



Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

Fiscal Year 2015



UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

MAY 2 2016

The Honorable John McCain
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 (Public Law 112-383) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives an annual report on the sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces during the preceding year, including reports from each of the Military Departments.

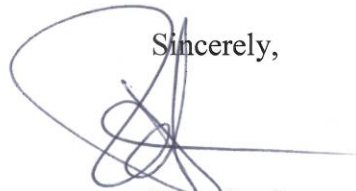
The enclosed "Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military" presents statistics and analysis of reports of sexual assault during FY 2015 and discusses policy and program improvements to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program of the Department of Defense (DoD). The numerical data and statistics contained in this report are drawn from metrics identified in the Department's evaluation plan, which fulfills additional reporting requirements outlined in the NDAA's for FYs 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2015.

This year's report includes feedback from the "2015 Focus Groups on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response" and the "2015 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey." This feedback indicates that Service members remain concerned about retaliation associated with making a sexual assault report. The Department must continue to emphasize a climate of dignity and respect where male and female victims alike are empowered to report this crime. Sustained, targeted actions are also required to prevent sexual assault and other misconduct that contribute to the crime.

While this report documents progress to address sexual assault, more must be done to eliminate this crime. The DoD will continue in FY 2016 to implement enduring culture change so that this country's most important fighting resource – our men and women in uniform – can operate in a command climate without sexual assault.

I am sending a similar letter, with the Department's report, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services.

Sincerely,



Peter Levine
Acting

Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Jack Reed
Ranking Member



UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

MAY 2 2016

The Honorable William M. "Mac" Thornberry
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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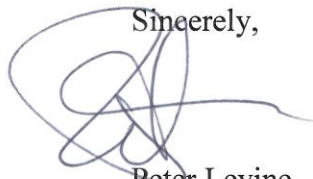
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Peter Levine
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Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member



*Department of Defense
Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military
Fiscal Year 2015*

The estimated cost of report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$6,936,000 in Fiscal Years 2015-2016. This includes \$5,440,000 in expenses and \$1,497,000 in DoD labor.

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Executive Summary

The Department of Defense established the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in 2005 to promote prevention, encourage increased reporting of the crime, and improve response capabilities for victims. The Office, in coordination with the Military Services, has been leading critical change in the Department for the past 10 years.

The Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program is prevention-focused with an uncompromising commitment to victim assistance. Sexual assault prevention and response policies and actions are evidence-based and data driven. Through victim feedback, collaboration with external partners and Congressional leaders, and inter-Service collaboration on best practices, the Department continues to improve and advance its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

The Department is accountable for the execution of the sexual assault prevention and response initiatives directed by the Secretary of Defense, as well as the implementation of comprehensive Congressional legislation, to include the most sweeping reform of sexual assault prevention and response provisions in the Uniform Code of Military Justice since 1968. Recent data show evidence of progress in the Department's ability to prevent and respond to sexual assault. Nonetheless, there is still much more work to do.

Section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) requires the Department to provide Congress with an annual report on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. This report satisfies that requirement.

Fiscal Year 2015 Program Efforts

The Department of Defense worked aggressively during fiscal year 2015 to address six key program efforts:

- Advancing sexual assault prevention,
- Encouraging greater reporting,
- Reporting sexual harassment complaints,
- Improving response to male victims,
- Combatting retaliation associated with sexual assault reporting, and
- Tracking accountability in the military justice system.

These efforts all align toward a common end, which is to reduce with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault from the military. To identify the fiscal year 2015 program efforts, the Department looked at current and past year survey, focus group, and sexual assault reporting data to explain the breadth and depth of the issue areas. The report then outlines the actions that the Department, Military Services, and National Guard Bureau have taken during fiscal year 2015.

The Department also completed several assessment tools, such as the *2015 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Reserve Component Members*, the *2015 Focus Groups on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Among Active Duty Members*, the *2015 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey*, and the *2015 QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Related Responders* in order to learn more about the major issues facing the Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program. Information gathered from this survey data will help to inform the Department's future program efforts.

Department and military leaders are committed to ongoing assessment of sexual assault prevention and response programs to

measure progress toward intended outcomes.

Fiscal Year 2015 Sexual Assault Data Findings

The 6,083 victims in reports of sexual assault included:

- 5,240 Service member victims;
- 804 victims who were U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and others who were not on Active Duty with the Armed Forces; and
- 39 victims with data not available on Service member status

The Military Services received a total of 6,083 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects throughout fiscal year 2015, which represents a 1% decrease from the reports made in fiscal year 2014.¹ Although many of these reports were for incidents that occurred in fiscal year 2015, some incidents

occurred in prior years. Of the 6,083 reports of sexual assault, 5,240 were Service member victims who made a report. Of those 5,240 Service member victims, 504 victims (approximately 10%) made a report for incidents that occurred before they entered into Military Service.

The United States military allows victims to make Unrestricted or Restricted Reports of sexual assault. The Military Services received 4,584 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects, a 2% decrease from fiscal year 2014. The Military Services initially received 1,900 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Four hundred and one (21%) of the initial Restricted Reports later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These 401 converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. Of the

¹ As used in this report, the term “victim” includes alleged victims and the use of the terms “subject”, “offender”, or “perpetrator” does not convey any presumption about the guilt or innocence of any individual, nor does the term “incident” or “report” substantiate an occurrence of a sexual assault.

initial Restricted Reports, 1,499 reports remained Restricted at the end of fiscal year 2015, a 2% increase from fiscal year 2014. The Services do not investigate Restricted Reports and do not record the identities of alleged perpetrators.

The Department takes appropriate action in every case where it has jurisdiction. This year, the Department had jurisdiction to take some kind of disciplinary action against 72% of military subjects. Disciplinary action was not possible for the remaining 28% of military subjects due to evidentiary or other legal factors, such as unfounded by command/legal review, victim declined to participate, insufficient evidence, statute of limitations expired, or victim died before completion of the military justice action. Appendices B and C of this report detail sexual assault data from fiscal year 2015.

The major survey conducted in fiscal year 2015 was the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Reserve Component Members*; results can be found in Annex 1 of this report. A survey to estimate fiscal year 2015 sexual assault prevalence for the Active Duty Force was not conducted this year as it is only collected on a biennial basis pursuant to Section 481 of Title 10 United States Code. Last year’s survey results, however, indicated that the estimated prevalence of sexual assault within the Military Services decreased significantly for women and trended downward for men, when compared to estimated prevalence rates measured in fiscal year 2012. The Department will conduct a survey this coming fiscal year and its results will be included in the fiscal year 2016 Annual Report to update estimated prevalence rates for the Active Duty Force.

Fiscal Year 2015 Sexual Harassment Data Findings

The Services and the National Guard Bureau received, processed, and referred for investigation a total of 657 Military Equal Opportunity formal complaints alleging sexual harassment in fiscal year 2015. Subsequent

to an appropriate investigation, complaints are found to be substantiated or unsubstantiated. Ninety-one reports remained open and pending resolution at the close of the fiscal year, leaving 566 complaints closed in fiscal year 2015.

Substantiated sexual harassment complaints are complaints containing at least one founded allegation of sexual harassment as documented in a report of investigation or inquiry.ⁱ Substantiated complaints comprised

315 of the 566 complaints (56%) closed in fiscal year 2015.

Unsubstantiated sexual harassment complaints are complaints without any founded allegations of sexual harassment as documented in a report of investigation or inquiry. Unsubstantiated complaints comprised 251 of the 566 (44%) complaints closed in fiscal year 2015.

Introduction

This report is the Department of Defense (DoD) Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military. The report satisfies the following statutory reporting requirements:

- Section 542 of Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2015 (Public Law (P.L.) 113-291);
- Section 575 of NDAA for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-239); and
- Section 1631 of Ike Skelton NDAA for FY11 (P.L. 111-383).

The Secretary of Defense directed in May 2015 a force-wide sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence survey be conducted biennially using measures created for the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*. In alternate years, the Defense Manpower and Data Center (DMDC) will conduct force-wide focus groups, as was done during FY15. By utilizing both surveys and focus groups, the Department will gain a more comprehensive picture of the state of the Sexual Assault and Prevention Response (SAPR) program.

