1

IX.  **RIGHTS ADVISEMENT FORMS** ....................................................................................................... 9-1

   Article 31 Rights ....................................................................................................................................... 9-1

   Warning Regarding Origin of Disease or Injury ...................................................................................... 9-2

   Privacy Act Statement ............................................................................................................................... 9-3

X.  **CHECKLIST FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF INCIDENTS** ........................................................................... 10-1

   Aircraft Accident .................................................................................................................................... 10-2

   Motor Vehicle Accident ............................................................................................................................ 10-5

   Explosions ................................................................................................................................................ 10-8

   Stranding of a Ship .................................................................................................................................. 10-10

   Collisions ................................................................................................................................................ 10-13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accidental or Intentional Flooding of a Ship</td>
<td>10-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fires</td>
<td>10-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss or Excess of Government Funds or Property</td>
<td>10-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims</td>
<td>10-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Incidents</td>
<td>10-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm Accidents</td>
<td>10-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution Incidents</td>
<td>10-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Almost every naval officer will have contact with an administrative investigation (commonly referred to as a "JAGMAN" investigation) during their military career, either as an investigating officer or as a convening authority. The basic regulations governing such investigations are contained in the Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN). The primary purpose of an administrative investigation is to provide the convening authority and reviewing authorities with information regarding a specific incident which occurs in the Department of the Navy. These officials will then make decisions and take appropriate action based upon the information contained within the investigative report.

Incidents investigated pursuant to the JAGMAN often provide the basis for a later claim against the Navy. This claim may even evolve into a lawsuit. When a suit is filed, the first document that is requested by both the attorneys representing the Navy and attorneys on the other side is the JAGMAN investigation. **There is nothing that will serve and protect the Navy's interest more effectively than a thorough, comprehensive and properly documented investigation.** Once a lawsuit is filed, it is likely the investigating officer will have been transferred and witnesses will have left the area. It is time-consuming, frustrating, and often counter-productive to try to reconstruct an incident or correct a slip-shod investigation after months or years have passed. The key, then, is a thorough investigation conducted as soon after the incident as possible.

This handbook is designed to assist commanding officers and investigating officers with the administrative investigation process. There is no substitute for a working knowledge of Chapter II of the JAGMAN; this handbook is not designed to replace reference to, and study of, the source document. Rather, this publication gives you a simplified "nuts and bolts" summary to initially orient your approach to the investigative process.

The organizational approach to this handbook is to discuss how an investigating officer (IO) goes about conducting a Preliminary Inquiry, Command Investigation, or Litigation Report Investigation. Sample forms and report formats are provided. The checklists contained in this handbook will be particularly useful to both the IO and the convening authority (CA) in ensuring that the investigative report includes all necessary information and enclosures. The IO should review the checklists contained herein prior to initiating his/her investigative effort to see if there are specific informational requirements given the nature of the incident under investigation.

Additional information is provided regarding Line of Duty/Misconduct determinations and special considerations that apply in death cases. A discussion of command endorsements is also included.

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1 Courts and Boards of Inquiry are not addressed - refer to JAGMAN, Chapter II, and JAGINST 5830.1A for procedures applicable to these more formal investigations.
Should you have any questions regarding JAGMAN investigations that are not answered in this handbook, you are encouraged to contact your station or staff judge advocate or the nearest Regional Legal Service Office/Marine Law Center. Questions may also be directed to the Civil Law Department, Naval Justice School, DSN 948-3800, COMM (401) 841-3800.
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

The preliminary inquiry (PI) is a quick and informal investigative tool that can be used to determine initially whether a particular incident is serious enough to warrant some form of JAGMAN investigation. A PI is not necessarily required; however, it is "advised" for all incidents potentially warranting an investigation.

**Method of inquiry.** The convening authority (CA) may conduct a PI personally or appoint a member of the command to do so. There are no requirements or restrictions governing how the inquiry is to be accomplished. The goal is to take a "quick look" at a particular incident (e.g., a minor fender-bender), and gather enough information so that an informed decision can be made by the CA regarding whether some sort of JAGMAN investigation is truly necessary. Generally, the PI should not take any longer than three (3) working days. If more time is required it generally means that the inquiry officer is attempting to do too much or has not been sufficiently instructed as to what issue(s) is to be addressed (see page II-3 for a PI checklist).

Upon completion of the PI, a report is tendered to the CA. The PI report need not be in writing, but some form of limited documentation is advisable (see page II-5 for a sample PI report). JAGMAN 0203.

**Command options.** Upon reviewing the results of the PI, the CA should take one of the following actions:

(1) Take no further action. Where further investigation would serve no useful purpose, there is no need to convene a JAGMAN investigation. This is an appropriate course where the PI reveals that the incident is likely to be of little interest to anyone outside the immediate command or that the event will be adequately investigated under some other procedure (e.g., NCIS investigation, MLSR/survey procedure, etc.). JAGMAN 0204(b)(1). As a matter of practice, documentation of the PI and the command decision is advisable.

(2) Conduct a command investigation. JAGMAN 0204(b)(3), 0209.

(3) Convene a litigation-report investigation. **Consultation with the "cognizant judge advocate" is required.** JAGMAN 0204(b)(4), 0210.

(4) Convene a court or board of inquiry. In the event of a “major incident,” if the CA is not a general court-martial convening authority (GCMCA) and therefore not empowered to convene a court or board of inquiry, the officer exercising general GCMCA over the command involved or general officer in the chain-of-command, or any superior flag or general officer will immediately take cognizance over the case as the CA. JAGMAN 0203(b)(2). If the CA concludes that the incident is not in fact a “major incident” or concludes that a court or board of inquiry is not warranted, then the CA shall report such conclusion to the next superior in the chain-of-command before convening another type of investigation.

**NOTE:** Whenever a question exists about how a particular incident or event should be investigated, a commander should discuss the matter with a judge advocate. JAGMAN 0203.
**Reporting the results of PIs.** After deciding which of the command options to exercise, the CA is to report that decision to his/her immediate superior in the chain-of-command (ISIC) pursuant to standing ISIC guidance. This does **not** require a special, stand-alone report; command decisions on PIs are to be relayed in the context of existing situational reporting systems. You should determine if your ISIC has issued guidance on what types of incidents should be or should not be reported and the manner of report.

**Review of command decision.** The initial determination of which option to exercise is a matter of command discretion. Superiors in the chain-of-command may direct that an option be reconsidered or that a particular course of action be taken. For example, a superior may feel that a litigation-report investigation may be the preferred method of investigating and documenting a particular incident and direct that a subordinate convene such an investigation rather than a command investigation. JAGMAN 0204(e).
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY CHECKLIST

_____ CA appoints a preliminary inquiry officer.

_____ Begin work on the inquiry immediately upon hearing that you are to be appointed, whether or not you have received an appointing order in writing.

_____ Decide what the purpose and methodology of your inquiry will be.

_____ Can this preliminary inquiry be completed in three working days? If not, you may be trying to do too much. Further clarification from the CA may be necessary.

_____ Has this incident involved a member of the command and/or occurred within the command? If not, are you the appropriate command to conduct the preliminary inquiry and/or any administrative investigation?

_____ Is this incident under investigation by NCIS, the FBI, or local civilian law enforcement agencies? (If yes, refer to JAGMAN 0201(d)).

_____ Could this be considered a "major" incident? (Refer to JAGMAN Appendix A-2-a for a definition of a "major" incident.)

____ If believed to be a "major" incident, refer to JAGMAN 0203(b)(2), (f), 0204(b)(5), 0210(a)(1).

_____ Obtain any available documentation pertaining to the inquiry, i.e. copies of rules and regulations, instructions, correspondence and messages, logs, standard operating procedures, personnel records, medical records, official reports, vehicle accident report forms, etc.

_____ Locate, preserve and secure evidence, i.e. real objects (logs, firearms, bullets, etc.) and note physical locations (accident sites, etc).

____ Draw up a list of possible witnesses.

_____ Conduct an interview of any witness you deem relevant to your inquiry, in other words, those that will provide you with enough information to understand what occurred and enable you to make an informed recommendation to the CA on a future course of action.

_____ If a witness is not physically available, an interview may be conducted via telephone or message.

_____ Advise any military witness who may be suspected of an offense, misconduct, or improper performance of duty, of his/her rights under Article 31, UCMJ. (Refer to page IX-1 of this handbook for a sample form.)
Advise each witness prior to signing any statement relating to the origin, incident, or aggravation of any disease or injury that he/she has suffered, of his/her right not to sign such a statement. (Refer to page IX-2 of this handbook for a sample form). See JAGMAN 0212(c).

Is a Privacy Act statement required for any witness interviewed? JAGMAN 0207(e) requires that Privacy Act statements be obtained from each witness from whom personal information is taken. (Refer to page IX-3 of this handbook for a sample form.)

Does the CA desire/require the outcome to be documented in writing? (If yes, refer to page II-5 of this handbook for sample format.)

The preliminary inquiry officer drafts and makes his/her report to the CA.

Which of the command options does the CA choose in light of the preliminary inquiry?

No further action.

Command investigation.

Litigation-report investigation.

Line of Duty investigation.

Discuss the case immediately with the GCMCA or ISIC SJA if the case is a potential “major incident.”

CA reports the result of the PI to the ISIC, if required.

Preserve all evidence, witness statements, documentation gathered during the preliminary inquiry for possible use in any administrative investigation that may be subsequently convened based on the PI.
SAMPLE PRELIMINARY INQUIRY APPOINTING ORDER

(Date)

From: (Title of authority ordering preliminary inquiry)
To: (Name and rank of individual conducting preliminary inquiry)

Subj: PRELIMINARY INQUIRY INTO (DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT)

Ref: (a) JAGMAN Section 0203

1. This appoints you, per reference (a), to inquire into the facts and circumstances surrounding (description of incident).

2. Inquire into the facts and circumstances surrounding (description of incident). Report personnel contacted, all materials reviewed and their custodian, and then make a recommendation on subsequent command action in writing, for example: consult a Judge Advocate, no further investigation warranted, conduct a command investigation, conduct a litigation report, or order a board or court of inquiry.

3. Your report is to be complete in letter form by (3 days later) 20___, unless an extension of time is granted. If you have not previously done so, read chapter II of reference (a) in its entirety before beginning your inquiry.

4. You may seek legal advice from the Staff Judge Advocate, (name and contact information), during the course of your inquiry.

Name, rank, unit, telephone
SAMPLE PRELIMINARY INQUIRY REPORT

(Date)

From: (Name and rank of individual conducting preliminary inquiry)
To: (Title of authority ordering preliminary inquiry)
Subj: PRELIMINARY INQUIRY INTO (DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT)
Ref: (a) JAGMAN Section 0203

1. This reports completion of the preliminary inquiry conducted in accordance with reference (a) into (description of incident).

2. Personnel contacted: (List individuals with name, rank, title, unit, and telephone number).

3. Materials reviewed: (List documents, objects, materials, tangibles reviewed and, if of probable evidentiary value, where stored together with name of the custodian of such material and that person's phone number).

4. Summary of findings: (The inquiring official should provide a brief summary of their findings to the commander. While the summary need not extend beyond one paragraph, it should be as long as required to provide the commander with a reasonably good picture of what occurred and should support the recommendations provided below. In addition, it should document what is not known about the event in question).

5. Recommendation: (The inquiring official should provide a recommendation on subsequent command action: consult a judge advocate; no further investigation warranted; command investigation; litigation-report investigation; board of inquiry; or court of inquiry. If the inquiring official: concludes that any injuries may result in a finding of 'not in the line of duty" or "misconduct," then it must be accompanied by a recommendation to convene a formal investigation; or, recommends disciplinary action, then such a recommendation should be followed by a recommendation to conduct a formal investigation or a Preliminary Inquiry pursuant to Rule for Courts-Martial 303.

Name, rank, unit, telephone
FIRST ENDORSEMENT

_______ Concur with recommendation

_______ Other:

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

Name, rank, unit, telephone

(Note: attachments may be added to the report as desired.)
COMMAND INVESTIGATIONS

By far the most common administrative investigation is the Command Investigation. The Command Investigation (CI) functions to search out, develop, assemble, analyze, and record all available information relative to the incident under investigation. The findings of fact, opinions and recommendations developed may provide the basis for various actions designed to improve command management and administration, publish "lessons learned" to the fleet, and allow for fully informed administrative determinations.

When required. CIs are likely to be the appropriate investigative tool for incidents involving: aircraft mishaps; explosions; ship stranding or flooding; fires; loss of government funds or property; firearm accidents; security violations; injury to servicemembers, where such injury is incurred while "not in the line of duty"; and deaths of servicemembers where there is a "nexus," or connection, to naval service.

A CI would not be used for the following: "Major" incidents, (see JAGMAN Appendix A-2-a for definition); incidents that have resulted or are likely to result in claims or litigation against or for the Navy or the United States; and incidents which have the potential for causing significant damage to the environment (a litigation-report investigation should be conducted instead). If a "major" incident, the GCMCA will assume cognizance of the case and decide whether to convene a court or board of inquiry. If a claim or litigation issue appears to be the primary purpose for the investigation, then a litigation-report investigation is required.

Rules on Convening. A CI will be convened, in writing, by the CA (see page III-3 for a sample convening order). When the CA feels that the investigation of an incident is impractical or inappropriate for the command to investigate, another command may be requested to conduct the investigation. See JAGMAN 0205(b). When circumstances do not allow for completion of an investigation, (e.g., deployments), requests for assistance may be directed to superiors in the chain-of-command. When more than one command is involved, a single investigation should be conducted and coordination/cooperation is required. Special convening rules for incidents involving injuries to Marine Corps personnel are contained in JAGMAN 0205(e).

Time Periods. The CA will prescribe when the report is due, normally 30 days from the date of the convening order. The CA may grant extensions as needed. Requests and authorizations for extensions need not be in writing, but must be noted in the preliminary statement of the final report.

Conducting the Investigation: Helpful Hints. The general goal is to find out who, what, when, where, how and why an incident occurred. The IO should decide what the purpose and methodology of his/her investigation is before starting to collect evidence. The IO should review all applicable checklists contained in Part G of JAGMAN chapter II and sections IX and X of this handbook to determine what specific informational requirements exist.
One of the principle advantages of the CI is that the IO is not bound by formal rules of evidence: the IO may collect, consider and include in the record any matter relevant to the investigation that is believable and authentic. Photographs, maps, sketches, etc., are always helpful to reviewing authorities in understanding what has occurred. So too are present sense impressions (e.g., noise, texture, smell, observations) that are not adequately portrayed in other evidence. The IO may record these impressions in a simple memorandum for inclusion in the CI record.

In handling witnesses, there are several things to keep in mind. The IO may obtain information by personal interview, correspondence, or telephone inquiry. If a witness is unable to review and/or sign a statement, the IO may simply make a summary of the conversation and certify it to be accurate. Before interviewing witnesses, it is important to understand when and what rights advisements may be required: if the military member is suspected to have committed a criminal offense, Article 31, UCMJ, warnings are required; when interviewing a service member concerning the incurring of an injury, a warning under JAGMAN 0212(c) is required; if the IO is asking for personal information (as opposed to information related to performance of duty), Privacy Act advice is necessary. Refer to section IX of this handbook for forms.

Each witness should be interviewed separately. Let the witness tell what happened; don't ask questions that suggest answers. Ask for clarification if the witness is speaking in broad or vague terms (e.g., "He was drunk"; "What gave you that impression?"; "He had an odor of alcohol about him, his eyes were bloodshot, he was slurring his speech and unable to maintain his balance"). Try to obtain as much information during the interview as possible; the relevance of a particular fact may not become clear until later in the investigation. A good practice is to conclude the interview with “is there anything else you would like to tell me, or think I should know”.

