THE COMMAND INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST

GETTING STARTED CA appoints an investigating officer 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 considered a "major" incident? (Refer to JAGMAN Appendix A-2-a for definition.)

0210(a)(1).

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

II. HANDLING WITNESSES

(1)	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 31b. Ordinarily, an investigation should collect relevant information from all other sources before interviewing a suspect. See JAGMAN 0214(d)(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.
	Reduce each witness' statement to a complete and accurate narrative statement.

 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.

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)).
PREL	IMINARY 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 extensions requested and granted.
	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 (i.e., from service records), so state.
	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.
FINDI	NGS 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.

	Identify by grade or rate, service number, organization, occupation or business, and residence person(s) connected with the incident.
	Make appropriate findings of fact for <u>all</u> relevant facts, including information already stated in the preliminary statement. The preliminary statement is <u>not</u> a substitute for findings of fact.
	Place findings of fact in chronological and/or logical order.
	Is each fact a separate finding?
	Is each finding of fact supported by an enclosure?
	Are all enclosures used? (if not used, delete the enclosure.)
	Ensure that, when read together, the findings of fact <u>tell the whole story</u> of the incident without having to refer back to the enclosures.
	Does the story flow? Is it <u>readable</u> ?
	IONS are reasonable evaluations, inferences, or conclusions based on the facts found. ons 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.
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