This is the first year DMDC conducted its *Focus Groups on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Among Active Duty Members (FGSAPR)* as part of an alternating survey and focus group assessment cycle in support of the Annual Report. Each Service chose two geographically dispersed contiguous United States installations to participate in the focus groups. The focus group topics include perceptions about sexual assault and sexual harassment, reporting, retaliation for reporting sexual assault, the role of social media in retaliation, perceptions of leadership emphasis on SAPR, and culture with respect to sexist behavior, sexual harassment, and sexual assault.

DMDC conducted three additional surveys to provide supporting information for the FY15 Annual Report: the *Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)*, the *QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Related Responders (QSAPR)*, and the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members (WGRR)*.

The *2015 MIJES* is the first DoD survey to assess survivors’ experiences with the investigative and military justice processes. It assessed survivor opinions and self-reported experiences with the investigative and legal processes associated with making a formal report of sexual assault. The *2015 MIJES* was a voluntary and anonymous survey. Participants included Service members who filed an Unrestricted Report of an alleged sexual assault by a military perpetrator whose case was completed. The *2015 MIJES* recruited a small sample of respondents and results of the study are not representative of the entire population of survivors. Overall results of the *2015 MIJES* (Annex 3) indicate respondents are satisfied with their experience with the investigative and military justice system with the majority (77%) indicating they would recommend others who experience a sexual assault to make a report.

The *2015 QSAPR* assessed the opinions, self-reported experiences, and self-reported outcomes of the frontline staff who are responsible for executing SAPR programs within the Services and Reserve Components. DMDC invited all Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocates (VA) certified through the Department’s Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAAPC) to take the survey. Overall, the majority of respondents (83%) indicated that they were trained on issues relating to sexual assault prevention and response and given the opportunity to work on these issues to gain

experience. Full results of the 2015 QSAPR can be found in Annex 4.

Section 481 of Title 10 of the United States Code (U.S.C) requires the Department to conduct the *WGRR* every 2 years. Members of the Army National Guard (ARNG), Army Reserves, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve were able to complete the survey online and in person. Survey questions ask respondents about their experience of sexual assault, outcomes associated with reporting an incident of sexual assault, and gender-related Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations. Overall, results of the 2015 *WGRR* (Annex 1) show there was no change in the estimated sexual assault prevalence rates for Reserve Component women or men between 2014 and 2015. In FY15, 3.2% of Reserve Component women and 0.6% of Reserve Component men indicated having experienced sexual assault. The next *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)* will utilize the same methodology, as developed by RAND, and will be conducted by DMDC for the FY16 Annual Report.

This is the Department's 12th Annual Report on sexual assault, and it covers sexual assault reports made during FY15 (October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015). Enclosed with this report are supplementary reports from the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (NGB), and DMDC.

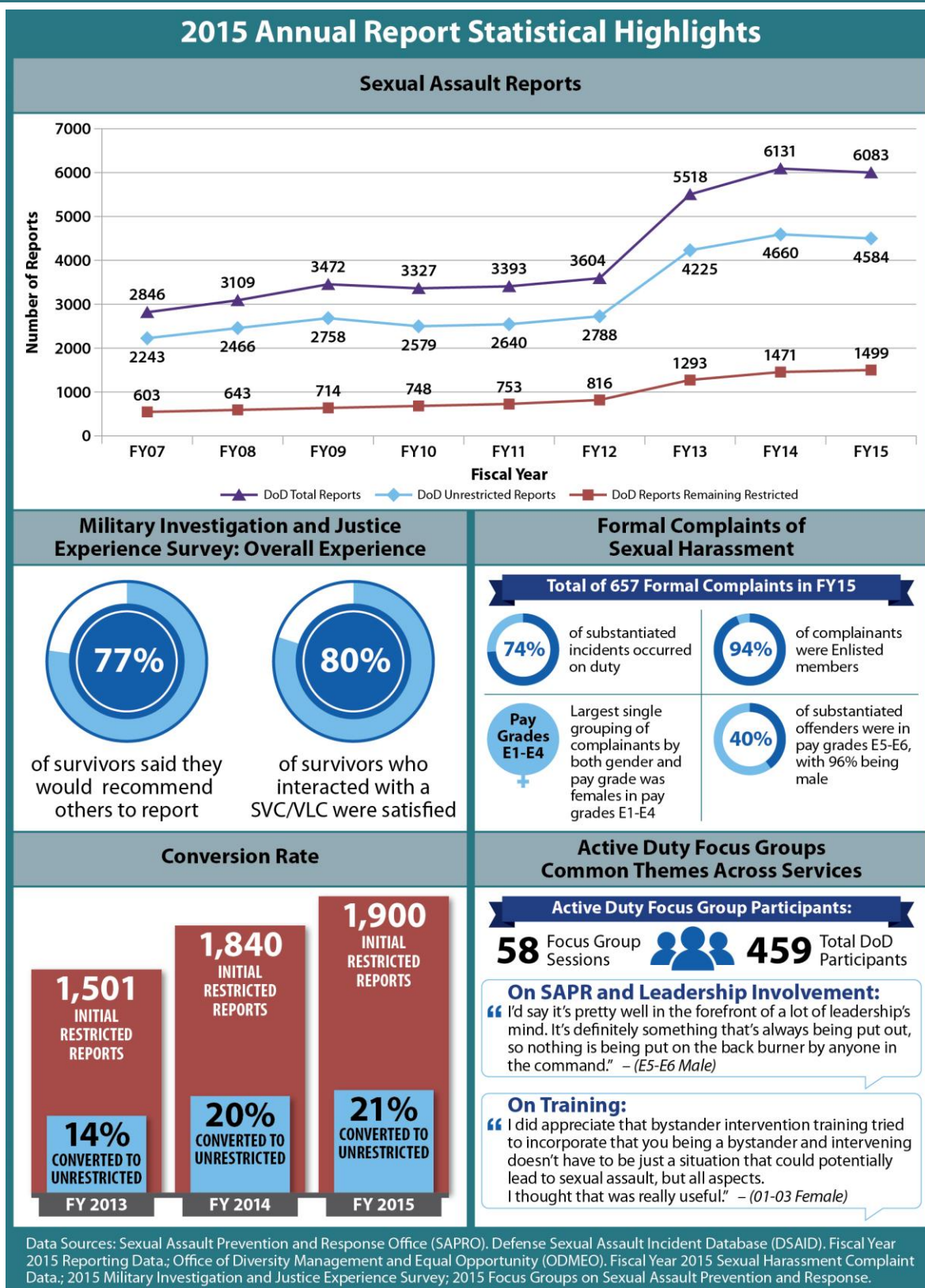
SAPR personnel handle contact sexual crimes by adults against adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and Article 80, attempts to commit these offenses. Sexual assaults between spouses or intimate partners fall under the purview of the Family

Advocacy Program (FAP). Appendix I of this year's report contains preliminary data on domestic abuse related sexual assaults (sexual abuse) that were reported to FAP in FY15. Within DoD, FAP is the proponent for domestic abuse, and child abuse and neglect. Sexual abuse of spouses and intimate partners is a subset of domestic abuse.

This year's report is different from previous years. DoD continues to use the Annual Report as an opportunity to assess its SAPR program; however, this year it also highlights areas of significant focus for FY15. The report begins by discussing the SAPR Program Principles, Prevention, and Response, which are the foundation to the Department's program. It then outlines six key FY15 program efforts – advancing sexual assault prevention, encouraging greater reporting, reporting sexual harassment complaints, improving response to male victims, combatting retaliation associated with sexual assault reporting, and tracking accountability of sexual assault cases – where the Department took significant action to accomplish its mission to reduce, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault from the military. The report also discusses its plan for a way forward in FY16 and beyond in each respective program effort.