A checklist to help you conduct the CI is contained on page III-4.

Writing the Investigation: Helpful Hints. The key to writing a good CI is organization. The IO must take the time to reconstruct the incident in their mind, pulling together all the evidence. The incident must then be documented in a readable fashion. Remember, the CA and reviewing authorities will want to understand the incident from a reading of the facts. Often a recitation of the facts in chronological, step-by-step form is easiest to follow; however, the complexity of the incident may dictate other form and format. Keep findings of fact as clear and concise as possible.

In drafting opinions and recommendations, the IO should address responsibility and accountability. All other areas directed by the CA and in the opinion of the IO which need corrective action must also be addressed.

A checklist to help you prepare the CI report is contained on page III-8.
SAMPLE COMMAND INVESTIGATION CONVENING ORDER (USN or USMC)

From: Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Base,
      Camp Pendleton, CA

To: Captain ______________________, USMC

Subj: COMMAND INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRE THAT OCCURRED AT _____ ON
      _____ AUGUST 20____

Ref: (a) JAGMAN, Chapter II

1. This appoints you, per chapter II of reference (a), to inquire into the facts and circumstances
   surrounding the fire that occurred at _______ on _August 20_.

2. Investigate the cause of the fire, resulting injuries and damages, and any fault, neglect, or
   responsibility therefor, and recommend appropriate administrative or disciplinary action. Report
   your findings of fact, opinions, and recommendations in letter form by _September 20_, unless an
   extension of time is granted. If you have not previously done so, read chapter II of reference (a) in
   its entirety before beginning your investigation.

3. You may seek legal advice from ___________ during the course of your investigation.

4. By copy of this appointing order, Commanding Officer, Headquarters Company, is directed
   to furnish necessary clerical assistance.

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps

Copy to:
CG, MCB CamPen, CA
CO, HQCo, HQBn, MCB, CamPen, CA
THE COMMAND INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST

I. GETTING STARTED

____ CA appoints an investigating officer (IO) in writing.

____ Begin work on the investigation immediately upon hearing that you are to be appointed, whether or not you have received a convening order in writing.

____ Carefully examine the convening order to determine the scope of your investigation.

____ Determine when the investigative report is due to the CA.

____ If you can not reach that deadline, request an extension.

____ Review all relevant instructions on your investigation, i.e. JAGMAN Chapter 2, etc.

____ Determine which checklists may apply to your investigation and review them carefully to determine what information is required. Refer to sections IX and X of this handbook.

____ Decide what the purpose and methodology of your investigation will be.

____ Where is evidence likely to be located?

____ How can such evidence best be obtained and preserved?

____ Has this incident involved a member of the command and/or occurred within the command? If not, are you the appropriate command to conduct the investigation?

____ Is this incident under investigation by NCIS, the FBI, or local civilian law enforcement agencies? (If yes, refer to JAGMAN 0201(d)).

____ Is this incident under a safety investigation? (If yes, refer to JAGMAN 0201(d)).

____ Is this considered a "major" incident? (Refer to JAGMAN Appendix A-2-a for definition.)

____ If believed to be a "major" incident, refer to JAGMAN 0203(b)(2), (f), 0204(b)(5), 0210(a)(1).

____ Is this investigation likely to require access to and inclusion of classified material? (If yes refer to JAGMAN 0208(b) and contact a Judge Advocate).

____ Does the investigation require travel and/or other time consuming administrative action? (If yes, begin working soonest).
II. HANDLING WITNESSES

(NOTE: You may wish to gather and review other types of evidence before interviewing any or all witnesses.)

____ Draw up a list, to be supplemented as the investigation progresses, of all possible witnesses.

____ Determine if witnesses are transferring, going on leave, hospitalized, etc., which might take them out of the area before review of the investigation is completed.

____ Inform the CA, orally, with confirmation in writing, immediately upon learning that a material witness might leave the area before review of the investigation is completed.

____ Conduct an intensive interview of each witness, i.e. names, places, dates, and events that are relevant.

____ Witness statements should be as factual in content as possible. If a witness makes a vague statement ("he was drunk"), try to pin down the actual facts.

____ If a witness is not physically available for an interview, attempt to conduct it via telephone, mail or message.

____ Advise any military witness who may be suspected of an offense, misconduct, or improper performance of duty, of his/her rights under Article 31(b) UCMJ. Ordinarily, an investigation should collect relevant information from all other sources before interviewing a suspect. See JAGMAN 0207(c)(2) (Refer to page IX-1 of this handbook for a sample form.)

____ Advise each witness prior to signing any statement relating to the origin, incident, or aggravation of any disease or injury that he/she has suffered, of his/her right not to sign such a statement. (Refer to page IX-2 of this handbook for a sample form). See JAGMAN 0212(c).

____ Is a Privacy Act statement required for the witness interviewed? JAGMAN 0207(e) requires that Privacy Act statements be obtained from each witness from whom personal information is taken. (Refer to page IX-3 of this handbook for a sample form.)

____ Record the interview of each witness in detailed notes or by mechanical means. If you record the interview, be sure to state the time, date and location. Summarize what action has been taken before the interview, i.e. 31(b) rights administered, and get witness to affirm summary on record. Be conscious of the fact that you may solicit classified information during the interview and take steps to secure the notes/recording at the conclusion, or discuss with the witness the intent to remain “UNCLASS” during the interview, if applicable.
___ Reduce each witness' statement to a complete and accurate narrative statement.

___ If possible, obtain the signature of each witness, under oath and witnessed, on the narrative statement of his/her interview. If not possible, indicate on the narrative statement that it represents either an accurate summary, or verbatim transcript, of oral statements made by the witness.

___ Direct witnesses subject to naval authority not to discuss their statements. Witnesses not subject to naval authority may be requested not to discuss their statements. Let them know you may have follow-up questions.

___ Review your list of possible witnesses to ensure that you have interviewed all such witnesses and make sure you have followed up and asked any lingering or additional questions.

III. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

___ Make a list, to be supplemented as the investigation proceeds, of all possible documents, to include:

    ___ Copies of relevant rules, regulations, instructions, standard operating procedures;

    ___ Relevant correspondence and messages;

    ___ Personnel records;

    ___ Medical records (clinical and hospital records, death certificates, autopsy reports, etc.);

    ___ Official logs and reports; and

    ___ Required forms (personnel injury forms, vehicle accident reports, etc.).

___ Examine your list of possible documents to ensure that you have obtained all such documents available to you.

___ If unable to obtain a certain document, attempt to obtain it via fax, message, telephone, or mail.

___ Obtain originals or certified true copies of all documents available to you.
IV. OTHER EVIDENCE

____ Make a list of any other information which may be of assistance to reviewing authorities in understanding the incident investigated (real objects, physical locations, maps, charts, photographs, your personal observations, etc.).

____ Examine your list of possible information to ensure that you have obtained all such information personally available to you.

____ If unable to obtain certain information, attempt to obtain if via fax, message, telephone, or mail.

____ Attempt to reduce such information to a form, such as photographs or sketches, which can be conveniently included in your investigative report.

____ Take all steps possible to insure that any evidence not an enclosure to the investigative report will be kept in an identified place, safe from tampering, loss, theft, and damage, pending review of the investigation.

____ Take pictures, if possible.
DRAFTING THE CI REPORT

(NOTE: REFER TO PAGE III-12 OF THIS HANDBOOK FOR SAMPLE FORMAT)

____ Classification of the report, (secret, confidential, etc.). Omit classified information unless absolutely essential (see JAGMAN 0208(b)).

____ A good practice tip is not to number your enclosures as you draft the report, rather cite them by name and wait until the report is finalized to change the names into numbers so that if a fact or series of facts are moved within the report it does not impact the enclosure numbers (especially with auto format).

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

____ State that all reasonably available evidence was collected or is forthcoming and that each directive of the CA has been met.

____ Set forth the nature of the investigation.

____ Relate any delays or difficulties encountered, including non-availability of evidence or failure to interview relevant witnesses.

____ Explain any conflicts in evidence, which evidence is considered more reliable, and why.

____ Note any requests for extensions, whether granted or denied.

____ Note the limited participation by any member or advisor, i.e. witness elected to not to waive 31(b) rights and make a statement.

____ State if social security numbers contained in the report were obtained from sources other than the individual (i.e., from service records). If social security numbers are obtained from the individual, a Privacy Act statement should be signed by the individual and included as an enclosure.

____ Indicate where original items of evidence are maintained, how they are being safeguarded, and the name and phone number of the responsible custodian.

____ Any other information necessary for a complete understanding of the case.

FINDINGS OF FACT. A fact is something that is or happens.

____ Distinguish in your own mind the differences between the terms "fact", "opinion", and "recommendation".

____ Conduct an evaluation of the evidence or lack of evidence.
____ Review any special fact-finding requirements pertaining to the specific incident in the JAGMAN checklists.

____ When drafting the findings of fact, be specific as to persons, times, places, and events.

____ Reference after each finding of fact, the enclosures to the report that support the finding of fact in order. This enables the CA to easily and efficiently review the enclosures while reading the report. (See note above about numbering).

____ Identify by grade or rate, service number, organization, occupation or business, and residence person(s) connected with the incident. A practice tip is to establish patterns of citation, especially in the background sections of the findings of fact. For example, as each member of an aircrew is addressed in the findings of fact, reference their designation letters, then their flight up-chit (medical clearance), then their log book, then their orders. By using this routine for every member of the crew, it addresses the same relevant facts with each, and assures that nothing is overlooked or inadvertently not included in the enclosures.

____ Make appropriate findings of fact for all relevant facts, including information already stated in the preliminary statement. The preliminary statement is not a substitute for findings of fact.

____ Place findings of fact in chronological and/or logical order.

____ Ask is each fact a separate finding?

____ Ask is each finding of fact supported by an enclosure?

____ Are all enclosures used? (if not used and not critical, delete the enclosure.)

____ Ensure that when read together, the findings of fact tell the whole story of the incident without having to refer back to the enclosures.

____ Does the story flow? Is it readable?

**OPINIONS** are reasonable evaluations, inferences, or conclusions based on the facts found. Opinions are value judgements.

____ Ensure that each of your opinions are exactly that, not findings of fact or recommendations.

____ Ensure that each opinion references the finding(s) of fact that support it.

____ Ensure that you have rendered those opinions required by the convening order, as well as any others you feel are appropriate.
RECOMMENDATIONS are proposals made on the basis of the opinions.

___ Ensure that each of your recommendations are exactly that, not findings of fact or opinions.

___ Ensure that each recommendation is logical and consistent with the findings of fact and opinions.

___ Address those recommendations specifically required by the convening order and any others considered appropriate. As IO, you have been tasked based on your ability, experience, etc. The CA is expecting you to exercise it. Feel free to make recommendations for the service, if required.

___ Recommend any appropriate corrective, disciplinary, or administrative action. Practice tip: be specific. Don’t just recommend “disciplinary action”. Provide forum and suggested charges, but not specific punishments.

___ Enclose a draft of a punitive letter of reprimand if recommending such action.

___ Draft and send, under separate cover, a non-punitive letter of caution if recommending such action.

SIGNING

___ Sign your report.

ENCLOSURES

___ The first enclosure is the convening order.

___ All evidence in logical order, tracking with the findings of fact.

___ Is each statement, affidavit, transcript or summary of testimony, photograph, map, chart, document, or other exhibit, a separate enclosure? See JAGMAN, 0208(g)(1).

___ Are any reproduced documents certified to be true copies?

___ Have you complied with the special marking requirements applicable to photographs? See JAGMAN, 0207(b)(4).

___ Are enclosures listed in the order in which they are cited in the body of the investigation?

___ Ensure that you do not have inappropriate material in the investigation: NCIS reports of
investigations; aircraft mishap reports; Inspector General reports; polygraph examinations; medical quality assurance investigations.

CONCLUDING ACTION

____ Have you stretched your imagination to the utmost in gathering and recording all possible information on the incident investigated?

____ Have you checked and double-checked to ensure that your findings of fact, opinions, recommendations, and enclosures are in proper order?

____ Have you carefully proofread your Investigative Report to guard against embarrassing clerical errors?

____ Have you signed your Investigative Report?
SAMPLE COMMAND INVESTIGATION REPORT (USN/USMC)

From: Captain ________________________ , USMC
To: Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, CA
Subj: SAME AS SUBJECT ON CONVENING ORDER

Encl: (1) Convening order and modifications thereto (if any were issued)
(2) Summary (or verbatim) of sworn (or unsworn) testimony of __________ (a witness)
(3) Summary (or verbatim) of sworn (or unsworn) testimony of __________ (a witness)
(4) Statement of ________________, signed by witness
(5) Description of ________________ (evidence found at scene of the accident)
(6) Photograph of ________________ depicting ________________

NOTE: Testimony of each witness, observations of the investigator, photographs, diagrams, and suitable reproductions of tangible evidence should be listed and attached as enclosures to the investigative report. The location of all original evidence, such as logs, charts, tangible items, and so forth, and the name and phone number of the official responsible for its safekeeping must be stated in the report, either on each enclosure or in the preliminary statement.

Preliminary Statement

1. Paragraph 1 of an investigative report must contain information in the form of a "preliminary statement." Contents may require continuation in one or more additional paragraphs. In general, see JAGMAN 0208(c) for required contents. Where applicable, an investigating officer should indicate the name and organization of any judge advocate consulted. Extensions of time to complete the report should be noted here. Also state in appropriate cases that the matter was first referred to NCIS and NCIS expressed no objection to proceeding with the investigation.

Findings of Fact

1. ________________________ [encls ( ) , ( )]
2. ________________________ [encls ( ) , ( )]
3. ________________________ [encls ( ) , ( )]
Note: Findings of fact constitute an investigating officer’s description of details of events based on evidence. Findings must be as specific as possible about time, places, and persons involved. Each fact may be made a separate finding. An investigating officer may determine the most effective presentation for a particular case. Each fact must be supported by testimony of a witness, statement of the investigative officer, documentary evidence, or tangible (real) evidence attached to the investigative report as an enclosure. Each finding of fact must reference each enclosure that supports it in order.

Opinions

1. ____________________________ [FF ()]
2. ____________________________ [FF ()]
3. ____________________________ [FF ()]

Note: An opinion is a reasonable evaluation, reference, or conclusion based on facts found. Each opinion must be supported by findings of fact. Determination of line of duty and misconduct is properly stated as an opinion.

Recommendations

1.
2.
3.

Note: If an investigating officer recommends trial by court-martial, a charge sheet drafted by the investigating officer may be prepared and submitted to the convening authority with the investigative report. See R.C.M. 307, MCM 2008. The charge sheet should not be signed; i.e., charges should not be preferred since preferral starts the “speedy trial clock” running. Before preferring charges, the local trial service office or staff judge advocate should be consulted. Unless specifically directed by proper authority, an investigating officer must not notify an accused of charges. Notification is the responsibility of the commanding officer of an accused. See R.C.M. 308 and 707, MCM 2008. If a punitive letter of reprimand or admonition is recommended, a draft of the recommended letter must be prepared and forwarded with the investigative report. Proposed non-punitive letters of caution must not be forwarded with the report. See section 0209(f).

(SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATING OFFICER)
RETENTION AND RELEASE OF COMMAND INVESTIGATIONS

The GCMCA to whom the CI is ultimately forwarded is the authority who decides whether release under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) or Privacy Act (PA) will be made. While FOIA/PA releases are nothing new to fleet units, the release of JAGMAN investigations is new. SECNAVINST 5720.42 (series) and SECNAVINST 5211.5 (series) and a Judge Advocate should be consulted before releasing a CI. Guidance for all types of investigations, except for litigation reports, may be obtained from Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG), Administrative Law Division (Code 13) at (703) 604-8228 (commercial) or 664-8228 (DSN).

Release of litigation-report investigations. OJAG (Code 15) is the custodian and the only release authority for litigation-report investigations. FOIA/PA requests must be forwarded to Code 15 for action and the requester informed. JAGMAN 0210(h).

Release of CI’s. Investigative reports, evidence, and documents compiled by investigating officials cannot be released until the report is final. The GCMCA to whom the report is forwarded, is the release authority. Each custodian with release authority will either release the record in its entirety or, if necessary forward it to the cognizant Initial Denial Authority (IDA) recommending withholding some or all of the record. Normally, except for an official release (e.g. responding to a Congressional Inquiry, a Federal Court Order, or to another Federal Agency) something is withheld from every investigation rendering the release a partial denial. Even withholding one social security number or home address requires forwarding the record to an IDA for release. The same is true for a total denial. Check with your ISIC and their Judge Advocate for more specific guidance.

Frequent communication with the requester is important. Keep them informed of their request’s status. Remember FOIA is a release statute and it is DoN’s policy to release as much as the rules allow. Where the requested investigation is not complete, keep the requester informed as to its progress and estimated release date.

While each CI must be completely reviewed, the following are normally withheld: social security numbers, home addresses, and telephone numbers (including home E-mail addresses), dates of birth, names of certain officials (NCIS, FBI, CIA agents, and confidential informants/sources), state/local civilian law enforcement material, military death certificates, descriptions of injuries of others, medical records of a living individual, medical boards, medical specialty reviews and peer reviews, alcohol and /or drug classes for living individuals, embarrassing items, names on rosters (also plans of the day) of deployable units, fitness reports and evaluations (including NATOPS, training records, grades, and class status), references to disciplinary/administrative actions being taken or contemplated (e.g. NJP, letters of reprimand, non-punitive letters, etc.), motor vehicle citations and criminal charges (unless convicted), disapproved findings of fact, opinions, or recommendations (or all findings of fact, opinions, and recommendations where they relate to claims or potential litigation), classified material, trade secrets, and certain terms (e.g. "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY,""CONFIDENTIAL NOT FOR RELEASE," and "PERSONAL FOR"). The terms listed need not be cited in the cover letter but should be redacted so the requester does not believe he is getting something in violation of law.
This list is only a general guide and is not exhaustive. Consult a Judge Advocate.

The following are normally released: BAC results, article 31(b) warning forms, and non-adverse Line of Duty determinations (which are released if the requester is the subject of the report). For military personnel: name, rank, date of rank, gross salary, past duty assignments, office/duty telephone numbers (including office E-mail), source of commission, promotion sequence number, awards and decorations, attendance at professional and military schools, and duty status. For civilians: name, grade, position, date of grade, gross salary, present and past assignments, and office telephone number (including office E-mail).

**Time Limit.** Under FOIA/PA the recipient of the request has 20 working days to initially respond (e.g. grant or deny the request, provide an interim response, or refer the request to the proper records custodian). Under FOIA, this limit can be extended through either formal or informal means. Extension beyond 30 days of PA requests is difficult and is discouraged.

**Death Cases.** The timing and substance of releasing death case records depends on the identity of the requester. Next-of-kin (NOK) are entitled to a copy of the investigation by federal law. Navy practice is to release an advance copy, upon request, to the NOK as soon as it has been reviewed by a flag officer. Grieving family members should not be further aggravated by obstructing their access to information concerning the member’s death. The FOIA/PA ‘first in/first out’ processing rules do not apply to NOK releases which should be given priority. Consideration must be given to the potential impact of such a report. When practical, releasing authorities should ensure hand delivery of the report by someone who can discuss it with the family. Normally this will be the CACO but another appropriate person can be assigned (e.g. a family/personal friend or technical expert). Extreme caution must be taken with regard to release of autopsy reports and other graphic materials. These should be segregated under separate cover and sealed in an envelope with a warning attached. NOK should be advised that they can request the DoD Inspector General (IG) review any military investigation into a death from a self-inflicted cause.

Release to non-NOK requesters is more restrictive. Autopsy reports, graphic materials, and other sensitive items (e.g. suicide notes, last words, highly personal or embarrassing information) are normally not released. Although the privacy rights of a deceased are extinguished, remaining family members have a privacy interest where release of the information would cause unreasonable embarrassment or distress to the family.

Copies of all death investigations must be routed to the Naval Safety Center. In cases involving Naval personnel, a copy of the LOD determination shall be made in writing and forwarded to the Chief of Naval Personnel (PERS-62); if involving Marines, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (MMSR-6). For adverse determinations, a complete copy of the investigation shall be forwarded. See JAGMAN 0225, 0229(d).

**Retention of investigations.** The CA must maintain a copy of all CI’s for a minimum of 2 years, including litigation reports. After two years all CI’s should be forwarded to a Federal Record Storage Facility for permanent storage (see SECNAVINST M-5210.1(Series)).
LITIGATION-REPORT INVESTIGATIONS

A litigation-report investigation is used to investigate an incident or event that is likely to result in claims or civil litigation against the DON for damage to personal property, personal injury, or death, caused by Navy personnel, or on behalf of the DON as an affirmative claim for damage caused to DON property by non-DON personnel. Its primary purpose is to prepare to defend the legal interests of the DON and United States in claims proceedings or civil litigation. While closely resembling the command investigation in method of evidence collection and report preparation, there are special rules for the litigation-report investigation.

Special Requirements. A litigation-report investigation must be: (1) convened only after consultation with a “cognizant judge advocate” (see JAGMAN, Appendix A-2-a for definition); (2) conducted under the direction and supervision of a judge advocate; (3) protected from disclosure to anyone who does not have an official need to know; and (4) ultimately forwarded to the Judge Advocate General.

NOTE: When investigations are conducted in anticipation of litigation but are not conducted under the direction and supervision of a judge advocate or are handled carelessly, they cannot be legally protected from disclosure to parties whose litigation interests may be adverse to the litigation interests of the United States. It is imperative that the rules of JAGMAN section 0210 be followed to avoid compromising this defense.

When a Litigation-Report Investigation is Inappropriate. A litigation-report investigation should not be conducted into incidents involving the death of an active duty service member or a civilian whose death was a result of enemy action. Further, a litigation-report investigation may not be appropriate to investigate “major incidents” (as defined in JAGMAN, Appendix A-2-a) which generally involve significant public press and congressional interest and attention; however, it may be appropriate in conjunction with other investigations into “major incidents”.

NOTE: Litigation reports may not be required for motor vehicle accidents involving less than $5,000 of property damage or minor personal injuries. In this case, completion of Standard Form 91 may be adequate to document the incident. See JAGMAN Appendix, A-2-u for additional information on investigations involving motor vehicle accidents.

Conducting the Investigation: Helpful Hints. As with the command investigation, the general goal of the litigation-report investigation is to document who, what, when, where, how, and why an incident occurred. “How?” and “why?” may be the most important questions: they require critical thinking in gathering and analyzing information. The Investigating Officer (IO) must consult with the supervising judge advocate and decide what the purpose and methodology of his/her investigation is before starting to collect evidence. The IO should review the appendix to Chapter II of the JAGMAN, as well as the checklists contained in section X of this handbook to determine what specific informational requirements exist for particular types of incidents (motor vehicle accidents, explosions, fires, health care incidents, etc.)
The IO is not bound by formal rules of evidence in gathering information but may collect, consider, and include in the record any matter relevant to the investigation that is believable and authentic. Photographs, maps, sketches, etc., are always helpful to reviewing authorities in understanding what occurred. So, too, are present sense impressions (e.g., noise, texture, and smell observations) that are not adequately portrayed in other evidence. You may record these impressions in a simple memorandum for inclusion as an enclosure to the litigation report. The report should state the source for any physical evidence included as an enclosure, as well as any special instructions for disclosure. (See also JAGMAN 0210(e)(3) for additional documentation required for all photographs included in the litigation report.) Further, for all original evidence, such as logs, charts, tangible items, etc., the name and phone number of the official responsible for the evidence’s safekeeping must be stated in the report, either on each enclosure or in the preliminary statement. In handling witnesses, there are several things to keep in mind. You may obtain information by personal interview, correspondence, or telephone inquiry. The IO should never obtain signed or sworn statements during the course of a litigation-report investigation unless he/she has consulted with the supervising judge advocate before obtaining a sworn statement.

Before interviewing witnesses, know when and what rights advisements may be required: if you suspect a military member has committed a criminal offense, Article 31, UCMJ, warnings are required; when interviewing a service member concerning the incurring of injury, warning under JAGMAN 0212(c) is required; if you are asking for personal information (as opposed to information pertaining to performance of duty), Privacy Act advice is necessary. Refer to section IX of this handbook for forms.

Fully identify all witnesses, including their full names, job titles, and how they were involved in the incident. Provide full locating information for all witnesses, including command, work and home addresses, telephone numbers (work, home, and cell), and email addresses. If a witness is likely to transfer or leave the military in the foreseeable future, provide a timeframe and future contact information, if available. Each witness should be interviewed separately. Let the witness tell what happened; don’t ask questions that suggest answers. Ask for clarification if the witness is speaking in broad or vague terms (e.g., “He was drunk”; “What gave you that impression?”; “He had an odor of alcohol about him, his eyes were bloodshot, he was slurring his speech and unable to maintain his balance”). Try to obtain as much information during the interview as possible; the relevance of a particular fact may not become clear until later in the investigation. After the interview, the IO should summarize the interview as completely and accurately as possible and sign the summary for inclusion in the litigation report.

See pages V-5 through V-12 for checklists to help you conduct the litigation-report investigation.

Writing the Investigation Report: Helpful Hints. The key to writing a litigation-report investigation report is organization. IOs must take the time to reconstruct the incident in their mind, pulling together all the evidence. They must then document the incident in a readable fashion. Remember, the CA and reviewing authorities will want to understand the incident from a reading of the facts. Often a recitation of the facts in chronological, step-by-step form is easiest to follow. Findings of fact should be as clear and concise as possible and reference each enclosure that supports it.
The IO must **not** draft opinions or recommendations unless specifically directed to by the CA or the supervising judge advocate. Any direction for, or authorization to, the IO to express an opinion and/or recommendation should be clear and specific.

See page V-8 for a checklist to help you prepare the litigation report.

**Protection.** The IO must clearly mark the top center of each page of the litigation report “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY: LITIGATION/ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT”. See JAGMAN 0210(e)(5). Copies of the report and any of the working notes of the IO must be maintained in files also marked “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY: LITIGATION/ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT” and safeguarded against improper disclosure. OJAG Code 15 is the sole release authority for litigation-report investigations and should be consulted before the report, or any portion thereof, is released to anyone.

**Review by Supervisory Judge Advocate.** After completion of the investigation by the IO, the supervisory judge advocate should review the litigation report for accuracy and thoroughness. The supervisory judge advocate should also coordinate with the Tort Claims Unit in Norfolk to ensure that the report is sufficient to allow for adjudication of any pending or potential claims.

**Forwarding.** Once the IO and the supervisory judge advocate have completed and signed the litigation-report investigation, an advanced copy of the report should be sent to: OJAG Code 15, Investigations Branch, 1322 Patterson Avenue SE, Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5066. After the litigation-report investigation process has been thoroughly completed and the litigation report endorsed by the CA, the original report and one copy should be sent to OJAG Code 15 at the same address.
SAMPLE LITIGATION-REPORT INVESTIGATION APPOINTING ORDER

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine Base New London
To: Lieutenant ______________________, USN

Subj: LITIGATION REPORT INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRE THAT OCCURRED AT QUARTERS XYZ, NAVSUBBASE NLON, ON 14 AUGUST 2008

Ref: (a) JAGMAN, Chapter II

1. Per reference (a), you are hereby appointed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the fire that occurred at Quarters XYZ, Naval Submarine Base, on 14 August 2008, and to prepare the related litigation report. During the investigation, you will be under the direction and supervision of LCDR ________, JAGC, USN, [____(contact information)____]. Consult LCDR ________ before beginning your inquiry or collecting any evidence. If you have not already done so, you should read chapter II of reference (a) in its entirety before consulting LCDR ________.

2. This investigation is being convened and your report is being prepared in contemplation of litigation and for the express purpose of assisting attorneys representing the interests of the United States in this matter. As such, it is privileged and should be discussed only with personnel who have an official need to know of its progress or results. If you have any doubt about the propriety of discussing the investigation with any particular individual, then you should seek guidance from LCDR ________ before doing so.

3. Investigate all facts and circumstances surrounding the fire, including the cause of the fire, resulting injuries and damage, and any fault, neglect, or responsibility therefore. Report your findings to LCDR ________ by (date) unless an extension of time is granted. Do not express any opinions or recommendations unless LCDR ________ directs you to do so. Label your report “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY: LITIGATION/ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT” and take appropriate measures to safeguard it.

(Signature of CA)

Copy to: COMSUBGRU TWO
THE LITIGATION-REPORT INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

___ Did the incident involve a member of the command and/or occurred within the command.

____ If not, are you the appropriate command to conduct the investigation?

___ Is this incident under investigation by NCIS, the FBI, or local civilian law enforcement agencies? (If yes, refer to JAGMAN 0201(d).

___ Is this considered a “major” incident? (Refer to JAGMAN Appendix A-2-a for definition.)

____ If believed to be a “major” incident, refer to JAGMAN 0203(b)(2), (f), 0204(b)(5), and 0210(a)(1) and consult a judge advocate.

I. GETTING STARTED

___ Convening Authority (CA) consults with cognizant judge advocate.

___ CA appoints an investigating officer (IO) in writing, identifying the judge advocate under whose direction and supervision the investigation will be conducted.

___ The IO must consult with the assigned judge advocate before beginning the investigation.

___ Carefully examine the convening order to determine the scope of your investigation.

___ Determine when the investigative report is due to the CA.

____ If you cannot reach that deadline, request an extension.

___ Review all relevant instructions on your investigation (e.g., the convening order, JAGMAN chapter II, etc.)

___ Determine which checklists may apply to your investigation and review them carefully to determine what information is required. Refer to section X of this handbook.

___ Decide what the purpose and methodology of your investigation will be.

____ Where is evidence likely to be located?

____ How can such evidence best be obtained and preserved?

____ Contemplate whether there will be any need for classified information or handling of classified information. If so, consult the cognizant judge advocate.
PRIOR TO OBTAINING ANY OF THE BELOW INFORMATION, CONSULT WITH THE ASSIGNED JUDGE ADVOCATE.

II. HANDLING WITNESSES

(NOTE: You may wish to gather and review other types of evidence before interviewing any or all witnesses)

____ Draw up a list, to be supplemented as the investigation progresses, of all possible witnesses.

____ Determine if witnesses are transferring, going on leave, hospitalized, etc., such as might take them out of the area before review of the investigation is completed.

____ Inform the CA orally, with confirmation in writing, immediately upon learning that a material witness might leave the area before review of the investigation is completed.

____ Determine what rights advisements may apply to your prospective witnesses and prepare the appropriate forms. Refer to section IX of this handbook.

