

# Genital Warts in Children

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sexual abuse and foster placement. Experience has taught us to be cautious in making a determination of sexual abuse in a child. Failure to recognize sexual abuse can have devastating consequences, but so can an incorrect diagnosis of abuse. The presence of genital warts alone is not a diagnostic sign of sexual abuse, but rather directive to obtain a comprehensive medical assessment of the child by an experienced and skilled examiner.

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## Investigative Liaison with the Military

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## INVESTIGATION

### Introduction

What do you do when an ongoing investigation results in the identification of a suspect, victim, or witness who is active duty with the military but has left town since the incident to return to some military assignment hundreds or even thousands of miles from where the incident occurred? Will your agency pay to fly you there to do the interview? What if this military person is now in Japan or on a ship somewhere in the Indian Ocean?

This is a scenario which is not unusual but which may leave local, state, and even federal agencies unsure about how to proceed to get the person interviewed. This article will examine the role of Military Criminal Investigative Organizations, and explain how they can be enlisted to help local agencies

### The MCIOs

The MCIOs, or the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations, are the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) within the Department of the Air Force, the Criminal Investigation Command (CID) within the Department of the Army, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) within the Department of the Navy (serving both the Navy and the Marine Corps). Each agency employs trained criminal investigators, known as special agents, who are familiar with interview and interrogation techniques and who understand the military service which they support. Special agents receive training on many aspects of their duties, including the investigation of alleged child sexual and physical abuse.

The MCIOs' investigative jurisdiction covers any criminal offense defined in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), particularly those offenses which are considered felonies within civilian jurisdictions. Even though the term "felony" is not officially used in military justice, it is a common term among both civilian and military law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies. The MCIOs, therefore, may investigate any crime punishable under the UCMJ or by federal law where there is a military interest, as

well as provide investigative assistance to local, state, and federal agencies. MCIOs often work with local agencies on joint task forces or on joint investigations in which both agencies have an interest

In civilian criminal investigations, a need for investigative assistance from the military generally arises when a case requires the interview or interrogation of an active duty person who is assigned to a far-away location.

### Investigators and Their Training

Special agents of OSI, CID, or NCIS may be either civilian or active duty military personnel. They generally have top-secret security clearances and all are professional investigators. Each undergoes initial criminal investigations training and most have specialized training as well. Many are members of AP-SAC, and attend national child abuse training conferences each year to keep abreast of the latest information regarding child abuse investigations and other issues.

### Coordination with State and Local Agencies

There are many situations which may result in a local or state agency needing to interview a military person. A sailor may have been witness to an aggravated assault while home on leave from his ship in the Indian Ocean. A female Army sergeant may have been raped in a motel while traveling across country during a transfer from one duty station to another, but failed to report it at the time of the incident out of fear for her safety. A recruiter, since transferred overseas, may become a suspect in a child abuse case when allegations are reported by his daughter's friend to a teacher. Military personnel who become victims, witnesses, or suspects may be on ROTC duty, recruiting duty, travel status, or on leave, or for some other reason, present at the scene of a crime or may later learn the details of a crime from someone who was present. The MCIOs are able to locate such persons and interview them on behalf of the civilian agency conducting the investigation.

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## How MCIOs Can Assist Civilian Agencies

Interviews may be conducted anywhere in the world, within the military community, overseas, aboard ship, in combat zones, or in places which cannot be reached by the investigating detective. Following are some of the leads which the MCIOs can offer.

Records which may be of value are the individual's service record (to determine previous assignments), military training history, or family data. In the case of a homicide caused by Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy, it would be very interesting to see if military records show a history of other children in the family having died. The service record may be the only place where such information could be found. The utility of medical and dental records of the service member as well as family members is well known. From identification of an unidentified body to a medical history which documented but did not recognize child abuse, official military medical records have long been recognized for the valuable information they contain. Family advocacy records and base housing records may also yield valuable investigative information. The Defense Clearance and Investigative Index (DCII) is a Department of Defense (DOD) database through which the investigative records on military personnel and civilians involved with the DOD may be located. This information may be available to a local, state, or federal agency which is conducting a criminal investigation involving a military member, although there are some restrictions on the release of such information to civilian agencies.

Depending on the circumstances of the investigation and the desires of the investigating detective, military suspects may be interviewed, interrogated, photographed, or surveilled on behalf of the investigating agency. As appropriate, the MCIOs may be able to collect and forward evidence, provide office space for the local agency to conduct its own interviews, coordinate simultaneous interviews of witnesses or suspects in different time zones around the world, and other leads as requested. In response, the requesting agency may expect from the MCIO a written report with statements, photographs, official records, and any other investigative information generated during that investigative activity.

Depending on the circumstances, a military suspect may be restricted to the ship or base, may be issued a Military Protective Order (similar to a civilian temporary restraining order), or be required to move into the barracks aboard the base during the conduct of an investigation of child abuse or domestic violence. The MCIOs can assist other agencies in coordinating such actions, as appropriate.

### Restrictions

Because the MCIOs are a part of the Department of Defense, they are bound by certain restrictions within federal law and military regulations which limit their involvement in the enforcing of civilian law and the extent to which they can aid civilian agencies. The MCIOs understand which restrictions may

pertain when investigative assistance is requested by civilian agencies, but will provide assistance to the extent possible within the law. Local and state agencies needing assistance should discuss the details of each case with the appropriate MCIO in order to determine what assistance can be provided.

### How to Access the MCIOs

In order to identify and locate the individual to be interviewed, the MCIOs will need his or her name and branch of service at a minimum. If available, the subject's social security number, date of birth, and current military assignment would be of considerable assistance in locating the individual.

Included with this article are the listings of the CID, OSI, and NCIS headquarters phone numbers. If you are seeking investigative assistance from one of the MCIOs, call whichever headquarters number which pertains and someone will refer you to the correct office for your area.

The primary mission of the MCIOs is to provide investigative support and assistance to the military commands which we serve. Part of that mission is conducted through liaison and other investigative contact with local, state, and federal agencies which have developed a military connection of some kind during the conduct of a criminal investigation. If we, the MCIOs, can be of assistance in your investigations, please don't hesitate to ask. We are only a phone call away.

### Contact Information for MCIOs

#### US Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID)

##### Normal Working Hours:

Commander, US Army Criminal Investigation Command  
ATTN: CIOP-CO-PE

6010 6th Street, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5506

Phone: (703) 806-0305/6 • Fax: (703) 806-0307

##### After Normal Working Hours:

Staff Duty Officer

(703) 806-0414/5

#### Air Force Office of Special Investigations

##### Normal Working Hours:

AFOSI Criminal Investigations Division

500 Duncan Avenue

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, DC 20332

(202) 767-5191 • Fax: (202) 767-5196

##### After Normal Working Hours:

Phone: (202) 767-5450 • Fax: (202) 767-5452

#### Naval Criminal Investigative Service — Serving both the Navy and the Marine Corps

##### Normal Working Hours:

WNY Bldg 111 Attn NCIS Code 23B

716 Sicard Street SE, Washington DC 20388-5380

Phone (202) 433-9250 or (202) 433-9234

Fax: (202) 433-4922

##### After Normal Working Hours:

Phone: (202) 433-9323 • Fax: (202) 433-4922

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