These program efforts are not inclusive of every aspect of the crime of sexual assault, nor do they detail every action that the Department, Military Services, and NGB are taking to prevent and respond to this crime. They do highlight what the Department worked on aggressively during FY15 to sustain and enhance its prevention and response system, through both programmatic initiatives and policy changes to combat sexual assault.

Spotlight: FY15 Data



Data Sources: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), Fiscal Year 2015 Reporting Data; Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity (ODMEO), Fiscal Year 2015 Sexual Harassment Complaint Data; 2015 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey; 2015 Focus Groups on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response.

SAPR Program Principles

Prevention of and response to sexual assault are the foundations of DoD's SAPR program. The Department's multifaceted prevention approach engages leaders at all levels and requires a personal commitment from every Service member to uphold military core values. DoD's response system encourages victims to report and facilitates recovery with the help of professional SARCs and SAPR VAs. The Department notes that sexual assault incidents are reports made by victims; however, they do not necessarily reflect the outcome of the allegation.

Sexual Assault Prevention

Sexual assault is a serious problem for U.S. society as a whole and can have lasting, harmful effects on victims and their family, friends, and communities.ⁱⁱ In the U.S. military, sexual assault not only produces these problems, but also negatively impacts readiness. The harmful effects of the crime degrade the military units' ability to fight and meet the demands of the national military strategy.

The goal of sexual assault prevention is to build awareness and stop the crime from happening in the first place. Prevention efforts should ultimately decrease the number of individuals who perpetrate sexual assault and the number of individuals who become victims. Many prevention approaches aim to reduce the factors that make the crime more likely while increasing the factors that protect people from harm.

Research has consistently shown that sexual assault is most likely to occur in environments where there are unhealthy social factors. Such factors include gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and other problems that degrade or devalue individuals and their contributions in the workplace.^{iii,iv}

Based on this and other evidence, sexual assault prevention efforts in the military aim to advance a culture of dignity and respect for all who serve. Military leaders at all levels are the center of gravity in establishing a healthy command climate. The Department's prevention programs focus on reinforcing the cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment to create an environment where sexist behaviors, sexual harassment, and sexual assault are not condoned, tolerated, or ignored.

The Department's prevention efforts are designed to empower military members to identify and intervene in situations at risk for sexual assault, give leadership the tools to regularly assess unit climate, and hold leaders appropriately accountable for their efforts to improve unit climate. The *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy* guides sexual assault prevention programs throughout the DoD. This strategy is part of the Department's ongoing and evolving work to provide leaders with the means to institutionalize sexual assault prevention policies and practices.

We know that sexual assault in both the U.S. and military populations occurs much more often than is reported to authorities. While no one can know exactly how often sexual assault occurs, scientifically constructed surveys of a given population provide the best estimate for understanding the extent of the problem. The Department employs force-wide surveys to track the past-year estimated prevalence of sexual assault. Past-year estimated prevalence rates provide an estimate of how many military members experienced sexual assault in the twelve months prior to completing the survey. For example, an estimated 4.9% of active duty women and 1.0% of active duty men experienced sexual assault in FY14 according to the *2014 RMWS*.^v This indicates that an estimated 20,300 Service members

experienced one of the range of crimes that meet DoD's definition of sexual assault, a decrease from an estimated 26,000 Service member victims in FY12. The Department finds it difficult to identify which initiatives are having the greatest impact on decreasing the occurrence of the crime, given the complexity of the problem and the wide variety of prevention initiatives underway. Such complexities are largely the reason why the Department has not been able to sustain steady decreases in past-year estimated prevalence of the crime from year to year, despite the overall decrease in sexual assault estimated prevalence for men and women since 2006.^{vi}

Survey data not only estimate how many military members may have experienced the crime in a given year; the data also give us a better understanding about how sexual assault is committed. As in the civilian sector – and contrary to common belief – most sexual assaults are perpetrated by someone known to the victim. In reality, a small minority of sexual assaults are perpetrated by strangers in attacks that resemble most media portrayals. Instead, the vast majority of crimes are perpetrated by people known to the victim, from school, work, and other social encounters. Most female and male respondents to the 2014 RMWS indicated they knew their alleged offender(s) (93% and 85%, respectively). Further, 57% of all respondents indicated their alleged offender was someone they considered a friend or acquaintance.

Military research further suggests that sexual assault and sexual harassment are interrelated problems. The 2014 RMWS demonstrated a clear relationship between sexual harassment with sexual assault. Military women who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year were about 14 times more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than women who did not indicate a past-year sexual assault. Men who indicated experiencing a past-year sexual assault were about 49 times more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment. It is

important to note that *sexual harassment does not necessarily cause sexual assault*, but the two problems are highly correlated. Sexual harassment may be used as a means to groom or control a victim. About one-third of survey respondents who endorsed an experience of sexual assault indicated that the alleged offender(s) sexually harassed them before the assault, and one-third indicated that the alleged offender(s) sexually harassed them after the assault. As noted earlier, the presence of sexual harassment within the unit climate may also be perceived that this behavior and other forms of misconduct may be tolerated or ignored – an important consideration for someone seeking to perpetrate sexual assault.



Surveys also indicate that age, marital status, and other demographic factors can increase one's risk for victimization. However, more modifiable risk factors are largely the focus of the Department's prevention strategy. For example, effective prevention also requires an understanding of the role alcohol plays in the perpetration of sexual assault. One-third of participants in the 2014

RMWS who indicated experiencing a sexual assault also indicated that they had been drinking at the time of the assault (33%), with a higher proportion of women indicating alcohol use than men (41% of women; 25% of men). Even though the 2014 RMWS indicates that alcohol use is present in some sexual assaults, the setting of the sexual assault is likely to influence the role of alcohol in the crime. For example, alcohol's role in the crime may be diminished in sexual assaults that occur in the workplace or during duty hours, or in locations where use of alcohol has been prohibited.

The 2014 RMWS found that about one-half of those who drank any alcohol indicated that the alleged offender(s) had bought or given them a drink just prior to the assault (51%). More than a third indicated the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol at the time of the assault (37%) with women indicating this to be true more often than men (50% of women; 24% of men). This could be because male victims were more likely to indicate their assaults occurred during duty hours or at their workplace, when it is less likely that alcohol would be present. During the past few years, the Department and the Military Services have been working to modify alcohol policies to address not only individual use, but also its pricing, serving, and availability in the military community.

Many of the prevention approaches in use throughout the Department focus on the perpetrator and persons who might be present in situations potentially at risk for sexual assault, known as "bystanders." Strategies focused on the perpetrator attempt to change risk and protective factors for sexual assault to reduce the likelihood that an individual will engage in sexually violent behavior. The goal of "bystander" prevention strategies is to change social norms supporting sexual assault and empower men and women to intervene with peers to prevent an assault from occurring. Other prevention strategies address social norms, policies, or laws in communities to reduce the

perpetration of sexual assault throughout the military population.

The Department identified its leaders as the center of gravity in sexual assault prevention because of a military leader's ability to set proper expectations for conduct within the unit and responsibility to hold subordinates appropriately accountable for behavior. For example, results from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) *Organizational Climate Surveys (DEOCS)* administered in FY15 found greater self-reported bystander intervention among respondents who indicated a more positive command climate within their units, compared to those with a less positive command climate.

The Department is committed to taking these and other actions that reinforce a military culture where every Service member across the Joint Force understands their role in upholding ethical standards of behavior as a way to prevent sexual assault.

Sexual Assault Response

The Department's response system aims to empower victims, facilitate recovery, and encourage crime reporting. The DoD SAPR program allows confidential reporting, provides legal representation for military victims of sexual assault, and connects victims with professional first responders and care. The Department has configured its response resources based on understanding how the crime of sexual assault affects the military.