____ Advise any military witness who may be suspected of an offense misconduct, or improper performance of a duty, of his/her rights under Article 31, UCMJ. (Refer to page IX-1 of this handbook for a sample “Rights Advisement Form”.)

____ Advise each witness prior to signing any statement relating to the origin, incident, or aggravation of any disease or injury that he/she has suffered of his/her right not to sign such a statement. See JAGMAN 0212(c). (Refer to page IX-2 of this handbook for a sample “Warning Advisement about Statements Regarding Origin of Disease/Injury”).

____ Is a Privacy Act statement required for the witness interviewed? JAGMAN 0207(e) requires that Privacy Act statements be obtained from each witness from whom personal information is taken. (Refer to page IX-3 of this handbook for a sample “Privacy Act Statement”.)

____ Conduct an intensive interview of each witness, obtaining names, places, dates, events, and observations that may be relevant.

____ Witness statements should be as objective and factual in content as possible. If a witness makes a vague statement (e.g., “he was drunk”), try to pin down the objective facts.

____ If a witness is not physically available for an interview, attempt to conduct it via telephone, mail, or message.
Record the interview with each witness in detailed notes.

Reduce each witness’ statement to a complete and accurate narrative statement.

Witnesses will not, in most cases, be asked to make a written statement or to sign a statement that the investigator has prepared. **DO NOT attach signed witness statements as enclosures to the investigation unless the supervising judge advocate so directs.**

Indicate on the narrative statement that it represents an accurate summary of the oral statement made by the witness and authenticate the statement with your signature.

Review your list of possible witnesses to ensure that you have interviewed all available witnesses.

PRIOR TO OBTAINING ANY OF THE BELOW INFORMATION, CONSULT WITH THE ASSIGNED JUDGE ADVOCATE.

III. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Make a list, to be supplemented as the investigation proceeds, of all possible documents, to include:

- Copies of relevant rules, regulations, instructions, standard operating procedures;
- Relevant correspondence and messages;
- Personnel records;
- Medical records (clinical and hospital records, death certificates, autopsy reports, etc.);
- Official logs and reports; and
- Required forms (personal injury forms, vehicle accident reports, etc.)

Examine your list of possible documents to ensure that you have obtained all such documents personally available to you.

If unable to obtain a certain document, attempt to obtain it via fax, message, telephone, or mail.

Obtain originals or certified true copies of all documents available to you.
For all documentary evidence, include the source and any specific restrictions on
disclosure to 3rd parties.

IV. OTHER EVIDENCE

Make a list of any other information which may be of assistance to reviewing authorities
in understanding the incident investigated (real objects, physical locations, maps, charts,
photographs, your personal observations, etc.).

Examine your list of possible information to ensure that you have obtained all such
information personally available to you.

If unable to obtain certain information, attempt to obtain them via fax, message,
telephone, or mail.

Attempt to reduce such information to a form, such as photographs or sketches, which
can be conveniently included in your investigative report.

Take all steps possible to ensure that any physical evidence be kept in an identified place,
safe from tampering, loss, and damage pending review of the investigation.

Ensure that all photographs and videos are labeled in accordance with the section 0210(e)
of the JAGMAN.

DRAFTING THE LITIGATION REPORT
(REFER TO PAGE V-13 OF THIS HANDBOOK FOR SAMPLE FORMAT)

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Include this statement: “This report was prepared under the supervision of a judge
advocate in contemplation of litigation by or against the United States.”

State that all reasonably available evidence was collected or is forthcoming and that each
directive of the CA has been met.

Set forth the nature of the investigation.

Relate any delays or difficulties encountered, including non-availability of evidence or
inability to interview relevant witnesses.

Explain any conflicts in evidence and whether certain evidence is considered more
reliable and why.
Note any extensions requested, whether granted or denied.

Note the limited participation by any member or advisor.

If social security numbers contained in the report were obtained from sources other than the individual (e.g., from service records), so state. If social security numbers are obtained from the individual, a Privacy Act statement should be signed by the individual and included as an enclosure.

Indicate where original items of evidence are maintained, how they are safeguarded, and the name and phone number of the responsible custodian.

Include any other information necessary for a complete understanding of the case.

II. FINDINGS OF FACT. A fact is something that is or happens.

Distinguish in your own mind the differences among the terms “fact”, “opinion”, and “recommendation”.

Conduct an evaluation of the evidence or lack of evidence.

Review any special fact-finding requirements pertaining to the specific incident in the JAGMAN checklists (refer to chapter X of this handbook).

When drafting the findings of fact, be specific as to persons, times, places, and events.

After each finding of fact, reference the enclosures to the report which support that finding of fact.

Identify by full name, grade or rate, service number, organization, occupation or business, and residence all persons connected with the incident.

Make appropriate findings of facts for all relevant facts, including information already stated in the preliminary statement. The preliminary statement is not a substitute for findings of fact.

Place findings of fact in chronological and/or logical order.

Is each finding of fact supported by an enclosure?

Is every enclosure referenced in at least one finding of fact? Ensure that, when read together, the findings of fact tell the whole story of the incident without having to refer back to the enclosures.

Does the story flow? Is it readable? Does it make sense?
Make sure abbreviations and acronyms are adequately explained the first time they appear in the investigation (the final report will be read by persons far removed from and unfamiliar with the originating command).

NOTE: OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE NOT TO BE MADE BY THE IO UNLESS DIRECTED BY THE SUPERVISORY JUDGE ADVOCATE.

III. OPINIONS. Reasonable evaluations, inferences, or conclusions based on the facts found. Opinions are valuable judgments.

___ Ensure that each of your opinions are exactly that, not findings of fact or recommendations.

___ Ensure that each opinion references the findings of fact that support it.

___ The IO should discuss each opinion with the supervising judge advocate.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS. Proposals made on the basis of opinions.

___ Ensure that each of your recommendations are exactly that, not findings of fact or opinions.

___ Ensure that each recommendation is logical and consistent with the findings of fact and opinions.

___ Recommend any appropriate corrective, disciplinary, or administrative action.

___ Enclose a draft of a punitive letter of reprimand if recommending such action.

___ Draft and send under separate cover a non-punitive letter of caution if recommending such action.

___ The IO should discuss each recommendation with the supervisory judge advocate.

V. SIGNING

___ Is the report signed by the supervisory judge advocate?

___ Is the report signed by the investigating officer?
VI. ENCLOSURES

____ Enclosure (1) will be the convening order.

____ All evidence in logical order.

____ Is each statement, affidavit, transcript or summary of testimony, photograph, map, chart, document, or other exhibit, a separate enclosure?

____ Are all reproduced documents certified to be true copies?

____ Have you complied with the special marking requirements applicable to photographs? See JAGMAN 0207(b)(4) and 0210(e).

____ Are enclosures listed in the order in which they are cited in the body of the investigation?

____ Ensure that you do not have inappropriate material in the investigation:

____ Copies of safety investigations, aircraft mishap reports, Inspector General reports, polygraph examinations; and medical quality assurance investigations should never be included in the litigation-report investigation.

____ NCIS investigations consist of the Report of Investigation (the narrative summary portion) and enclosures. Reports of Investigation should not be included in the litigation-report investigation. However, unless a local NCIS office indicates to the contrary, clearance is not required for including NCIS investigation enclosures in the litigation-report investigation.

____ Sworn or signed witness statements should not be included as enclosures to the litigation-report investigation unless they have been approved by the supervisory judge advocate and are from a claimant or opposing party to the litigation.

VII. CONCLUDING ACTION

____ Is the report marked “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY: LITIGATION/ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT” on the top center of each page?

____ Have you stretched your imagination to the utmost in gathering and recording all possible information on the incident investigated?

____ Have you checked and double-checked to ensure that your findings of fact, opinions, recommendations, and enclosures are in proper order? Does the report make logical sense?

____ Have you carefully proofread the report to guard against embarrassing clerical errors?
____ Have you signed the report?

____ Have you arranged for an advanced copy to be forwarded to OJAG Code 15?
SAMPLE LITIGATION-REPORT INVESTIGATION

5800
Ser Info
Date

From: Lieutenant Commander _____, JAGC, USN
       Lieutenant _____, USN

To: Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine Base New London

Encl: (1) Convening order and modifications thereto (if any were issued)
      (2) Summary of statement of witness ______
      (3) Summary of statement of witness ______
      (4) Description of ____________ [evidence found at scene of the fire]
      (5) Photograph of ____________ [description of depicted object(s)]

NOTE: Summarized statements of each witness, observation of the investigator, photographs, diagrams, and suitable reproductions of tangible evidence should be listed and attached as enclosures to the investigative report. The location of all original evidence, such as logs, charts, tangible items, and so forth, and the name and phone number of the official responsible for its safekeeping must be stated in the report, either on each enclosure or in the preliminary statement.

Preliminary Statement

1. Paragraph 1 of a litigation-report must contain information in the form of a “preliminary statement.” Contents may require continuation in one or more additional paragraphs. In general, see section 0208(e) for required contents. The name and organization of the supervisory judge advocate should be listed and the following language must be included: This investigation is being conducted and this report is being prepared in anticipation of litigation and for the express purpose of assisting attorneys representing the interests of the United States in this matter.”

Findings of Fact

1. ________________________________ [encls. ( ), ( )]
2. ________________________________ [ encl. ( ), ( )]
3. ________________________________ [encl. ( ), ( )]

NOTE: Findings of fact constitute an investigating officer’s description of details of events based on evidence. Findings must be as specific as possible about time, place, and persons involved. Each fact may be made a separate finding. An investigating officer may
determine the most effective presentation for a particular case. Each fact must be supported by the (unsigned, narrative) statement of a witness, statement of the investigating officer, documentary evidence, or tangible (real) evidence attached to the investigative report as an enclosure. Each finding of fact must reference each enclosure that supports it.

Opinions and Recommendations are not made by the investigating officer unless directed by the supervisory judge advocate.

(SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATING OFFICER)

(SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISORY JUDGE ADVOCATE)
LINE OF DUTY / MISCONDUCT DETERMINATIONS

To assist in the administration of naval personnel issues, the commanding officer is required to inquire into certain cases of injury or disease incurred by members of his or her command. When these inquiries are conducted, the commanding officer is required to make what is referred to as a line of duty (LOD)/misconduct determination. As in most matters, the type of inquiry and the degree of formality of the report will depend upon the circumstances of the case.

Reason for LOD/misconduct determinations. Adverse LOD/misconduct determinations can affect several benefits and/or rights administered by the Department of the Navy, including: extension of enlistment; withholding of longevity and retirement multipliers for the time missed, and; denial of disability retirement and/or severance pay.

When LOD/misconduct determinations are required. Findings concerning LOD/misconduct must be made in every case in which a member of the naval service incurs a disease or injury that:

1. Might result in permanent disability; or
2. Results in the physical inability to perform duty for a period exceeding 24 hours (as distinguished from a period of hospitalization for evaluation or observation). See, JAGMAN 0212.
3. Death.

What constitutes "line of duty?" Injury or disease incurred by naval personnel while on active duty service is presumed to have been incurred "in the line of duty" unless there is clear and convincing evidence that it was incurred:

1. As a result of the member's own "misconduct." There must be clear and convincing evidence that the injury was intentionally incurred or the result of willful neglect which demonstrates a reckless disregard for foreseeable and likely consequences.
2. While avoiding duty by deserting.
3. While absent without leave, and such absence materially interfered with the performance of required military duties (generally, in excess of 24 hours).
4. While confined under sentence of a court-martial that included an unremitted dishonorable discharge.
5. While confined under sentence of civil court following conviction of an offense that is defined as a felony by the law of the jurisdiction where convicted.
**Preliminary Inquiries (PI's).** Each injury or disease requiring LOD/misconduct determinations must at a minimum be reviewed through use of a PI. JAGMAN 0222(a)(1). Upon completion of the PI, the command is to report the results to the GCMCA through use of the Personnel Casualty Report system. JAGMAN 0222(b), MILPERSMAN 1770-010. A copy of the PI report is delivered to the appropriate medical department for review and notation in the health or dental record. If the medical officer and the commanding officer are of the opinion that the injury or disease was incurred "in the line of duty" and "not as a result of the member's own misconduct," then appropriate entries stating such are entered in the health record. **No further investigation** is required, unless directed by the GCMCA. JAGMAN 0222(c).

**Command Investigations (CI's).** As noted above, use of the PI and health record entries will provide sufficient documentation where injuries or disease are found to have occurred while in the line of duty, not due to misconduct. CIs are only required when:

1. The injury or disease was incurred in such a way that suggests a finding of "misconduct" or "not in line of duty" might result (JAGMAN 0222(d)(1), (2));

2. There is a reasonable chance of permanent disability and the CA considers an investigation essential to ensuring an adequate official record;

3. The injury involves a Naval or Marine Reservist and the CA considers an investigation essential to ensuring an adequate official record.

In endorsing a CI, the CA must specifically comment on the LOD/misconduct opinion and take one of the following actions:

1. If the CA concludes that the injury or disease was incurred "in the line of duty" and "not due to a member's own misconduct," that shall be expressed (regardless of whether it differs from or concurs with the IO's opinion). JAGMAN 0223(a)(1).

2. If, upon review of the report or record, the convening (or higher) authority believes the injury or disease was incurred **not** "in the line of duty" or "due to the member's own misconduct," the member **must** be informed of the preliminary determination and afforded an opportunity, not to exceed 10 days, to submit any desired information to try and convince the CA otherwise. The member may be permitted to review the investigative report before providing any information. If the member decides to present information, it shall be considered by the CA and appended to the record. If the member elects not to provide information, or the 10 day period lapses without submission, then such shall be noted in the endorsement. JAGMAN 0223(a)(2).

The CI is forwarded to a GCMCA with an assigned judge advocate. The GCMCA shall indicate approval, disapproval or modification of conclusions concerning misconduct and line of duty. A copy of such action will be returned to the CA so that appropriate entries may be made in the member's service and medical records. JAGMAN 0223(b)(1).
**Required warning.** Any person in the Armed Forces, prior to being asked to make or sign any statement relating to the origin, incidence, or aggravation of any disease or injury that he or she has suffered, shall be advised of the right not to make such a statement. (Refer to page IX-2 of this handbook for a sample form).

**Mental responsibility.** Suicide and a *bona-fide* suicide attempt, as distinguished from a suicide gesture, creates a strong inference of a lack of mental responsibility. As such, suicides or bona-fide suicide attempts are considered as acts committed in the line of duty/not due to the member’s own misconduct in light of the fact that the member demonstrated a lack of mental responsibility, and is therefore not responsible for his or her actions. However, a self-inflicted injury, not prompted by a serious suicidal intent, is a suicidal gesture, and is deemed to be incurred as a result of the member’s own misconduct, unless evidence establishes otherwise that the member lacked mental responsibility. JAGMAN 0218, 0222(d)(1)(c).

Refer to page VI-4 of this handbook for a checklist to assist you in preparing LOD/misconduct determinations.
**LINE OF DUTY/MISCONDUCT CHECKLIST**  
(JAGMAN 0212 - 0232)

____ Is a LOD/misconduct determination required?

____ Possible permanent disability?

____ Physical inability to perform duties for 24 hours or more?

____ A PI must be conducted.

____ See Section II of this Handbook for considerations in carrying out a PI.

____ The results of the PI are reported to the GCMCA via the Personnel Casualty Report.

____ Ensure medical receives a copy of the PI.

____ If the CA determines this injury was incurred "in the line of duty, not due to misconduct," ensure medical record entries stating as such are made.

