

**RECORD VERSION**

**STATEMENT BY**

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ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND  
UNITED STATES ARMY**

**BEFORE THE**

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY PERSONNEL  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES  
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**FIRST SESSION, 117TH CONGRESS**

**ON MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION REFORM  
RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FORT HOOD INDEPENDENT REVIEW  
COMMITTEE**

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**NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED BY THE  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES**

Chairwoman Speier, Ranking Member Banks, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I am here to discuss the United States Army Criminal Investigation Command, its mission, organizational structure, ongoing reform initiatives, and our efforts to address the findings and recommendations of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee.

I serve the United States Army in two capacities: as the Provost Marshal General of the Army and as the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command. As the Provost Marshal General, I am the principal military advisor to the Secretary of the Army and Chief of Staff of the Army on all Army policing and law enforcement matters. This includes law enforcement policy, criminal investigations, criminal intelligence, physical security, Army corrections and confinement, antiterrorism matters, and detention operations, as well as forensics and biometrics.

As the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, I am responsible for overseeing the U.S. Army's primary criminal investigative organization. The Criminal Investigation Command is responsible for conducting felony-level criminal investigations in which the Army is, or may be, a party of interest. For context, the Army Criminal Investigation Command handles criminal cases and investigations that are comparable in severity to cases handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). My Special Agents conduct criminal investigations that range from murder to organized crime and they often partner with local, state, and other federal law enforcement agencies, including the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service.

The Army Criminal Investigation Command is organized to accomplish four principal functions:

First, I have two Regional Brigade Commands that are responsible for felony-level investigative functions. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Military Police Group, located at Hunter Army Air Field, Georgia, and the 6<sup>th</sup> Military Police Group, located at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington. These two groups split the globe for felony-level investigative responsibilities. The two brigades, one in the East and one in the West, each have associated subordinate Battalions and Detachments.

Second, the 701<sup>st</sup> Military Police Group, based in Quantico, Virginia, has a worldwide focus. Their function and expertise is in major procurement fraud, cyber-crimes, classified and sensitive investigations, and protective services. Members of two U.S. Army Reserve Detachments are also routinely activated to support the Criminal Investigation Command's daily protective services mission that provides world-wide, executive-level personal protection to senior Department of Defense and Army leaders. Based on the global threat picture, protective service missions are also augmented by the Criminal Investigation Command's field case agents for limited operational support.

The third function is contained in the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and the Defense Forensic Science Center, both located at Fort Gillem, Georgia. These two labs directly support my Special Agents in the field and the Department of Defense and military criminal investigative organizations worldwide. Their laboratories house scientists that support Department of Defense Law Enforcement agencies through the processing of forensic evidence. This includes, for example, processing sexual assault cases, identifying latent fingerprints, operating the DNA database for submission to the Federal DNA database, and Department of Defense biometrics operations.

The last function, the U.S. Army Crime Records Center, located in Quantico, Virginia, is the Army's warehouse for criminal records from the Criminal Investigation Command, uniformed Military Police, and all Department of the Army Civilian Police. The Crime Records Center also completes background investigations for Army selection boards, conducts crime records compliance, ensures fingerprint submission to the FBI database, and receives and processes Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act requests for Army Law Enforcement records.

I am also here to discuss the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee's findings. Last July, the Secretary of the Army appointed the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee to "conduct a comprehensive assessment of the Fort Hood command climate and culture, and its impact, if any, on the safety, welfare and readiness of our Soldiers and units." The Secretary and the Chief of Staff of the Army accepted the Committee's findings in whole. And, based on the Committee's findings and recommendations, I am working with key stake holders to reform, re-structure, and

modernize the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command to address the shortcomings identified in the report, and organize the Criminal Investigation Command to better meet today's law enforcement challenges.

The current Criminal Investigation Command structure is based on the pre-9/11 threat model. This structure did not afford adequate flexibility to simultaneously address changing law enforcement requirements. Over the last two decades we have seen the following: (1) significant increases for investigative capabilities necessary to effectively handle the number of reported sexual assault allegations; (2) the doubling of personal protection requirements for high ranking Department of Defense officials and their families; (3) new requirements that extended the legal obligations for retention of sexual assault evidence thereby increasing resource requirements (e.g., people and facilities); and (4) the decline of existing Military Police and Directorate of Emergency Services capabilities in crime prevention, criminal intelligence analysis, and AWOL/Deserter apprehension due to gradual resource reductions over time.

This increased mission growth across the spectrum of all law enforcement operations significantly impacted our ability to conduct proactive policing and crime prevention efforts. Force realignment alone is insufficient to address these enduring and growing requirements. The future Army Criminal Investigation Command redesign must explore options including targeted capability growth to adequately address these growing law enforcement requirements and the issues identified in the Fort Hood Independent Review.

I have gathered input from key stakeholders to directly address the Independent Review Committee's findings, which indicated that inefficiencies within the Army Criminal Investigation Command detachments adversely impacted the mission. Specifically, the Criminal Investigation Command lacked sufficient numbers of Special Agents, those Agents lacked adequate experience, and they were over-assigned. Moreover, the Criminal Investigation Command is under-resourced, all of which resulted in lengthy investigations.

We are working closely with the other Services' Military Criminal Investigative Organizations to help find common solutions. We are diligently identifying solutions to

optimize and create efficiencies to resource the Criminal Investigation Command's investigative capacity and capability, increase investigative support, develop agent experience, and improve collaboration with local law enforcement agencies. While the Criminal Investigation Command remains the Army's premier law enforcement organization—providing professional felony level investigations and prepared to simultaneously provide support to large scale contingency operations—we can do better. I will present my recommendations to Army Senior Leaders in the coming weeks and I will keep this Committee informed on significant matters regarding our reform efforts.

In closing, the findings of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee were eye-opening to our Army, but particularly to the law enforcement enterprise. I do not take this report lightly, and reforming the Army Criminal Investigation Command is my top priority. I acknowledge the necessity of the task ahead and I am dedicated to the Criminal Investigation Command's time-honored commitment to *Do What Has To Be Done* in order to protect our Soldiers, Civilians and Families. I, along with the Army's leadership, look forward to the opportunity to work with this Committee to strengthen the Army's Law Enforcement effort and I welcome the opportunity to answer your questions.

Thank you.