Few victims of sexual assault, including those in the military as well as in the civilian sector, choose to report the crime to an authority. Despite FY14 being a record year for sexual assault reporting in the DoD, the number of victims who chose to make a report accounted for about 23% of the estimated number of Service members believed to be victimized in the past year. Many victims do not report because they want to forget about the incident and move

on, they do not want people to know, they think it is not serious enough to report, or because they do not want people to see them as weak.^{vii}

The Department enacted Restricted Reporting in 2005 as a result of many victims having concern for their privacy and how others might perceive them. Restricted Reports allow victims to access care and support without command involvement, launching an investigation or engaging in the military justice process. While the Department desires an environment where all victims feel free to make an Unrestricted Report, some victims will never be comfortable participating in the military justice process. Restricted Reporting provides victims with a means to heal while still respecting their desire for confidentiality. Restricted Reporting allows Service members to convert their report at any time to an Unrestricted Report and participate in the military justice process. In FY15, 21% of victims making a Restricted Report converted to an Unrestricted Report.

Reporting the crime has implications for victims' health and wellbeing. Victims who report the crime are more likely to engage in medical care and support services that can help them restore their lives.^{viii} Military victims and eligible civilian victims of sexual assault in DoD may access a variety of medical care, mental healthcare, legal services, and spiritual support options. In addition, Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFE) are available under either the Restricted or Unrestricted Reporting option.

Military women comprise the highest proportion of victims making Unrestricted and Restricted Reports. They are also more likely to engage care and support services, as well as undergo a SAFE. Female Service members are more likely to participate in military justice actions than their male counterparts. However, survey results indicate that more military men experience sexual assault than women each year. As a result, the Department's response services

must be seen as being equally helpful to victims of both sexes.

Efforts to encourage greater reporting by Service members emphasize the top reasons victims indicated for reporting the crime on scientific surveys of the military population. These reasons include: to stop the alleged offender from hurting others; because someone told them or encouraged them to report; and to stop the alleged offender from hurting them again.^{ix} Ultimately, services offered by the Department must meet the needs of victims.

The Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime identifies three important categories of victim needs:^x

- **Safety and security:** Because victims often are physically and emotionally devastated by the crime, service providers should first address their physical needs, including medical care and basic daily necessities. Victim safety is addressed in DoD by requiring response personnel to conduct a safety assessment for every victim of sexual assault. Any identified safety concerns may be addressed through a variety of measures, including law enforcement response, pre-trial custody for the accused, military protective orders, civilian protective orders, expedited transfers of the accused, and expedited transfers for the victim, if the victim so requests and is approved for such transfer.
- **Ventilation and validation:** Victims of crime often need to talk to someone about what has happened to them. Service providers can listen to victims and help them understand that their feelings are normal and justifiable. Effective victim advocacy and assistance can only be provided by trained and knowledgeable professionals who are known and available to Service members. The Department's efforts to professionalize key sexual assault response personnel

seek to develop and sustain a cadre of skilled and prepared individuals. Resources for victims include advocacy services from certified SARCs and SAPR VAs. SARCs and SAPR VAs can help victims connect with additional services from legal counsel, healthcare, and counseling professionals within the Department. However, not all victims are ready to engage response services directly. For this reason, the Department created the DoD Safe Helpline, a hotline service that provides confidential and anonymous support from trained crisis intervention staff. Safe Helpline staff are also trained to connect victims with local military and civilian response services, should they desire to more directly engage support in their communities.

- **Prediction and preparation:** Victims often are not sure what will happen next. Service providers can help offset the feelings of powerlessness and loss of control victims may experience after a crime by providing timely information. SARCs and SAPR VAs are often the first to provide victims in the DoD with information about reporting options, available services, and an overview of the military justice process. However, feedback from victims indicated that they desired a greater voice in the military justice process. The Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Program, known as the Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program in the Navy and the Marine Corps, was established in August 2013. These uniformed attorneys provide military and other eligible victims with advice, advocacy, and legal representation in the military justice system.

Victims of sexual assault should not fear repercussions associated with reporting the crime. Nonetheless, Department research indicates that many victims of sexual assault who reported the matter perceived some kind of retaliation associated with doing so. Such retaliation can take the form of reprisal, ostracism, and other forms of maltreatment.

Sexual assault victims deserve protection from these abuses. The Department expanded its efforts to address retaliation considerably over the last two years. These actions and plans for the future are addressed in greater detail later in this report.

Sexual assault allegations are difficult to investigate and prosecute in both the military and civilian sectors. Many victims delay making a report due to concerns about loss of privacy and the negative scrutiny of others. Over time, perishable evidence may be lost, memories fade, and corroborating testimony may become influenced by a variety of factors. In order to address these and other challenges, the Military Services fielded a Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability in FY13. This capability is comprised of specially trained Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) investigators, judge advocates, paralegals, and victim witness assistance personnel to support victims of sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. While this capability is configured differently in each of the Military Services, the goal of the program is to provide timely, effective, and collaborative investigations and prosecutions. SVIP-identified personnel must complete specialized training before being assigned to these duties.

Documentation storage and retrieval is another important part of the Department's response efforts. Victims of sexual assault must be allowed to obtain information about their report for any lawful purpose, including making a claim for compensation to the Department of Veterans Affairs. Department policy requires documents pertaining to a sexual assault report and any subsequent investigation must be kept for a minimum of 50 years. The MCIOs are responsible for maintaining investigative information, as well as the DoD Form (DD) 2911, *DoD SAFE Report*, when it has been completed in conjunction with an Unrestricted Report. For victims making an Unrestricted Report, their DD Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement* is maintained by the DoD Sexual

Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Currently, DD Form 2910s for victims making a Restricted Report are maintained at the installation where the report was made. However, work is in progress to expand DSAID to store DD Form 2910s securely for victims making Restricted Reports.

Efforts to improve victim response and increase reporting are important because they connect victims with restorative care and support. Such efforts also provide the Department the only means with which to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Military justice processes are outside the purview of the SAPR program. Nonetheless, SAPR professionals supporting victims have a very strong role in helping victims navigate and participate within the justice process. For this reason, Unrestricted sexual assault cases are reviewed monthly at installation Case Management Group meetings (CMGs). Such meetings allow senior commanders to ensure that appropriate care and services have been offered to victims and that cases are progressing through the investigative and military justice processes. CMGs also allow commanders the ability to review and improve local response efforts. These meetings also update a case's status, which a victim's immediate commander must provide to him or her on a monthly basis.

Oversight of the response system allows DoD leadership to validate that victims are being provided with appropriate care and support. A number of oversight actions have been enacted over the past several years, including the Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report. The SAIRO Report provides general and flag officer level commanders with oversight within eight calendar days over the local response to a sexual assault report. The report includes information about the incident, advocacy services offered, actions to address victim safety, and other facts to help senior leaders better understand how victims are being supported subsequent to their report.

The Department's sexual assault response system strives to be a benchmark for the nation. As further needs are identified, the Department will consider how to expand or refine its response capabilities to meet those needs.

The data used to define the SAPR Principles of Prevention and Response informed the Department's decision to focus on six key program efforts taken by the Department in FY15 as outlined in the next section of this report.

Results of FY15 Program Efforts and Planned FY16 Activities

Advancing Sexual Assault Prevention

The Department's prevention efforts are designed to decrease the occurrence of sexual assault, empower military members to identify and intervene in situations at risk for sexual assault, give leadership the tools to regularly assess unit climate, and hold leaders appropriately accountable for their efforts to improve unit climate.

FY15 Assessment of Progress

The Department, in collaboration with the White House, developed a number of metrics for the DoD SAPR Program in FY14. The measures that pertain to prevention are reviewed below.