____ A command must convene a CI when:

____ The results of the PI indicate that the injury was incurred under circumstances which suggest a finding of "misconduct" might result. These circumstances include, but are not limited to, all cases in which the injury was incurred:

____ while the member was using illegal drugs;

____ while the member's blood alcohol content was of .08 percent by volume or greater. This does not preclude the convening of an investigation if the blood-alcohol percentage is lower than .08, if the circumstances so indicate;

____ as a result of a bona fide suicide attempt; or

____ while the member was acting recklessly or with willful neglect of the foreseeable consequences of his/her actions.

____ The results of the PI indicate that the injury was incurred under circumstances that suggest a finding of "not in line of duty" might result.

____ Was the servicemember in a desertion status at the time of injury?

____ Was the servicemember UA at the time of injury?

____ Was the servicemember in the Brig with a dishonorable discharge at the time of the injury?
____ Was the servicemember in jail as a result of a civilian felony conviction at the time of the injury?

____ There is a reasonable chance of permanent disability and the commanding officer considers the convening of an investigation essential to ensure an adequate official record is made concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident.

____ The injured member is in the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve and the commanding officer considers an investigation essential to ensure an adequate official record is made concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident.

If a CI is necessary, the following information must be included in the final report. The considerations contained in Section III of this Handbook also pertain.

____ Identifying data of all persons, military or civilian, killed or injured.

____ Name, sex, age.

____ Military grade or rate, regular or reserve, armed force, station or residence.

____ Experience/expertise, where relevant.

____ Civilian title, business or occupation, address.

____ Experience/expertise, where relevant.

____ All relevant records must be obtained, including: military or civilian police accident reports, pertinent hospitalization or clinical records, death certificates, autopsy reports, records of coroners' inquest or medical examiners' reports, and pathological, histological, and toxicological studies.

____ Place of injury occurrence, the site and terrain, to include photographs, maps, charts, diagrams or other relevant exhibits.

____ Duty status of injured person: leave, liberty, unauthorized absence (UA), active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty for training at time of injury.

____ Whether any UA status at time of injury materially interfered with his/her military duty.

____ Nature/extent of injuries, including description of body parts injured.

____ Extent of hospitalization.

____ Cost from any civilian medical facilities.
Amount of time "lost."

Physical factors and impairment.

Tired (working excessive hours), hungry, on medication (prescribed or unauthorized), ill or experiencing dizziness, headaches or nausea, exposed to severe environmental extremes.

Any alcohol or habit-forming drug impairment.

Individual's general appearance, behavior, rationality of speech, and muscular coordination.

Quantity and nature of intoxicating agent used.

Period of time in which consumed.

Results of blood, breath, urine or tissue test for intoxicating agents.

Lawfulness of intoxicating agent.

Mental factors.

Emotionally upset (angry, depressed, moody, tense) and/or mentally preoccupied with unrelated matters.

Motivation.

Knowledge of/adherence to standard procedures.

Attempted suicide (genuine intent to die v. gesture or malingering). See JAGMAN 0218.

Mental disease or defect. Psychiatric evaluation warranted?

LOD Recommendation.

Member was in the line of duty and not due to misconduct

Member was NOT in the line of duty and not due to misconduct

Member was NOT in the line of duty and DUE to misconduct
DO NOT RECOMMEND member was in the line of duty and DUE to misconduct. If you have, you need to review and discuss further with a Judge Advocate.

The CI must clearly document all facts leading up to and connected with the injury or death. Some of the information to be addressed might include:

___ Training.

___ Formal/on the job.

___ Adequacy.

___ Engaged in tasks different from those in which trained.

___ Engaged in tasks too difficult for skill level.

___ Emergency responses/reaction time.

___ Supervision (adequate/lax/absent).

___ Design factors.

___ Equipment's condition, working order.

___ Operating unfamiliar equipment/controls.

___ Operating equipment with controls that function differently than expected due to lack of standardization.

___ Unable to reach all controls from his/her work station and see and hear all displays, signals, and communications.

___ Provided insufficient support manuals.

___ Using support equipment which was not clearly identified and likely to be confused with similar but non-compatible equipment.

___ Environmental factors.

___ Harmful dusts, fumes, gases without proper ventilation.

___ Working in a hazardous environment without personal protective equipment or a line-tender.

___ Unable to hear and see all communications and signals.
____ Exposed to temperature extremes that could degrade efficiency, cause faintness, stroke or numbness.

____ Suffering from eye fatigue due to inadequate lighting or glare.

____ Visually restricted by dense fog, rain, smoke or snow.

____ Darkened ship lighting conditions.

____ Exposed to excessive noise/vibration levels.

____ Personnel protective equipment.

____ Using required equipment for the job (e.g., seatbelts, safety glasses, hearing protectors).

____ Not using proper equipment due to lack of availability (identify).

____ Not using proper equipment due to lack of comfort or personal image (identify).

____ Using protective equipment that failed and caused additional injuries (identify).

____ Hazardous conditions.

____ Inadequate/missing guards, handrail, ladder treads, protective mats, safety devices/switches, skid proofing.

____ Jury-rigged equipment.

____ Use of improper non-insulated tools.

____ Incorrectly installed equipment.

____ Defective/improperly maintained equipment.

____ Slippery decks or ladders, obstructions.

____ Improper clothing (leather heels, conventional shoes vice steel-toed shoes, loose-fitting clothes, no shirt, conventional eyeglasses vice safety glasses).

Remember to consult other applicable checklists for information requirements. For example, if a sailor injured himself in a motor vehicle accident, the IO would also need to gather that information listed in JAGMAN A-2-u for inclusion in the final CI.
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN DEATH CASES

The circumstances surrounding the death of naval personnel, or of civilian personnel at places under military control, may be recorded in a variety of ways, such as autopsy reports, battlefield reports, and medical reports. Investigations conducted pursuant to the JAGMAN may also focus on such deaths and may incorporate other official reports as enclosures. Since reports pertaining to deaths of military members are, by law, generally releasable to family members, and since the deceased cannot contribute to the investigation process, special considerations prevail in the investigation of death cases.

NOTE: NCIS must be notified per SECNAVINST 5430.107 series on any death case involving actual or suspected criminal conduct.

Time limitations. Investigating Officers should complete an administrative investigation concerning death cases within 20 days from the date of the death or its discovery. The CA may extend the investigation for good cause. The CA and subsequent reviewers have 20 days to review and endorse the investigation. If a command does not comply with these time limits, the command must comment on this fact in its endorsement of the investigation. JAGMAN 0225(e)

Preliminary Inquiry (PI). A PI should be conducted into the death of a member of the naval service or into the death of a civilian that occurs at a place under naval control. At the conclusion of the PI, the CA must determine which of the options listed in JAGMAN 0204 will be exercised, and report that decision to the next superior in the chain-of-command.

A command investigation under the JAGMAN will normally not be conducted if the PI shows that the death:

(1) was the result of a previously known medical condition and the adequacy of military medical care is not reasonably in issue; or

(2) was the result of enemy action.

Limited Investigations. Where the death of a servicemember occurred at a location within the U.S. and not under military control, while the member was off-duty, and there is no discernable "nexus," or connection, between the circumstances of the death and the naval service, the command need only obtain a copy of the investigation conducted by civilian authorities and retain it as an internal report. JAGMAN 0226(c). The command shall document, in writing, the reasons for making the determination to conduct a limited investigation, attaching the enumerated reasons to the internal report.

Command Investigations (CI). A CI (or in some cases, a litigation-report investigation) will be conducted if the PI shows:

1. The case involves civilian or other non-naval personnel found dead aboard an activity under military control where the death was apparently caused by suicide or other unusual circumstances:
2. the circumstances surrounding the death places the adequacy of military medical care reasonably at issue;

3. there exists a probable "nexus," or connection, between the naval service and the circumstances of the death of a servicemember; or

4. it is unclear if enemy action caused the death, such as in possible "friendly-fire" incidents.

**Line of Duty Determinations:** A Line of Duty/Misconduct opinion shall be made in all death cases retroactive to 10 September 2001 and regardless of nexus to naval service, pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2002 and NAVADMIN 065/03. (THIS INCLUDES SUICIDES). LOD determinations effect annuity calculations under the Uniformed Services Survivor Benefits Program. JAGMAN 0229(d).

SBP annuities are calculated as a percentage of the SBP base amount (normally either 35% or 55% of the base amount). When a servicemember’s death is determined to be in the LOD, regardless of retirement eligibility, the SBP base is equal to retired pay as if the service member retired with 100% disability (this equals 75% of the member’s base pay or high-36 pay. JAGMAN 0229(b). However, if the servicemember is determined to be not in the LOD, then the SBP eligibility and annuity calculations fall under the rules existing before the NDAA of FY 2002; that is, if the servicemember was ineligible for retirement at the time of death, SBP is inapplicable. If the servicemember was eligible for retirement at the time of death, then the SBP annuity would be paid to a qualified survivor, however, it will not be computed on the basis of a nominal total disability retirement. JAGMAN 0229(c).

All active duty death cases must be subject to at least a PI in accordance with JAGMAN 0203. The command conducting the PI will determine if the PI is sufficient to make a LOD determination or if a CI is required. If the command completing the investigation is not a GCMCA with an assigned staff judge advocate (SJA), the command will forward the PI/CI to the first GCMCA in the chain-of-command with an assigned SJA. The GCMCA with an assigned SJA will make the formal LOD determination, subject to a limited review by Commander, Navy Personnel Command if the determination is adverse. JAGMAN 0229(d).

Before making an adverse LOD determination in a death investigation, the GCMCA or his or her SJA shall afford a known potential SBP beneficiary the opportunity to review the report of investigation and provide relevant information to the GCMCA. The known potential SBP beneficiary will normally have 30 calendar days from receipt of the report of investigation to submit information to the GCMCA. JAGMAN 0229(d).

**Independent Reviews.** Prior to endorsement of an investigation that calls into question the deceased's conduct, the CA may wish the report to be reviewed to ensure thoroughness, accuracy of the findings, and fairness to the deceased member. The individual selected to conduct this review shall have no previous connection to the investigative process and must be outside the CA's immediate chain of command. To the extent possible, the reviewer should possess training,
experience, and background sufficient to allow critical analysis of the factual circumstances. The reviewer is not to act as the deceased's representative, but rather provide critical analysis from the perspective of the deceased, tempered by the reviewer's own experience, training, and education. If the reviewer believes comments are warranted, such comments shall be completed and provided to the CA within ten working days of the report's delivery to the reviewer. The CA is to consider any comments submitted by the reviewer and take any action deemed appropriate. The comments shall be appended to the investigative report. JAGMAN 0231.

**Special routing of death cases.** An advance copy of all death investigations, with the exception of only a PI or limited investigation, shall be provided to the cognizant Echelon II Commander after the first endorsement. The original report shall note the forwarding of the advance copy, and each subsequent endorser shall provide an advance copy of their endorsement to the Echelon II Commander. JAGMAN 0232.
COMMAND ENDORSEMENTS

COMMAND INVESTIGATIONS

Review and forwarding. Upon completing the investigative report, the IO submits the report to the CA, who reviews it and takes one of the following actions:

1. Returns the report to the IO for further inquiry or corrective action, noting any incomplete, ambiguous, or erroneous action of the IO; or

2. determines that the investigation is of no interest to anyone outside the command and chooses to file the investigation, without further forwarding, as an internal report; or

3. transmits the report by endorsement to the next appropriate superior officer, typically to the GCMCA over the CA. The CA's endorsement will set forth appropriate comments, recording approval or disapproval in whole or in part, of the investigation's proceedings, findings, opinions, and recommendations. In line of duty/misconduct investigations, the CA is required to specifically approve or disapprove the line of duty/misconduct opinion.

If the CA corrects, adds, or disapproves findings of fact, opinions, or recommendations, the following language would be used in the endorsement as appropriate:

* The findings of fact are hereby modified as follows: (modification)

* The following additional findings of fact are added: (numbers start after the last findings of fact in the basic investigation).

* Opinion ___ in the basic correspondence is not substantiated by the findings of fact because ______ and is therefore disapproved (modified to read as follows: _____).

* The following additional opinions are added: (numbers start after the last opinions in the basic investigation).

* Recommendation ___ is not appropriate for action at this command; however, a copy of this investigation is being furnished to ______ for such action as deemed appropriate.

* Additional recommendations: (numbers start after the last recommendation in the basic investigation).

* The action recommended in recommendation ____ has been accomplished by _____ (has been forwarded to _____ for action; etc.).
The CA's endorsement must specifically indicate what corrective action, if any, is warranted and has been or will be taken. Whenever punitive or non-punitive action is contemplated or taken as the result of the incident under inquiry, such action should be noted in the endorsement. JAGMAN 0209(f)(2). CA's can expect superior commanders to require subsequent reports on how lessons learned have been implemented; if administrative investigations are to be effective tools, "tenacious follow-up action is required."

Punitive letters, or copies of recommended drafts, shall be included as enclosures. Non-punitive letters are not to be mentioned in endorsements or included as enclosures. JAGMAN 0209(f)(2)(d).

Routing the CI. Upon completion of the endorsement, the CA forwards the original investigative report through the chain-of-command to the GCMCA over the CA. CI's are not routinely forwarded to JAG (copies may be sent to OJAG, Code 15, if the investigation is a matter of potential interest to the JAG). The subject matter and facts found will dictate the exact routing of the report; for example, area coordinators may be included as via addresses if the investigation relates to an issue affecting their area coordination responsibilities.

One complete copy of the investigation should be forwarded with the original for each intermediate reviewing authority (additional copies are required in death cases). JAGMAN 0209(f)(3). Advance copies of the report of investigation shall be forwarded by the CA in the following cases:

1. For CI's involving injuries and deaths of naval personnel, or material damage to a ship, submarine, or Government property (excluding aircraft), advance copies are sent to Commander, Naval Safety Center. In aircraft mishap cases, copies of investigations are sent to the Naval Safety Center only upon request. JAGMAN 0209(f)(3)(c).

2. When the adequacy of medical care is reasonably in issue and which involve significant potential claims, permanent disability, or death, advance copies of the CI are sent to the Naval Inspector General, Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (two copies). JAGMAN 0210(f)(2)(a).

Retention of CI's. The CA must maintain a copy of all CI's for a minimum of two years after which it should be forwarded to a federal records storage facility for storage.

Release of CI's. The GCMCA to whom the CI is ultimately forwarded is the authority who decides whether release under the Freedom of Information Act or Privacy Act will be made.
LITIGATION-REPORT INVESTIGATIONS

**Review and forwarding.** Upon receiving the litigation-report investigation, the CA reviews the documents and takes one of the following actions:

1. Return the investigation to the supervisory judge advocate for further inquiry; or

2. endorse and forward the report. JAGMAN 0210(f)(1).

Unlike the endorsement of a CI, the CA may only make limited comments in endorsing litigation-report investigations. The CA may comment on those aspects of the report which bear on the administration or management of the command, including any corrective action taken. The CA shall *not* normally approve or disapprove of the findings of fact. JAGMAN 0210(f)(1)(a). The CA's endorsement must be marked "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY: LITIGATION/ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT."

**Routing the investigation.** Upon completion of the endorsement, the CA forwards the original investigative report to the Judge Advocate General (Code 15), via the Staff Judge Advocate of the GCMCA in the chain of command. JAGMAN 0210(f)(2). One complete copy of the investigation should be forwarded with the original for the GCMCA. JAGMAN 0209(f)(3). Copies of the report are to be provided to superiors in the chain of command and to other commands which have a direct need to know. Dissemination of the report shall *not* otherwise be made without first consulting a judge advocate. JAGMAN 0210(f)(2).