Past-Year Estimated Prevalence of Sexual Assault

The Department's primary measure of progress with regard to prevention is the past-year estimated prevalence of sexual assault. This is an estimated measure of how often Service members experience behaviors consistent with sexual assault in a 12 month period. When last measured in FY14, an estimated 4.9% of military women and an estimated 1.0% of military men indicated experiencing some form of sexual assault in the year prior to being surveyed. The rates measured in FY14 are down from rates seen in calendar year (CY) 2006 (an estimated 34,200 victims) and FY12 (an estimated 26,000 victims), but are similar to the rates seen in FY10 (about 19,300 victims).^{xi}

Past-year estimated prevalence is measured by the WGRA conducted by the DMDC. This survey is conducted every two years. It is next scheduled for FY16. Consequently, there is no update this year for this measure. The Department is sensitive to the need for timely data; however, it must also remain sensitive to the demands placed on Service members to answer the personal questions required to derive this important

statistic. The RAND Corporation made several recommendations to the Department after it conducted the 2014 RMWS. RAND advised against yearly surveys of the active duty on this measure for two reasons. First, RAND found little evidence that past-year estimated prevalence of sexual assault changed detectably from year to year. Second, RAND noted that annual survey requests to military members on this topic may have the unintended consequence of reducing survey participation, making the results of any such survey unhelpful. Consequently, in May 2015 the Secretary of Defense directed that the Department remain on a biennial cycle for sexual assault surveys. In survey off-years, the Department conducts focus groups at military installations to identify emerging trends and better understand the context surrounding its survey results.

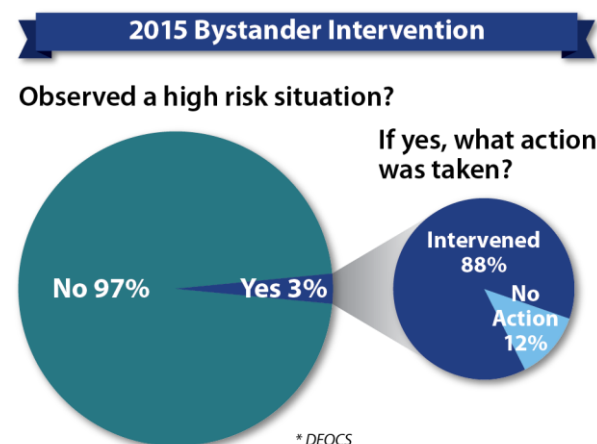
Bystander Intervention Experience in the Past Year

The DEOCS is a commander's management tool that allows them to proactively assess critical organizational climate dimensions of their military units. Commanders will offer the DEOCS on an annual basis or within 120 days of taking command.

Results of the DEOCS continue to show that Service members are willing to intervene in situations they believe to be at risk for sexual assault. However, a relatively small percentage of military members witnessed such a situation in the 12 months prior to being surveyed with the DEOCS.

This finding essentially replicates the pattern of results observed in 2014's DEOCS results, as well as the 2014 RMWS. DEOCS results indicate that out of the nearly 540,000 Active Duty military members surveyed from the second to fourth quarters of FY15^{xii}, about 3% indicated observing a situation they

believed was, or could have led to a sexual assault. However, of those 3% that saw a situation, 88% indicated that they took some kind of action in response. Such responses included things like stepping in to separate people involved in the situation, asking the person at risk if they needed help, and telling someone in authority about the situation.^{xiii} The 88% of Service members indicating they intervened is a slight increase from the 87% observed in FY14's results.



The fact that such a large portion is willing to intervene when confronted with a risky situation is reassuring. This finding suggests that approximately 16,000 Service members took some kind of action to prevent what they thought might have been a situation at risk for sexual assault. Ideally, everyone would intervene in such situations. Encouraging all to take some kind of action, or at least consider how they might safely diffuse the situation, lies at the heart of DoD bystander intervention training. Greater empowerment and emphasis on knowing what can and should be done may further increase the percentage of Service members taking action. The other challenge for the Department is to help Service members become more aware of risky situations, or better recognize such situations when they occur. Unfortunately, there are few easy solutions for these challenges, as the Department's current needs in this area surpass available research on bystander intervention. In fact, until the Department

fielded this question to its people, there was no population-based data in the United States to indicate how often people recognized risky situations after receiving bystander intervention training.

Further analyses of the DEOCS results for FY15 indicate that leadership encouragement appears to make a positive difference in the percentage of Service members choosing to intervene in situations at risk for sexual assault. Ninety-three percent of respondents in units whose commanders encouraged bystander intervention to a great extent indicated they took action. In comparison, 76% of military survey respondents who indicated their commander encourages bystander intervention to little or no extent indicated they took action. This finding underscores the Department's view that leadership is the center of gravity for its prevention efforts.

Addressing the Continuum of Harm

Another metric included in the DEOCS climate survey is an assessment of how well the respondents' leadership promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust.^{xiv} The results of this metric are an index measure that combines answers to the following questions on the survey:

To what extent does your chain of command:

- *Promote a unit climate based on "respect and trust"*
- *Refrain from sexist comments and behaviors*
- *Actively discourage sexist comments and behaviors*

Department and Service averages for the results of this metric in both FY14 and FY15 provide a favorable assessment of how well leadership promotes a healthy climate with regard to sexual assault. Most Service members give their chain of command relatively high marks on this index – about 3.5 on a 4.0 scale. However, there are some apparent differences in responses based on

sex and rank. Women tend to rate the chain of command slightly lower than do men, and those respondents of lower rank tend to rate the chain of command lower than do those respondents of higher rank.

Actions Taken in Support of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy

The *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy* uses a comprehensive framework to enhance the military environment, influence behavior, and reduce the occurrence of the crime. The strategy drew insights from both civilian and military experts to address prevention efforts at each level of the social environment.

Civilian experts define the social environment levels as the individual, relationships, the local community, and society as a whole. In the military, the social environment also includes military units, the installations and locations where units operate together, and the leadership that influences every level of the military social environment. Military leaders are the center of gravity in establishing healthy command climates. Leadership influence extends across every level of the military social environment.

The objectives of the *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy* are to achieve unity of effort and purpose across all of DoD in the execution of sexual assault prevention; to develop objective criteria for measuring progress; and to publish tasks that operationalize the Prevention Strategy. The strategy's vision is to promote a military environment where every Service member lives and operates in a climate of mutual respect, free from sexual violence, and are motivated and empowered to intervene against inappropriate behaviors. The mission calls for DoD to execute proactive and comprehensive sexual assault prevention policies and programs in order to enable

military readiness and reduce, with a goal to eliminate, sexual assault from the military.

Action Impacting the DoD Community Sphere of Influence

The actions described below reflect changes in law, policy, and practice that are intended to support prevention work throughout the DoD community. These actions drive or support prevention activities and strategy execution at all subordinate levels of the military social environment (Figure 1).



Figure 1: DoD Social Ecological Model

Incorporated DoD Prevention Strategy in Updated SAPR Policy

The Department reissued DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*, in January 2015, requiring all Service prevention strategies to align with the *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*. The Department also reissued DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, in July 2015. Updates to this instruction included policy recommendations from the Response Systems Panel (RSP),^{xv} initiatives directed by

the Secretary of Defense, and changes in law that support prevention work. For example, DoDI 6495.02 codified policy for unit commanders to conduct annual climate assessments, implement a unit prevention program that reflects the findings from their climate assessment, and employ prevention concepts in SAPR curriculum and training.

Communicated the Prevention Strategy through SAPR Connect

DoD SAPR Connect is the Department's prevention collaboration and information sharing Community of Practice (CoP). *DoD SAPR Connect* leverages face-to-face meetings, virtual resources, webinars, and a community toolkit to comprehensively communicate the *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy* and provide support to those working at every level of the DoD organization. More than 1,500 *DoD SAPR Connect* members have a variety of channels for information sharing on prevention initiatives to include videos, new research, policy documents, briefings, and campaign plans.

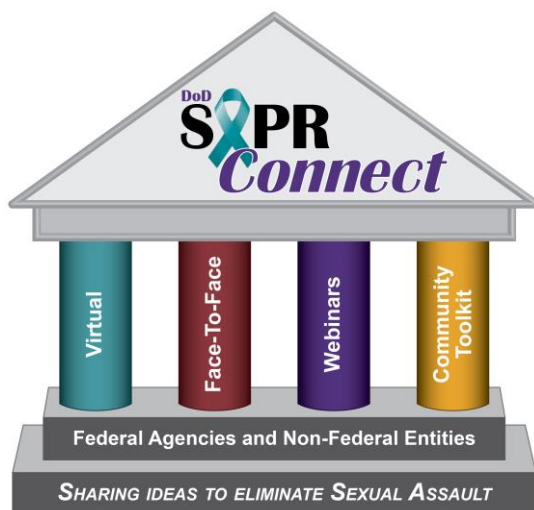


Figure 2: The Four Pillars of SAPR Connect

DoD SAPR Connect quarterly webinars further expand current information-sharing efforts. The Department has hosted webinars over the past two years with SAPR personnel and other Service members from around the world. SAPRO designs these virtual meetings

to emphasize the overarching prevention strategy and details on how the topic for that particular session ties back into the strategy. In FY15, an average of 200 people participated in the five webinars that addressed strategy program elements such as obtaining community involvement, employing effective communications, and engaging leadership support.

A 2015 survey of SAPR personnel indicated that SARCs and SAPR VAs throughout the military find the information on *SAPR Connect* to be helpful. Seventy-Nine percent of SARCs and 80% of SAPR VAs who were familiar with *SAPR Connect* indicated they learned something from the virtual portal that helped them improve their prevention activities.

Action Impacting the Installation Sphere of Influence

The actions described below reflects prevention work intended to most impact the installations where military people live and work.

Designed the Installation Prevention Project

SAPRO launched the Installation Prevention Project (IPP) in response to a December 2014 Secretarial initiative, directing a multi-year project to customize prevention efforts at select military installations. This small, pilot effort intends to identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault and develop associated actions leadership can take to mitigate sexual violence.

The IPP is DoD's first comprehensive effort to conduct a systematic review and assessment of the effectiveness of sexual assault prevention programs at the installation level. The IPP will gain insights and lessons learned as to how the Service SAPR programs are interpreting and executing the *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy* and how installations and

units are interpreting Service strategic guidance on sexual assault prevention.

The IPP will engage commanders and units stationed at four military installations and one joint base.

Revised Alcohol Policies

Analyses of survey responses and reports of sexual assault incidents indicate that the use of alcohol by both the alleged offender and the victim play a role in the crime. Educating individuals about alcohol use and abuse is an important means to help people understand the risks associated with drinking – including increased risk of sexual assault. However, research indicates that the availability of alcohol and how it is served may play an important role in prevention of violence, including sexual violence.^{xvi} In May 2014, the Secretary of Defense directed that the Military Services review and revise their alcohol policies to address factors beyond individual use. In FY15, the Services reported that all had complied with this review.

Throughout DoD, installation commanders are altering the availability, service, and use of alcohol in a number of environments. For example, some commanders have stopped selling alcohol at base convenience stores that are co-located with military barracks. Others have limited the amount of alcohol that may be stored in the barracks and dormitories. Leadership at other installations have reached out to the local community and provided hotel and bar operators with contact information to report military members using alcohol irresponsibly.

Many alcohol servers in the Military Services' facilities are required to take a course in serving alcohol responsibly and safely intervening when someone needs help. The Services' annual reports contain additional examples of these efforts to promote more responsible availability, service, and use of alcohol.

Actions Impacting the Military Unit Sphere of Influence

The actions described below reflect prevention work intended to affect the military unit.

Promoted Unit Health with Climate Assessments

FY15 was the second full year military unit commanders were required to conduct unit climate assessments in accordance with the FY13 NDAA. The Secretary of Defense directed in May 2013 that the results of these assessments be shared with the unit commander's immediate supervisor. In addition, the Secretary further directed commanders be held accountable for their efforts to promote healthy climates.

A chief component of the unit climate assessment is the DEOCS. Commanders are required to administer this survey to unit members within 120 days of assuming command, and annually thereafter. The survey is voluntary for all personnel, including Active Duty, Reserve, National Guard, and DoD civilians.

In FY15, 17,534 military units took the DEOCS. Over 1,256,000 respondents, including over 786,000 Active Duty respondents, answered questions pertaining to SAPR, sexual harassment, suicide prevention, discrimination, and other problems that influence unit readiness and climate. As detailed earlier in this section, there are a number of items that commanders employ to address sexual assault prevention. Results and analysis of DEOCS results are provided quarterly to each of the Services' SAPR offices.

The survey is only one component of the climate assessment process. Once the survey results have been obtained, unit commanders must discuss the results with their immediate supervisors, gather additional information from unit members, develop a plan to address any challenges identified by

the assessment process, and work throughout the year to ensure his or her command team is taking action to promote a healthy work environment.

Holding commanders accountable for their efforts to promote a healthy climate is an important feature of this process. Each of the Services has developed a means to assess an officer's work to promote a healthy command climate on their annual evaluation/fitness reports. In addition, the Department began work in FY15 to develop a means by which senior commanders can use DEOCS data to help identify which of their subordinate units might need additional leadership engagement on SAPR climate matters, and which units might act as benchmarks for others. This approach will identify both positive and negative trends in the survey results from annual administrations of the survey within each unit.

Action Impacting the Relationship Sphere of Influence

The actions described below reflect sexual assault prevention work intended to impact relationships in the military social environment. As much of the work in this area is Military Service specific, examples from the Services are included below. Additional information about these efforts is available in the Military Department reports enclosed to this document.

Implemented First Line Supervisor Training

The Secretary of Defense directed the Military Services in December 2014 to develop and implement training for first line supervisors to further advance a climate of dignity and respect, and prevent the potential for retaliation associated with reporting of sexual assault. All Services indicated in their FY15 annual reports that they have completed their plans for developing this training and are implementing it throughout a number of venues, including pre-command

training, enlisted leadership academies, and professional military education.

Expanded Peer Mentorship and Sponsorship

Promoting healthy relationships among peers, partners, family, and friends has shown promise as a means to enhance a healthy command climate and prevent sexual assault. Analysis from prior criminal cases indicates that some alleged offenders targeted individuals who were new and unfamiliar with the military, arrive on a new installation, or are new to a unit. The Services have developed a number of initiatives to provide peer support and sponsorship throughout the force:

- Army – The Army continued to provide “Got Your Back” training. This 90-minute, facilitated, interactive lecture was conducted at over 3,000 training events throughout the year. The program is taught by a man and woman team and focuses on language in relationships, understanding the continuum of harm, the cycle of non-stranger rape, and bystander intervention.
- Navy – The Navy continued mentorship programs to target at-risk populations, including junior officers and enlisted members, for opportunities to interact and learn from senior leadership. One benchmark example of a peer-based group is the United States Naval Academy's Sexual Harassment Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) Program. SHAPE provides peer-facilitated, small group discussions about sexual harassment and sexual assault that are designed to empower midshipmen with increased awareness and bystander intervention skills. The SHAPE curriculum is continuously updated based on feedback from Peer Educators, midshipman, and data from surveys and focus groups.
- Marine Corps – The Marine Corps Leadership Development (MCLD) Program was approved to replace the

Marine Corps Sponsorship Program. MCLD already highlighted transitioning Marines as an area of challenge and considers transitions as “danger areas” for negative behaviors. The MCLD for new Service members focuses not only on the immediate transition, but also on the continued growth of the Marines.

- Air Force – As a follow-on to bystander intervention training, the Air Force developed 12 “Flip the Script” training modules in 2015. These modules were designed for small group discussions and maximizing dialog among peers. Both the “Rape Culture” and “Sustaining a Culture of Respect” modules aim to increase an Airman’s understanding that supporting a culture of respect will reduce sexual assault. The intent of these “Flip the Script” modules is to create a dialog among peers, promote communication on issues surrounding sexual assault, provide discussion on how to respond to victims of sexual assault, and understand that language and the words we use are powerful tools to combat this issue.

Actions Impacting the Individual Sphere of Influence

The actions described below reflect prevention work intended to most impact an individual’s role in the military social environment.