**Retention of litigation-report investigations.** The original CA is required to retain a copy of the litigation-report investigation, kept in a file marked "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY: LITIGATION/ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT" and safeguard against improper disclosure. JAGMAN 0210(f). The JAGMAN does not prescribe a time period for retention; therefore, before destroying, consultation with a judge advocate or OJAG (Code 15) is advised.

**Release of litigation-report investigations.** For all litigation-report investigations, the Judge Advocate General retains release authority. Convening and reviewing authorities are *not authorized* to release litigation report investigations or their contents. JAGMAN 0210(f)(2), (h).
ARTICLE 31 RIGHTS

Name: ______________________ Rank/Rate: ______________________ Activity: ______________________
Unit: ______________________
Telephone number: ______________________

I have been advised that I may be suspected of the offense(s) of: ______________________ and that:

[ ] I have the right to remain silent.
[ ] Any statements I do make may be used as evidence against me in trial by court-martial.
[ ] I have the right to consult with lawyer counsel prior to any questioning. This lawyer counsel may be a civilian lawyer retained by me at my own expense, a military lawyer appointed to act as my counsel without cost to me, or both.
[ ] I have the right to have such retained civilian lawyer and/or appointed military lawyer present during this interview.
[ ] I have the right to terminate this interview at any time.

WAIVER OF RIGHTS

[ ] I further certify and acknowledge that I have read the above statement of my rights and fully understand them, and that:
[ ] I expressly desire to waive my right to remain silent.
[ ] I expressly desire to make a statement.
[ ] I expressly do not desire to consult with either a civilian lawyer retained by me or a military lawyer appointed as my counsel without cost to me prior to questioning.
[ ] I expressly do not desire to have such a lawyer present with me during this interview.
[ ] This acknowledgment and waiver of rights is made freely and voluntarily by me, and without any promises or threats having been made to me or pressure or coercion of any kind having been used against me.

(Witness signature/date) ______________________ (Member signature/date) ______________________

Understanding my rights under U.C.M.J. Article 31, I wish to make the following statement:

________________________________________________________________________________________
WARNING ADVISEMENT ABOUT STATEMENTS REGARDING ORIGIN OF DISEASE OR INJURY

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 0212 OF THE JAGMAN

I, __________________________ have been advised that:

- questions have arisen concerning whether or not my injury/disease, sustained or discovered on ___________ 20__, was incurred in the line of duty or as a result of my own misconduct;

- in the event such injury/disease is determined to have been incurred not in the line of duty or as a result of my own misconduct, I will be required to serve for an additional period beyond my present enlistment to make up for the duty time lost;

- lost duty time will not count as creditable service for pay entitlement purposes;

- I may be required for forfeit some pay (where absence from duty in excess of one day immediately follows intemperate use of liquor or habit-forming drugs);

- if I am permanently disabled and that disability is determined to have been the result of misconduct or was incurred not in the line of duty, I may be barred from receiving disability pay or allowances, as well as veteran's benefits;

- I may not be required to give a statement relating to the origin, incidence, or aggravation of any disease/injury that I may have.

I do/do not desire to submit a statement.

__________________________________________
Date                                               Signature

Witness Signature

Witness Name/Rate/Grade/Unit/Telephone Number
PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT
(Sections requiring modification by IO in bolded italics)

Name: ___________________________  Rank/Rate: ___________________________
Activity: ___________________________  Unit: ___________________________
Telephone number: ___________________________

Today, ___________, 20__, I acknowledge that I have received the following advisement under
the guidelines of the Privacy Act.

This statement is provided in compliance with the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public
Law 93-579) which requires that Federal agencies must inform individuals who are requested to
furnish personal information about themselves as to certain facts regarding the information
requested below.

authority listed below that is peculiarly applicable to the matter under investigation.

Authorities applicable to various investigations:

a. Requirement that enlisted members make up time lost due to misconduct or abuse of drugs
or alcohol. 10 U.S.C. § 972.

b. Retirement or separation for physical disability. 10 U.S.C. §§ 1201-1221.


d. Uniform Code of Military Justice. 10 U.S.C. §§ 815, 832, 869, 873, 935, 936, and 938-
940.


g. Emergency payment of claims. 10 U.S.C. § 2736.

h. Non-Scope claims. 10 U.S.C. § 2737.

i. Duties of Secretary of the Navy. 10 U.S.C. § 5013.


k. Duties of the Bureaus and Offices of the Department of the Navy and duties of the Judge
Advocate General. 10 U.S.C. §§ 5021-5024, 5131-5133, 5135, 5137-38, 5141-5142a, 5148-
5150.


o. Promotion of accident and occupational safety by Secretary of the Navy. 10 U.S.C. § 7205.


u. Forfeiture of pay for time lost due to incapacitation caused by alcohol or drug use. 37 U.S.C. § 802.


2. PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): The information which will be solicited is intended principally for the following purpose(s):

[IO, specify each purpose listed below for which the record of the particular investigation could reasonably be used:]

a. Determinations on the status of personnel regarding entitlements to pay during disability, disability benefits, severance pay, retirement pay, increases of pay for longevity, survivor's benefits, involuntary extensions of enlistments, dates of expiration of active obligated service, and accrual of annual leave.
b. Determinations on disciplinary or punitive action.

c. Determinations on liability of personnel for losses of, or damage to, public funds or property.

d. Evaluation of petitions, grievances, and complaints.

e. Adjudication, pursuit, or defense of claims for or against the Government or among private parties.

f. Other determinations, as required, in the course of naval administration.

g. Public information releases.

h. Evaluation of procedures, operations, material, and designs by the Navy and contractors, with a view to improving the efficiency and safety of the Department of the Navy.

3. **ROUTINE USES**: In addition to being used within the Departments of the Navy and Defense for the purpose(s) indicated above, records of investigations are routinely furnished, as appropriate, to the Department of Veterans Affairs for use in determinations concerning entitlement to veterans' and survivors' benefits; to Servicemembers’ Group Life Insurance administrators for determinations concerning payment of life insurance proceeds; to the U.S. General Accounting Office for purposes of determinations concerning relief of accountable personnel from liability for losses of public funds and related fiscal matters; and to the Department of Justice for use in litigation involving the Government. Additionally, such investigations are sometimes furnished to agencies of the Department of Justice and to State or local law enforcement and court authorities for use in connection with civilian criminal and civil court proceedings. The records of investigations are provided to agents and authorized representatives of persons involved in the incident, for use in legal or administrative matters. The records are provided to contractors for use in connection with settlement, adjudication, or defense of claims by or against the Government, and for use in design and evaluation of products, services, and systems. The records are also furnished to agencies of the Federal, State, or local law enforcement authorities, court authorities, administrative authorities, and regulatory authorities, for use in connection with civilian and military criminal, civil, administrative, and regulatory proceedings and actions.

4. **MANDATORY/VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE - CONSEQUENCES OF REFUSING TO DISCLOSE**:

   a. Where disclosure is voluntary, as usually is the case, use one of the following statements, or a combination of the following statements, as applicable:

      (1) Where an individual is a subject of an investigation for purpose 2a or 2b, above: “Disclosure is voluntary. You are advised that you are initially presumed to be entitled to have the (IO select) [personnel determinations] [disciplinary determinations] in paragraph 2, above,
resolved in your favor, but the final determination will be based on all the evidence in the investigative record. If you do not provide the requested information, you will be entitled to a favorable determination if the record does not contain sufficient evidence to overcome the presumption in your favor. If the completed record does contain sufficient evidence to overcome the presumption in your favor, however, your election not to provide the requested information possibly could prevent the investigation from obtaining evidence, which may be needed to support a favorable determination.”

(2) Where an individual is a subject of an investigation for purpose 2c, above: “Disclosure is voluntary, and if you do not provide the requested information, any determination as to whether you should be held liable for repayment of the Government's loss would be based on the other evidence in the investigative record.”

(3) Where the individual is a claimant or potential claimant in an investigation for purpose 2e, above: “Disclosure is voluntary, but refusal to disclose the requested information could prevent the investigation from obtaining sufficient information to substantiate any claim which you have made or may make against the Government as a result of the incident under investigation.”

(4) Where the individual was treated at Government expense for injuries caused by third parties in connection with a matter being investigated for purpose 2e, above: “Disclosure is voluntary, but refusal to disclose the requested information could result in a requirement for you to assign to the Government your medical care claims against third parties in connection with the incident, or authorize withholding of the records of your treatment in a Naval medical facilities.”

(5) In any other case: “Disclosure is voluntary, and if you do not provide the requested information, any determinations or evaluations made as a result of the investigation will be made on the basis of the evidence that is contained in the investigative record.”

b. IO, in the unusual situation where a specific statute, regulation, or lawful order of competent authority requires an individual to disclose particular information for the Government's benefit in furtherance of a Government interest, policy, or objective, the following statement should be used: “Disclosure of (specify the particular relevant information required) is mandatory under (cite the statute, regulation, or order), and refusal to disclose that information will subject you to possible disciplinary or criminal proceedings. Disclosure of any other information requested is voluntary, (and there will be no adverse effects if you elect not to disclose it) (but election not to disclose the information could ... .”

(Signature and date)
BASIC CHECKLISTS FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF INCIDENTS

The following pages contain basic checklists for specific types of incidents. They are not all inclusive, but rather a starting point for CAs and IOs. Adding to or adjusting the checklists to address the specific incident is encouraged. Use these in combination with the checklist for the specific type of investigation you are conducting.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS................................................................................................................2
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS...................................................................................................5
EXPLOSIONS ................................................................................................................................8
STRANDING OF A SHIP ...........................................................................................................10
COLLISIONS ............................................................................................................................13
ACCIDENTAL/INTENTIONAL FLOODING OF A SHIP .......................................................15
FIRES .....................................................................................................................................17
LOSS OR EXCESS OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS OR PROPERTY ......................................21
CLAIMS .................................................................................................................................23
HEALTH CARE INCIDENTS ...............................................................................................29
FIREARM ACCIDENTS .........................................................................................................33
POLLUTION INCIDENTS ......................................................................................................34
AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS
(JAGMAN A-2-n)

NOTE: PARTICIPATION OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD (NTSB) OR THE FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY (FAA) IS COVERED BY OPNAVINST 3750.15 (SERIES). REMEMBER, THE JAGMAN IO MUST MAINTAIN AND PROTECT THE PRIVILEGED NATURE OF THE AIRCRAFT MISHAP INVESTIGATION (AMI) OR AN AVIATION MISHAP BOARD (AMB) AND SHALL NOT RELY UPON THE AMI OR AMB NOR OBTAIN ANY MODIFIED EVIDENCE FROM THE AMI OR AMB NOR DISCUSS THE FINDINGS OR PROGRESS OF THE AMI OR AMB INVESTIGATION. SEE JAGMAN A-2-n. CONSULT A JUDGE ADVOCATE IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS.

If a possibility exists that witnesses will testify before the AMI and the JAGMAN investigation, the JAGMAN IO shall explain to such witnesses the reasons for the apparent duplication of effort. This is particularly important with non-military witnesses. The explanation shall cover:

The different objectives of the two investigations;
The reasons why procedures vary;
The need to preserve the privileged nature of the aircraft accident safety investigation; and
The fact that since neither command nor administrative action may alter the privileged character of statements provided to the aircraft accident safety investigation, such statements will not be available to the JAGMAN investigation from any official source.

Identity of the pilot(s), co-pilot(s), naval flight officer(s) (NFO), air crew and any passengers.

Background, history, training, experience of the pilot(s), co-pilot(s), naval flight officer(s), and air crew(s).

Their degree of familiarity with the type of aircraft involved.

The military or civilian status of all personnel on board, e.g., Regular, Reserve, or retired; active duty, inactive duty, inactive duty training; TAD, TDY, leave, liberty.

Type, model, and bureau number of the aircraft involved.

Identification of the squadron, detachment, or unit authorizing the flight and the official who authorized the flight.
If a privately-owned or rented aircraft was involved, identify the owner, authorization for the flight, existence of private insurance, and extent of damage.

The identity of all individuals who were killed, injured, or who suffered property damage as a result of the mishap, including:

- Name, age, address (home and work), telephone number, occupation, injured and/or deceased; and
- A complete description of how injuries occurred (refer to JAGMAN, Chapter II, Part F, for special considerations in death cases).

Sociological, psychological, and human factors related to the accident, including:

- Potential stress factors, fatigue, use of medication, or intoxication.

Type, duration, and purpose of the flight, briefing of the pilot, and other pertinent information regarding the particular flight, including:

- The use of night vision goggles; or
- Other mission-specific factors relevant to aircraft or air crew equipment or performance.

Review SPINS or other theater specific guidance/direction

Review applicable NATOPS sections

Weather conditions throughout the flight.

Preflight history of the aircraft.

Compliance or noncompliance with pertinent technical directives, including:

- Flight hours since the last overhaul;
- Discrepancies noted on recent "Yellow Sheets"; VIDS/MAF Forms; OPNAVINST 4790.2 [Series]; and
- Flight hours since the last intermediate check.

Description of flight path and maneuvers of the aircraft during the flight, including manner of descent and impact.

Positions of external control surfaces (landing gear, canopy, etc.) during flight.
____ Presence, condition, and use of safety, communication, escape, and survival equipment.

____ Post-accident examination of the aircraft.

____ Detailed description of all damage to the aircraft, including:

____ Wreckage diagrams, disassembly and inspection reports, wreckage photographs, and data on engine, fuselage, and control surfaces.

____ Examination of the scene of the accident, to include:

____ Its precise location;

____ A description of the terrain; and

____ A complete listing and cost of damage or destroyed Government and non-Government property.

____ Description of rescue operation employed, effectiveness, and any difficulties encountered.

____ All instructions in effect at the time of the accident concerning procedures relating to this particular flight, including applicable local and regional flight rules governing the flight and copies of air charts in effect and in use.

____ Performance data on aircraft in question under prevailing wind, weather, and temperature conditions.

____ In the case of deaths resulting from the accident, the precise medical cause thereof, (substantiated by medical records).

____ Cause, nature, and extent of any injuries, including line of duty/misconduct determinations, if required.

____ Involvement of other aircraft, if any.

____ The roles of supervisory, support, and controlling personnel.

____ When the evidence concerning the accident is sufficient to do so, an opinion or opinions as to the cause or the causes of the accident.

____ When the evidence is not sufficient to form an opinion or opinions as to the cause or causes of the accident, a description of those factors, if any, which in the opinion of the investigator(s) substantially contributed to the accident.
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-u)

____ Vehicle(s) identified, including vehicle identification number (VIN), license plate number, make, model, year, and color.

____ Identify the driver(s) and owner(s), to include the name, age, addresses (home and work), and telephone numbers.

____ For military members indicate their military status at the time of the accident (e.g., active duty, TAD, leave, liberty, etc.), their grade/rank, and the name, address, location and Unit Identification Code (UIC) of their unit.

____ If an individual died or is incapacitated as a result of the accident, provide similar identifying information for the next-of-kin or legal representative.

____ If a Government vehicle was involved, identify the unit to which the vehicle was assigned, and the individual at the unit who authorized use of the vehicle, and its authorized purpose.

____ Private vehicle involved: name, address, policy numbers, and telephone numbers of the insurer of the vehicle, including the amount and type of insurance carried.

____ Time of the accident.

____ Light and weather conditions.

____ Effect on driving conditions.

____ Location of accident (e.g., highway number, direction of travel, milepost number, street name, intersection).

____ Road and terrain factors, road characteristics.

____ Any obstructions to the driver's vision.

____ Speed of the vehicles involved as evidenced by testimony of witnesses, skid marks, condition of road, and the damage to the vehicles.