Continued Bystander Intervention Training

DoD policy requires the Services and NGB to employ the active bystander intervention approach as part of required annual SAPR training, professional military education, and other prevention initiatives. This approach is based on the premise that many sexual assaults begin in social settings where others may detect a potential offender’s attempts to groom and isolate a potential victim. The Services are designing these education and training efforts to improve knowledge, teach intervention, victim

empathy, consent, acceptable behavior, and healthy relationships – all of which are important parts of a prevention program. The following are examples of efforts that the Services and NGB are taking to implement this program element:

- Army – The Army’s Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Annual Refresher Training consists of online and face-to-face training where soldiers learn the key components of the SHARP program. Face-to-face training, vignettes, and scenarios all highlight peer responses to victims and alleged offenders.
- Navy – The goal of the FY15 Bystander Intervention to the Fleet (BI2F) training was to empower Sailors to intervene, stop, or prevent behaviors not aligned with the Navy Ethos and core values. Sailors were taught direct and indirect techniques to safely and effectively “step-up and step-in.”
- Marine Corps – The Marine Corps developed a series of trainings called Ethical Discussion Groups (EDG). The EDGs employ video vignettes and small group discussion to focus on incidents surrounding a sexual assault. This approach allows individual Marines to think about how they would act in similar situations and prepare to intervene.
- Air Force – In FY15, training was developed for wing and squadron commanders, first sergeants, and supervisors to have group discussions about bystander intervention. The training is designed to help educate Airmen about this active approach to prevention and encourage them to intervene. The module is also meant as a guide for leadership to lead group discussions with their Airmen with the intent to identify behaviors that could require intervention. Developing trust in leadership is an important part of empowering people to act when they see situations at risk for a crime.
- NGB – Teaching bystander intervention techniques and sharing awareness information are primary techniques used

by NGB SARCs to help achieve the prevention end state.

Actions to Develop Leadership Support of Sexual Assault Prevention

Leaders at all levels of the military social environment are the center of gravity for the prevention of sexual assault. When leaders establish safe and respectful unit climates, sexual assault and other readiness impacting problems are less likely to happen. Leadership support is an essential part of the Department's approach to prevention.

Empowered Leaders at All Levels

The Services have developed a number of initiatives to empower Service members to be leaders who prevent sexual assault:

- Army – The Sergeant Major of the Army started the “Not in My Squad” initiative in FY15 to focus on the well-being, safety, and dignity of all Soldiers, and to support strengthening junior leaders’ ability to improve unit climate.
- Navy – Local commanders assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take action to address specific areas of concern.
- Marine Corps – Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR began revamping its SAPR Leadership Toolkit in FY15 to feature a robust suite of tools from which leaders at all levels can choose the information, approaches, and tools that directly apply to their Marines.
- Air Force – The Secretary, Chief of Staff, and Chief Master Sergeant of the Air

Force introduced the SAPR Strategy for the Air Force, underlining the importance of treating everyone with respect.

- NGB – The NGB hosts monthly Guard Senior Leadership Updates that play an important role in disseminating SAPR initiatives and strategies to leaders throughout the National Guard.

Way Forward on Prevention in FY16

Create the 2017-2021 Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action

An updated Prevention Plan of Action is required to move the Department forward. Much has been accomplished with the *2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy*. However, more must be done to advance the effectiveness of sexual assault prevention programming in the military. SAPRO is leading the effort now to develop the new plan.

Launch the DoD Prevention Collaboration Forum

The Department and Military Services initiated greater coordination with other DoD programs that address readiness impacting problems, including FAP, the Defense Suicide Prevention Office, and the Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity (ODMEO). DoD SAPRO expects that a collaborative forum with other DoD and Service agencies will help identify efficiencies and common areas of support that can be leveraged in a unified approach to prevention.

Encouraging Greater Sexual Assault Reporting

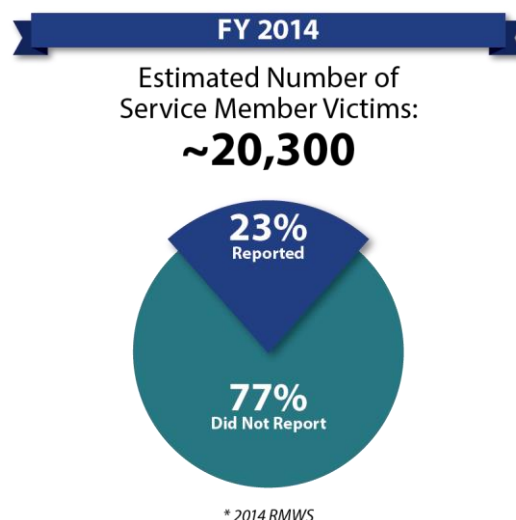
The Department's response system aims to empower victims, facilitate recovery, and encourage crime reporting. Victims who report the crime are more likely to engage medical care and support services that can help them restore their lives.^{xvii} Efforts to improve victim response and increase reporting are important because they connect victims with restorative care and support. In addition, reports of sexual assault provide the Department the only means with which to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable.

FY15 Assessment of Progress

The Department received 1,700 reports of sexual assault in 2004, the year before the creation of the SAPR program. The SAPR program launch in 2005, with Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options, contributed to a 40% increase in sexual assault reporting from 2004 to 2005. The following year, another 24% increase in reporting occurred. However, between FY07 and FY12, minor increases in reporting occurred. In FY13, unprecedented leadership emphasis on the program contributed to a 53% increase in reporting, followed by another 11% increase in FY14.^{xviii} Individuals making an Unrestricted Report prompts command notification, commencement of investigation, and SAPR services; whereas, in the case of a Restricted Report, individuals receive SAPR Services.

This year the Military Services received a total of 6,083 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects. This total represents a less than 1% decrease from the reports made in FY14. Of the total 6,083 reports, 5,240 Service member victims made a report. Most reported incidents in FY15 occurred in FY15; however, some incidents occurred in prior years and/or

prior to military service. Of the 5,240 Service member victims, 504 reports (approximately 10%) made by Service members this year involved incidents that occurred before the victim entered into military service. The 6,083 reports of sexual assault included 4,584 Unrestricted Reports and 1,499 Reports that remained Restricted at the end of FY15.^{xix} Unrestricted Reports decreased by 1% while Restricted Reports increased by 2%. Each year, Restricted Reports account for less than a quarter of all sexual assault reports.



Twenty-three percent – or nearly 1 in 4 – of the estimated 20,300 Service member victims who indicated experiencing a sexual assault on the 2014 RMWS made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred during Military Service in FY14.² Department data indicates that only 7% of an estimated 34,200 Service member victims made a similar report in 2006. In sum, fewer sexual assaults occurred in the military

² FY14 estimated prevalence information is offered to demonstrate the proportion of victims making a sexual assault report to the Department. No prevalence survey was conducted in FY15, but will be updated with the 2016 WGRA.

in FY14 than in 2006, but a greater percentage of victims chose to report the crime. The Department assesses these changes in past year estimated prevalence and reporting behavior as due – at least in part – to the growth of SAPR programs over the past ten years.

Despite the substantial increase in reporting over the past ten years, a significant number of sexual assaults go unreported each year. Some victims may never consider reporting a sexual assault, as they may minimize the incident or cope in other private ways. Victims responding to the *2014 RMWS* endorsed the following as the main reasons for not reporting the incident:

- Thought it was not serious enough to report (18%)
- Wanted to forget about it and move on (17%)
- Took other actions to handle the situation (13%)

The Department must be willing to address and overcome the perceived barriers that keep Service members from making a report. According to the *2014 RMWS*, the next main reasons for not reporting focus on concerns about the DoD response system:

- You were worried about retaliation by a supervisor or higher up (6%)
- You did not think anything would be done (6%)
- You did not want more people to know (6%)
- You felt partially to blame (6%)

These findings were supported by the responses from the *2015 FGSAPR*. Focus group participants discussed likely reasons for not reporting an incident of sexual assault including fear of negative reactions from peers, impact on reputation, and concern of possible repercussions for collateral misconduct.

One major effort directed at encouraging greater reporting was the creation of the SVC

and VLC in FY14. These specially trained military attorneys represent the victim throughout the military justice process. The role of the SVC/VLC is to advise victims on the investigative and military justice processes and protect the rights afforded to these victims. Unfortunately, some participants in the *2015 FGSAPR* conducted in FY15 expressed a lack of awareness of these programs.