____ Actions of other vehicles involved in the accident, including any part played by them in creating the conditions that resulted in the accident.

____ Traffic conditions at the scene and their effect on the accident.

____ Traffic laws and regulations in force pertinent to the accident, including traffic safety devices, signs, and markings (e.g., school zone, no passing zone, railroad crossing, reduced speed limit).
___ Any regulations to use safety devices installed in the vehicles (e.g., seat belts, child carriers).

___ Copies of statues, ordinances, or regulations should be made an enclosure.

___ Mechanical condition of the vehicles involved.

___ If a mechanical defect or condition (e.g., faulty or worn brakes/tires), is determined to have contributed to the accident, include the relevant maintenance history of the vehicle.

___ Physical condition of the driver(s), including intoxication, fatigue, use of medications or drugs, or other medical conditions, number of hours of sleep prior to the accident, number of hours worked.

___ The amount of alcohol consumed, results of any blood alcohol or other test for intoxication.

___ Any medications or drugs taken prior to the accident.

___ Any unusual stress or abnormal condition that might have affected the driver's alertness.

___ The opinion section should address any reasonable inferences that may be drawn from these facts relevant to the cause of the accident.

___ Driving experience of the driver(s) both generally and in the type of vehicles being driven, to include the state which licensed the driver.

___ Any previous loss of driving privileges and driving-related convictions.

___ Safety devices installed and whether they were being used at the time of the accident.

___ Conduct of passenger(s). Opinions may include reasonable inferences on the effect of any passenger's conduct on the driver(s).

___ Facts and opinions relevant to knowledge by any passenger of any impairment of the driver at the time the passenger entered or had a reasonable opportunity to leave the vehicle.

___ Damage to vehicle fully described (including photos, if available) and repair costs.

___ Damage to other property (including photos, if available) and repair costs.

___ Nature and extent of personal injuries and medical cost, documented by relevant medical records, bills, and receipts.
Basic Checklists for Specific Types of Incidents

____ If death resulted, indicate cause of death to include a copy of the death certificate and any autopsy reports as enclosures.

____ Name, age, address, and telephone number of any witnesses to the accident.

____ A description of their (witnesses) location in relation to the accident scene, their ability to observe from that location, and what they saw.

____ Name, address, and telephone number of any law enforcement official who investigated the accident.

____ Copy of any law enforcement or police report made concerning the accident should be included as an enclosure and the custodian of the original report should be indicated.

____ Any civilian or military criminal charges brought as a result of the accident and the ultimate resolution of those charges.

____ An opinion regarding the probable cause of the accident. If the evidence is insufficient to establish probable cause, those factors which in the opinion of the investigating officer contributed to the accident should be listed.

____ An opinion regarding the contributory or comparative negligence of any party, if any.

____ If not included in the facts relevant to military or criminal charges filed, an opinion concerning any laws, articles of the UCMJ, or regulations violated.

____ Whether or not the vehicles are economically repairable, and if not, their salvage value.

____ Whether or not the driver (in case of Government vehicle) was acting within the scope of employment pursuant to state law, and whether injuries sustained by military members were incurred in the line of duty or as result of misconduct.

____ Whether or not disciplinary action should be taken and a specific recommendation on forum.

____ If Government property has been damaged, a recommendation as to the disposition of the property.

____ Should the Government initiate a claim?

____ Pertinent recommendations on matters of safety procedures.

NOTE: Motor vehicle accidents involving Government vehicles almost always involve the potential for claims for or against the Government. In such cases, refer to the "Claims" Checklist in this handbook and include all the facts and opinions required.
EXPLOSIONS CHECKLIST  
(JAGMAN A-2-t)

____ Date, time, and location of the explosion by compartment name and number.

____ Type of explosion.

____ Kind and quantity of the materials, gases, etc., that were involved.

____ Measurable time intervals, if any, between explosions.

____ Existence of barricades and protective gear and the effect of the explosion on them.

____ Existence of any natural obstructions such as a hill, forest, or other object intervening between the site of the explosion and the areas affected.

____ Description of any loss or damaged to Government and private property.

____ Estimated dollar amount needed to replace or repair the loss or damage to property.

____ Range and extent of damage as indicated by maps or photographs showing:

    ____ Radius of complete destruction;

    ____ Radius of structural damage beyond economical;

    ____ Radius of repairable structural damage;

    ____ Radius of general glass breakage;

    ____ Distances that significant missiles were projected, including kind and weight;

    ____ Distance between locations, if explosions occurred at more than one location; and

    ____ Distance between ships and other vessels or structures affected and distances to nearby ships or structures not affected.

____ Approximate shape and dimensions of crater, if any, including depth and kind.

____ Weather and atmospheric conditions and their effect on shock waves.

____ Personnel involved and the extent of the involvement.

____ Personnel qualifications in terms of the PQS system or other required safety qualifications.
Basic Checklists for Specific Types of Incidents

____ The level of training of the personnel involved and whether the level of training met required standards.

____ Identity of personnel injured or killed (with full descriptions of injuries supported by medical records and autopsy reports).

____ Description of the safety precautions or operating procedures that were in effect at the time of the explosion and whether they were observed or violated.

____ Opinions on the probable cause(s) of the explosion.

____ An environmental assessment of the damage caused by the explosion may be necessary, particularly if there is evidence of chemical contamination of the surrounding area. Consult the cognizant trial service office or staff judge advocate.
SHIP STRANDING CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-p)

NOTE: THE STRANDING OF A NAVY SHIP COULD CONSTITUTE A MAJOR INCIDENT. A COURT OF INQUIRY WILL NORMALLY BE CONVENED UNLESS A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY INDICATES THAT A COMMAND INVESTIGATION WILL BE SUFFICIENT. THESE INCIDENTS MAY ALSO INVOLVE ASPECTS OF ADMIRALTY LAW AND THEREFORE SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN COOPERATION WITH OJAG CODE 11 AND THE COGNIZANT JUDGE ADVOCATE.

____ Tactical situation.

____ Pertinent logs, charts, orders, regulations.

____ Condition of the sea and weather.

____ Light conditions, visibility.

____ Rate and direction of the tidal stream.

____ Time of tide.

____ Any other factors involving natural elements.

____ Navigational factors.

____ Sailing directions/coast pilot.

____ Fleet guide.

____ Track laid out/DR plot indicated/fixes plotted/track projected.

____ Notices to mariners.

____ Compass errors/application.

____ Depth of water and type of bottom.

____ Navigation reference points coordinated (radar/visual, points logged/plotting teams coordinated).
Basic Checklists for Specific Types of Incidents

____ Material factors.

____ Radar, fathometer, compasses, ship's depth indicators, ship's speed log.

____ Alidades, bearing circles, peroruses, periscopes, bearing repeaters.

____ Ship's draft/submerged keel depth

____ Ship's anchor.

____ Ship's control system.

____ Navigation fix errors and navigation reset errors.

____ Ship's course and speed.

____ Mechanical or electronic deficiency or failure of the ship.

____ Ascertain the cause and responsibility for the stranding and resulting damage.

____ Was the proper chart provided by the Department of the Navy used?

____ Was the position of the ship at the last favorable opportunity to avoid the casualty accurately determined?

____ If not, when was it last accurately ascertained?

____ Steps take during the time land was in sight to correct the ship's course and speed.

____ Personnel factors (posted/qualified): **CDO, OOD**, diving officer, navigator, piloting officer, fathometer operator, lookouts, helmsman, planes man, bearing takers, CIC team, leadsman, line handlers, local pilot.

____ Location of conning officer.

____ Personnel qualified in accordance with PQS requirements for the systems operation and maintenance.

____ Communications factors: Radio, telephone, IC systems, oral (audibility/understanding).

____ Assistance factors:

____ pilot - experience/language barrier; and
tugs, line handlers.

Organizational factors.

Ship organization directives.

Watch organization directives.

Training and qualification

Action taken after grounding: Ship secured to prevent further damage (anchors kedged out, ballast shifted, cargo shifted).

Draft reading/soundings taken.

Damaged surveyed.

Excess machinery secured.
COLLISION CHECKLIST  
(JAGMAN A-2-q)

NOTE: ALL VESSEL COLLISIONS AND ALLISIONS, A VESSEL AND FIXED OBJECT, ARE ADMIRALTY INCIDENTS. CONSULT JAGMAN CHAPTER XII AND OJAG (CODE 11) FOR REQUIRED INVESTIGATIONS AND GUIDANCE.

___ Tactical situation existing at the time of the collision.

___ Personnel manning and qualifications:
   ___ CDO, OOD, diving officer, helmsman, lookouts;
   ___ CIC team (sonar team, fire control tracking party and navigation team); and
   ___ phone talkers.

___ Location of conning officer.

___ Location of commanding officer.

___ Material factors:
   ___ Radar, sonar, navigational lights, periscopes, compasses, ship control systems;
   ___ ballast, blow and vent systems; and
   ___ UNREP special equipment.

___ Communication factors.
   ___ Radio, telephone, oral, signal systems.
   ___ Interferences (e.g., background noise level).

___ Rules-of-the-road factors.
   ___ Operating area factors.
   ___ Adherence to op area boundaries.
   ___ Existence of safety lanes.
   ___ Depth constraints (depth separation, depth changes, out-of-layer operations).
Weather, visibility, and other environmental factors.

Assistance factors:

- pilot - experience/language barrier; and
- tugs, line handlers.

Aides to navigation.

- Use and accuracy of charges;
- sailing directions/coast pilot;
- fleet guide;
- tide and current conditions as calculated and as experienced;
- maintenance of required navigational standards;
- notices to mariners;
- radar and visual points designated and logged; and
- navigation team properly briefed.
ACCIDENTAL OR INTENTIONAL FLOODING OF A SHIP CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-r)

___ Is flooding "significant" enough to document?
___ Location of flooding (compartment noun name and number).
___ Date and time of flooding.
___ Type of flooding (e.g., fresh or salt water, oil, JP-5, etc.).
___ Source of flooding (internal or external).
   ___ Pipe rupture or valve failure.
   ___ Tank rupture/hull rupture/ shaft seal failure.
   ___ Open to sea through designed hull penetration.
   ___ Other.
___ Flooding detection method.
   ___ Time duty emergency party called away, general quarters sounded.
   ___ Response time.
___ Dewatering equipment used (effective, available, operative).
___ Time flooding was stopped or brought under control.
___ Time required to dewater.
___ Time space was last inspected prior to flooding.
___ Compartments flooded and rate of flooding.
___ Amount of flooding (effect on list, trim or depth control).
   ___ Draft forward and aft and list of ship before and after damage.
   ___ General distribution and amount of variable weights before damage.
Extent of damage (list all items).

Include photographs or documents to document range and extent.

Summary of steps taken to control damage and to correct list, trim or depth.

Injured incurred by personnel.

Ship's location at time of flooding.

Ship's condition of readiness.

Effect of flooding on ship's ability to carry out mission.

Estimated dollar amount of damage or repairs required.

Opinion on the probable cause of the flooding, including the cause of progressive flooding of other compartments.

Opinion on whether the occurrence of a similar type of flooding is possible on a similar ship.
FIRES CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-s)

NOTE: IF THE INVESTIGATED MISHAP IS A FIRE OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN AFFECTING DON PERSONNEL OR PROPERTY UNDER NAVY/MARINE CORPS CONTROL, ANY INVESTIGATION SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH NCIS.

____ Is fire "significant" enough to document?

____ Date, time and location of fire, (compartment noun name and number).

____ Class of fire (A, B, C, D).

____ Time fire detected.

____ Means of detection.

____ Time fire started.

____ Time fire reported.

____ Time fire alarm sounded.

____ Time fire located.

____ Time started fighting fire.

____ Time general quarters sounded or fire party called away.

____ Time assistance was requested.

____ Time assistance arrived.

____ Time boundaries set.

____ Time fire extinguished.

____ Time reflash watch set.

____ Fire did/did not reflash.

____ Extinguishing agents used (indicate effectiveness).

____ Fire main water (submarines: trim/drain system water).

____ Light water, foam (portable/installed), CO2 (portable/installed), PKP, Steam
smothering, flooding, other.

____ Extinguishing equipment (indicate availability and operability).

____ Pumps (portable/installed) size and quantity.

____ Nozzles/applicators (LC and HC).

____ Foam maker, vehicles, educators, type and size of hoses, other.

____ Firefighting organization used.

____ Nucleus fire party.

____ Repair party (condition I or II watches).

____ In-port fire party.

____ Outside assistance (explain).

____ Fire party/repair locker personnel assigned per appropriate publications, ships organization and regulations manual, battle bill, etc.

____ Number of personnel responding and their level of fire-fighting and damage control training.

____ Personnel duties and responsibilities. Assigned in writing?

____ Fire/repair locker organization charts properly maintained?

____ Damage control system diagrams up to date and available for use?

____ System of communications. Communications effectively established between control stations?

____ Protective equipment used (indicate details and assessments of availability, operability, and effectiveness).

____ OBAs, EAB masks, fire suits, boots, gloves, helmets, other.

____ Alarm system.

____ CO2 flooding, high temperature, other.
___ How it spread.

   ___ Through hot deck/bulkhead.
   ___ Through hole in deck/bulkhead.
   ___ By explosion (type).
   ___ Through vent ducts.
   ___ By liquid flow.
   ___ By wind.

___ Electric power in area.

___ Jettison bill (current, used).

___ If ship underway, course changes (snorkeling, surfaced).

___ Automatic vent closures.

___ Magazines flooded.

___ Operational problems.

   ___ OBAs/canisters effective, sufficient number.
   ___ EABs effective.
   ___ Sufficient water and pressure.
   ___ Flooding problems.
   ___ Drainage problems (installed/portable).
   ___ Lighting (explain).
   ___ Adequate equipment readily available.
   ___ Adequate intra-ship communications.
   ___ Other (explain).
- Material discrepancies of any equipment used.
- Determine all heat/ignition sources possible then eliminate those that are improbable.
- Operating personnel qualified in accordance with PQS requirements for the systems operation and maintenance.
- Identity of personnel that were injured or killed (with full description of injuries, medical records, autopsy reports).
- Description of physical effects of the fire.
  - Include photographs or diagrams to document range and extent of damage.
- Date of last inspection of involved spaces with any noted discrepancies.
- Ship's location at time of fire.
- Ship's condition of readiness.
- Effect on ship's ability to carry out its mission.
- Estimated dollar amount of damage or repairs required.
- Overall assessment of effectiveness of fire/repair locker organization and leadership.
- Opinion on the cause of fire and the factors that contributed to the spread of the fire.
- Opinion on whether the occurrence of a similar type of fire is possible on a similar ship.
LOSS OR EXCESS OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS OR PROPERTY CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-v)

NOTE ON LOSS OF FUNDS: CHAPTER 6, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT REGULATION (DOD 7000.14-R), VOLUME 5, "DISBURSING POLICY
AND PROCEDURES," PROVIDES SPECIFIC PROCEDURES, FINDINGS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INVESTIGATION OF MAJOR LOSSES OF FUNDS DUE
TO PHYSICAL LOSS, OR ILLEGAL, INCORRECT, OR IMPROPER PAYMENT.
COMMAND INVESTIGATIONS APPOINTED UNDER THE JAGMAN ARE USED IN
THE CASE OF MAJOR LOSSES OF FUNDS, DEFINED AS THOSE LOSSES OF $750.00
OR MORE OR ANY PHYSICAL LOSS WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE OF FRAUD
WITHIN THE ACCOUNTING FUNCTION, REGARDLESS OF THE DOLLAR
AMOUNT.

NOTE ON LOSS OF PROPERTY: FOR LOSSES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, THE
COMMAND MAY USE A SURVEY PROCEDURE UNDER APPLICABLE NAVY OR
MARINE CORPS REGULATIONS IN LIEU OF A JAGMAN INVESTIGATION. THE
FINANCIAL LIABILITY INVESTIGATION OF PROPERTY LOSS (DD FORM 200)
MEETS THE INVESTIGATIVE REQUIREMENTS IN MOST SITUATIONS.

___ Any accountable individual must receive the special notice in JAGMAN A-2-v(e).

___ What items were lost or found in excess and the exact dollar value of the loss or excess,
e.g., property, vouchers, cash, and so forth.

___ The nature of the loss or excess (inventory gain or loss, cash shortage, or overage, etc.).

___ In cases of loss of funds, whether the loss was

   ___ loss of proceeds of sale of Government property; or

   ___ physical loss of funds (e.g., embezzlement or fraudulent acts of subordinate finance
       personnel); or

   ___ result of illegal or improper payment (e.g., payments on forged checks or vouchers).

___ How the loss or excess is being carried in the command's accounts.

___ Identity and position of the accountable officer.

___ Identity and position of any other person who had custody of the funds or property.

___ The general reputation of the accountable individuals for honesty and care in the
   handling and safeguarding of funds or property entrusted to them.
The experience and training of the accountable individual in the handling of funds or property.

The workload, including collateral duties, of the accountable individual at the time of the irregularity.

A description, with diagrams where appropriate, of the physical working conditions of the accountable individual who incurred the loss or excess.

Physical security arrangements and devices.

Security containers and persons with access to them and whether they were being used properly at the time of the irregularity.

Internal control procedures in effect in the division, department, or office where the irregularity occurred, and a statement whether they were being applied properly at the time of the irregularity.

Information on recent inspections, assist visits, management control reviews, or other evaluations of procedures.

Identification of the regulations pertinent to the handling of the property or funds involved and were such regulations followed?

A description of remedial measures taken to prevent recurrence of the irregularity.

Opinion as to cause of irregularity, or if cause cannot be determined, most likely cause.

An opinion whether the loss or excess was proximately caused by the fault or negligence of any accountable individual or by an act of a non-accountable individual that can be the basis for financial liability under Section 0607, Chapter 6, DOD 7000.14-R.
CLAIMS FOR OR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-m)

NOTE: CA'S SHOULD CONSULT WITH A JUDGE ADVOCATE REGARDING THE TYPE OF INVESTIGATION TO CONVENE IN ANY CASE IN WHICH THERE IS POSSIBILITY OF A CLAIM FOR OR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

____ The identity of individuals involved, including name, rank/grade, unit, age, address (home and work), telephone number, occupation.

____ How they were involved?

____ Killed as a result of the incident (identifying information for the next-of-kin or legal representative must be provided).

____ Injured party.

____ Owner of property damaged.

____ Military member whose acts or omissions are alleged to have caused the harm.

____ Witness.

____ Information on how those involved may be located.

____ Permanent address that will be accurate for at least 5 years after the accident.

____ Indicate each individual's status.

____ Military: Regular or Reserve, on active duty, TAD, leave, liberty, etc., at the time of the incident.

____ Civilians: Federal employee, personal services contractor employed by an independent contractor, etc.

____ If maintenance or training is involved, identify the individual responsible for the maintenance or training issue.

____ Date, time, and place of incident, including a full description of location, terrain, weather, light conditions, obstructions, and photographs of the site.

____ Nature of the claim (e.g., wrongful death, personal injuries, property damage).
A factual description of how the individual(s) was injured,

What equipment was being used.

Who was operating the equipment.

Who was supervising (or should have been supervising).

Whether equipment failed or was operated incorrectly.

If equipment failure, the maintenance history of the equipment.

If the injury occurred on Government property.

The condition of the property.

Who is responsible for the property's upkeep.

Authority for the injured party to be present on Government property.

The nature and extent of personal injuries.

Amount of medical, dental, and hospital expenses incurred, supported by itemized bills or receipts for payment.


Number of days hospitalized.

Name and address of all treating hospitals and medical facilities.

Name(s) and addresses of all treating physicians or other caregivers.

Extent and nature of all follow-on or outpatient care.

Prognosis.

Degree of disability, if any (total, partial permanent, partial nonpermanent).

Necessity for future treatment and estimated costs.
Basic Checklists for Specific Types of Incidents

____ Salary/earnings lost due to time lost from employment
    ____ Actual number of work days lost.
    ____ Estimated compensation for that period based on hourly wage or salary.
    ____ Full time, part-time, or self-employed.
    ____ Diminished earning capacity.

____ If an individual died as a result of the incident under investigation and the estate or survivors may file a claim against the Government, consult with a judge advocate regarding the wrongful death or survival statute applicable in the jurisdiction where the harm occurred.

____ If an individual died.
    ____ Time of death relative to the injury.
    ____ Intervening treatment and state of consciousness.
    ____ Cause of death as established by autopsy.
    ____ Pre-existing medical conditions.
    ____ Age.
    ____ Occupation.
    ____ Burial expenses.
    ____ Heirs.

____ Amount of property damage.
    ____ Include photographs before and after, if possible.
    ____ Estimates or bills of repair and receipts.
    ____ Whether any pre-existing damage existed.
    ____ Original purchase price.
    ____ Date of purchase.
____ Salvage value of property.

____ Government property damaged.

____ Estimates or bills of repair and receipts.

____ Original purchase price.

____ Date of purchase.

____ Salvage value of property.

____ If no damage, so state.

____ Whether the claimant has insurance for this type of damage or injury.

____ Insurance company.

____ Policy number.

____ Policy provisions relevant to this claim or incident.

____ Extent of coverage and limits on liability.

____ Whether a claim has been or will be made against the insurance carrier, the status of any such claim.

____ Names and addresses of other owners, if claimant is not the sole owner of the property.

____ Existence of any police or other investigative report, name and addresses of investigating officer and unit, custodian of original investigation (provide a copy of any police report as an enclosure).

____ Whether civilian or military criminal charges were filed.

____ Jurisdiction in which they were filed.

____ Status or final disposition of those charges.

____ Existence of any law, regulation, or order relevant to the incident and whether it was violated.

____ If a stray animal was involved, whether the jurisdiction has an "open range" law (attach a copy as an enclosure).
An opinion whether any military personnel involved were acting in the scope of their employment at the time of the incident.

An opinion regarding the cause(s) of the incident. If the facts are insufficient to form an opinion regarding cause(s), indicate factors which significantly contributed to the incident.

An opinion regarding fault or negligence.

An opinion whether a claim is likely to be filed, the amount likely to be claimed, and names and addresses of any potential claimants and their legal representatives.

An opinion whether a claim should be filed by the Government for personal injuries to its employees or property damage.

Sonic boom/jet noise/artillery noise:

Detailed description of the alleged damage;

Photographs of the allegedly damaged building or structure involved, including significant details of construction, size of rooms, age, and general state of repair;

Detailed examination and description of any alleged plaster damage;

Existence or absence of glass damage in the allegedly damaged building or structure and whether any other glass damage resulting from the incident was reported and verified;

Whether windows and doors were open or shut at the time of the boom;

Whether any loose objects, such as dishes, glassware, or trinkets inside the building or structure were moved as the result of the boom;

Existence or absence of similar damage to other buildings in the immediate neighborhood;

Type of surrounding community development, type of construction, and density of buildings or structures in the immediate area, and so forth;

Occurrence or absence of seismic disturbances registered in the locality at the time involved;

Other potential sources of damage, such as heavy truck or rail traffic, explosions or earthquakes, and their distance and direction in relation to claimant’s building or structure;
_____  Any unusual weather or climatic conditions that may have affected the building or structure:

_____  Complete physical description of the aircraft alleged to have caused the damage, including markings, whether jet or propeller driven, and any other distinctive characteristics;

_____  Full description of the approximate altitude, maneuvers, speed, direction of flight, time of day, date, formation, and number of aircraft;

_____  Any complaints of noise or sonic booms received by any duty office which coincides with the alleged damage; and

_____  Authorization, description of flight, aircraft involved, applicable charts, and air controller transcripts or audiotapes of aircraft in the vicinity of the alleged damage.
HEALTH CARE INCIDENTS CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-x)

NOTE: INVESTIGATIONS UNDER JAGMAN A-2-x ARE SEPARATE FROM ANY QUALITY ASSURANCE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY THE STAFF OF A MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITY SOLELY FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE PURPOSES.

____ Comprehensive chronology and description of all relevant facts.

____ Identification of all involved health care providers, including:

____ Credentials (education, training, and experience).

____ Status (trainee or staff; Government employee or contractor).

____ Role (attending, consulting, supervision).

____ Full identification of the staff physician responsible for the patient's care at the time of the incident.

____ If maintenance of equipment or training of personnel is involved, identify the individual(s) responsible for the maintenance or training at issue.

____ Patient information.

____ Name, date of birth, age, sex, address, phone number, marital status, dependents, occupation.

____ Medical history.

____ Condition immediately prior to incident.

____ Current condition.

____ Nature and extent of injuries alleged to have occurred.

____ Additional treatment required.

____ Prognosis.

____ Degree of disability.
____ Loss of chance of recovery.
____ Names and addresses of subsequent treating physicians or health care providers.
____ A copy of the claim and any other documents or correspondence which shed light on the claimant's or potential claimant's contentions concerning the matter.
____ Secure all of the medical records, inpatient, outpatient, and special studies (x-rays, tissue slides, EKG tapes, fetal monitoring strips, etc.).
____ Indicate the date and person who secured those items and the current location and custodian of each.
____ Complete copy of the medical record. Entries must be reviewed to ensure handwriting is legible and, if illegible, typed transcripts should be attached to the investigation.
____ All special studies must be retrospectively reviewed to assess whether the original interpretations were accurate.
____ Retrospective reviews must be structured as "blind" reviews, e.g., the reviewer should not be aware of the previous interpretation.
____ A summary containing the name and credentials of the person conducting the retrospective review and that person's findings must be included with the investigation. The summary should not be signed by the reviewer.
____ Copies of all relevant documents.
____ MTF staff bylaws.
____ MTF policies, procedures, and protocols (clinical/surgical, nursing, and ancillary services such as the laboratory or pharmacy, and health care administrative policies) in effect at the time of the incident.
____ All relevant logbook entries pertaining to the patient maintained by labs/clinics/offices (e.g., emergency room logs reflecting arrival/departure times, ambulance log book/trip sheets/rescue service reports, and centralized appointment registers/printouts or pharmacy history printouts.
____ All patient information pamphlets, brochures, or sheets which were provided to the patient.
____ In cases involving contract providers, a copy of the contract.
In cases involving possible equipment/device failure.

Photographs of equipment/devices taken before the equipment/device is moved, used again, altered, tested, or repaired. Photographs must be annotated to reflect the time, date and identity of the person who took the photograph.

The date, location, and names of the persons involved in the evaluation of the equipment/device and the findings thereof. Equipment/devices must be removed from service and secured until examined by appropriate technical representatives. Equipment/devices must not be used, altered, tested, or repaired until properly evaluated.

Copies of maintenance reports and any protocols.

Review of the staffing levels (physician, nursing, corpsman, and ancillary) at the time of the incident.

"Currency" of members to perform their duties at the time of the incident.

"Orientation" to perform the duties assigned at the time of the incident.

The standard of care for any practices, procedures, policies, protocols, or systems involved in the incident and the basis which establishes that standard of care (provide a copy of relevant medical literature, text, treatises, articles, policy, practices, or procedures).

This refers to clinical/surgical procedures, nursing procedures, ancillary services such as the medical laboratory or pharmacy procedures, and health care administrative policies. The source and date of documents relevant to the standard of care must be provided.

Summaries of expert reviews of the care documented by the investigation.

Identify the reviewer and the reviewer's credentials.

Evaluation (e.g., expert opinion) describing the duty that was owed the patient (standard of care).

Manner in which the duty was either met or not met.

In instances where the duty was not met, an opinion on whether the act or omission resulted in harm to the patient and, if so, a description of the harm, including an explanation of how the harm may affect the patient in the future.
Where there has been a deviation from the standard of care, an opinion regarding the cause(s) or contributing factors for any deviation from the standard, the name(s) of persons responsible for the deviation, and a description of corrective action, if required, in terms of personnel, equipment, or policy.

Each provider whose actions are at issue must be provided an opportunity to make a statement for inclusion in the investigation. The IO should summarize the results of the interview using care to be as accurate and complete as possible. Summaries of interviews with providers shall not be signed, instead authenticated by the IO's signature.
FIREARM ACCIDENT CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-y)

NOTE: IF AN INCIDENT INVOLVES ACCIDENTAL OR APPARENTLY SELF-INFLICTED GUNSHOT WOUNDS, A CI IS REQUIRED.

___ Date, time of day, and names and addresses of witnesses present.

___ Description of physical location of incident and light and weather conditions.

___ Description of the firearm.

   ___ Mechanical condition.

   ___ Safety mechanisms.

   ___ Whether the safety mechanisms were used by the firearm handler.

___ Authorization for possession of the firearm.

   ___ How, when, and where it was obtained.

___ Description of firearm handler's formal training, experience, and familiarity with the firearm's condition, safety procedures, and proper use.

___ Discussion of any psychological problems, mental impairment due to drug or alcohol use, and mental responsibility of the firearm handler.
POLLUTION INCIDENTS CHECKLIST
(JAGMAN A-2-z)

NOTE: REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO OPNAVINST 5090.1C CH-1 FOR ADDITIONAL FACT-FINDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. ADDITIONALLY, THIS MAY REQUIRE USE OF A LITREP AND/OR BE TREATED AS AN ADMIRALTY INCIDENT. CONSULT A JUDGE ADVOCATE.

_____ Location and circumstances of the spill, including:

_____ Weather and conditions at the site (visibility, darkness, presence/phase of the moon).

_____ How, when, and by whom the spill was detected.

_____ Description of the activity occurring when the spill occurred (e.g., shifting fuel, taking on fuel, pumping bilges).

_____ Type of material (e.g., fuel, oil, other hazardous material).

_____ Estimated quantity of material spilled and the basis for the estimate.

_____ Source of the spill, (e.g., tank, drum, or valve).

_____ Identity of personnel involved, including:

_____ Name, rank/grade, unit, address (home and work).

_____ Training and experience for task.

_____ Who was (or should have been) providing supervision.

_____ Whether required reports were made (e.g., reports required by OPNAVINST 5090.1 series, reports to the National Response Center, reports required by state and local law, reports to the Navy operational chain-of-command).

_____ Whether local SOPA and command instructions were complied with.

_____ Description of cleanup.

_____ Membership of the quick response team and training.

_____ Response time.

_____ Actions taken.
Basic Checklists for Specific Types of Incidents

___ Equipment used.
___ Effectiveness of equipment and personnel.
___ Availability and readiness of equipment and personnel.

___ Nature and extent of damages to Government and private property.
___ Personal injuries, if any, including name of injured parties and extent of injuries.
___ Relevant training documents (e.g., Personnel Qualification Standard (PQS) records),
desk/watch logs, and engineering logs which support the facts.

___ An opinion regarding the cause of the spill.
___ Faulty equipment, container, fitting, valve.
___ Operator error/safety.
___ Operational procedure error.