Survivors who responded to the *2015 MIJES*^{xx} also echoed this focus group finding. Seventy-two percent of the respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC indicated that they were unaware of the SVC/VLC program prior to making a report of sexual assault.

Any effort to encourage greater reporting must help victims weigh the benefits and risks associated with reporting. The Department employed this perspective and other scientific research, victim feedback, and focus group results to inform its efforts in FY15.

FY15 Actions to Encourage Greater Reporting

Updated DoDI 6495.02 to Expand Victims' Rights and Resources

Victims must be confident that, should they report, they will be treated fairly. Part of that fair treatment is to ensure they know and can exercise their rights. In FY15, DoDI 6495.02 was reissued to codify recommendations from the RSP, initiatives directed by the Secretary of Defense, and changes to current law. Specifically, the updated DoDI added a requirement for victims to be provided with an explanation of the right to consult with an SVC/VLC and the availability of other types of legal assistance. Victims must receive this explanation at the time they initially report a sexual assault.

The reissued Instruction also clarified Line of Duty procedures for victims in the Reserve Component. Previous iterations of DoDI 6495.02 required Military Service-specific guidance to ensure that collateral

misconduct^{xxi} was addressed in a manner that was consistent and appropriate to the circumstances, and at a time that encouraged continued victim cooperation. However, no such guidance was established for victims in the Reserve Component undergoing a Line of Duty determination. Reissued policy now directs that the victim's alleged collateral misconduct associated with a sexual assault incident will be excluded from consideration as intentional or gross negligence for purposes of receiving medical care. This change allows sexual assault victims continued access to medical and mental health services.

Issued New Policy to Promote a Professional Response

The Department trains SARC to assist and advocate for victims, coordinate with installation leadership, and manage relationships with military and civilian agencies that support victims. SARC and SAPR VAs must maintain a specialized skillset to provide a professional response to sexual assault victims. The D-SAACP ensures that appropriate personnel are appointed, appropriately trained, and possess the requisite level of knowledge and expertise to assist victims throughout the reporting and recovery process. All SARC and SAPR VAs must be certified through the D-SAACP. The certification program was adapted from the National Advocacy Credentialing Program to meet the unique needs of the military primary responsibility.

The Department issued DoDI 6495.03, *The Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program* in FY15. This new policy formalized requirements for all SARC and SAPR VAs to be designated as Office of Personnel Management positions of public trust. SARC and SAPR VAs must undergo enhanced background investigations every five years, in addition to the Department's re-screening every three years, and complete the D-SAACP suitability reviews. D-SAACP policy standardizes the process for obtaining new certifications,

renewing certifications, suspending, revoking, and re-instating certifications.

Over 1,100 new SARC and 11,000 SAPR VAs earned certifications in FY15. This exceeds the minimum legal requirement to have one full-time SARC and SAPR VA per brigade or equivalent unit. In 2015, 818 SARC re-certified, with 273 (33%) meeting standards to be able to earn a higher certification level. In addition, 4,424 SAPR VAs re-certified, with 215 (5%) re-certified at a higher level. Higher certification levels have additional training and experience requirements.

Improved Response and Victim Treatment

The Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments in May 2013 to implement and monitor methods to improve victim care and trust in the chain of command, increase reporting, and reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims. The Services and NGB continue to provide DoD with updates on their efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command. For FY15 these efforts include:

- Army – The Army has conducted panels that include sexual assault victims to discuss the improvement of policies, programs, and services that affect victims of sexual assault.
- Navy – Navy leadership emphasizes the need to ensure confidentiality, supporting victims' dignity and fair treatment while ensuring a thorough investigation. Navy efforts to build trust in sexual assault response are ongoing at all levels, and include continued training for commanders that emphasizes the importance of confidentiality and supporting the privacy of victims. Additionally, SAPR commanding officer toolkit briefings are conducted for all Command Triad members.
- Marine Corps – Marine Corps commanders are provided a SAPR Monthly Snapshot that updates the chain of command on the total number of

reports filed each month and details on a quarterly basis what Marines perceive as possible barriers to reporting, allowing commanders to tailor prevention efforts to areas that need improvement.

- Air Force – The Air Force SAPR Program implemented several initiatives, such as funding non-medical guides for sexual assault victims traveling to testify in their sexual assault cases, authorizing non-rated periods on military performance reports for sexual assault victims experiencing trauma that may affect their duty performance, and expanding sexual assault prevention and response services to civilian employees in a pilot project.
- NGB – NGB continues to train to destigmatize reporting so victims feel comfortable in reaching out to their battle buddies for help.

Conducted the Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey to Better Understand Victims' Experience with the Military Justice Process

The *2015 MIJES* is a voluntary and anonymous survey designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by survivors. The *MIJES* represents an important step in understanding the experiences of survivors. The survey sampled Active Duty and Reserve Component Service members who made a report of sexual assault and who had a completed case between April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015. Data drawn from the study is not generalizable to the full population of survivors due to the method of recruiting participants (convenience sample). Full results from the *2015 MIJES* can be found in Annex 3.

Despite about three-quarters of respondents feeling that the military justice process was difficult to maneuver, 77% indicated that they would encourage another survivor to make a report (54% would recommend an Unrestricted Report and 23% would recommend a Restricted Report). The Department saw similar results in FY14.

According to the *2014 RMWS*, about 70% of Service member victims who indicated that they reported their sexual assault said they would make the same decision if they had to do it over again. This is important considering how difficult the process often is. It not only speaks to the potential benefit of reporting within the military, but also to the benefit of many of the SAPR resources provided to survivors of sexual assault.

Survey respondents who indicated they interacted with SAPR resources were generally satisfied with these interactions. This was especially true for the 61% of respondents who interacted with SVC/VLCs. Of those who interacted with a SVC/VLC, 80% specified that they were satisfied with their SVC/VLC during the military justice process.

Way Forward on Improving Reporting

Increase Reporting through Leadership Engagement

Service members continue to be unaware of victim resources and policy changes according to the *2015 FGSAPR*. The Department, Military Services, and NGB must communicate the available victim resources in order to increase reporting of sexual assaults and confidence in the military justice system.

The *MIJES* provides important insights about victims' experiences with the military justice system. A focused campaign effort leveraging the results of the *2015 MIJES*, should help communicate to Service members the availability of victim resources and increase confidence in the reporting system.

Conduct Assessments to Measure Effectiveness of Case Management Groups

Victims often make the decision to report based on the positive or negative perception

of the response system at their installation. As a way to provide oversight and ensure CMGs are meeting standards in policy, assessments of the effectiveness of CMGs will be conducted in FY16 at the top two sexual assault reporting installations for each Military Service.

Engage Victims through Social Media

Victims often scan the environment for information, assistance, and resources soon after being sexually assaulted. In the 21st century, any such environmental scan is often conducted, at least in part, through the

Internet. The Department established the DoD Safe Helpline, with an online presence for this reason. Safe Helpline staff is available 24/7 worldwide via on-line chats, phone calls, or texts, and through its mobile app.

Safe Helpline staff and DoD SAPRO will expand Safe Helpline's online presence through a new social media campaign in FY16. The social media campaign will communicate available victim resources and increase awareness with the goal of assisting victims in their decision to make a sexual assault report.

Reporting Sexual Harassment Complaints

The Department is firmly committed to eliminating sexual harassment from the Armed Forces. Sexual harassment is fundamentally at odds with the obligation of DoD military and civilian personnel to treat each other with dignity and respect. Sexual harassment jeopardizes combat readiness and mission accomplishment, weakens trust within the ranks and erodes unit cohesion.

Oversight Responsibilities and Department Initiatives

ODMEO has broad responsibility for the DoD MEO program, which includes oversight for policy development, standardized training and education, and data collection and analysis of Department-wide military sexual harassment complaints. This section provides a summary of the Department's military sexual harassment prevention and response outcomes for FY15. Detailed complaint activity and implications for updated guidance are contained in the "Fiscal Year 2015 Department of Defense Report on Substantiated Incidents of Sexual Harassment."^{xxii}

Definition of Sexual Harassment

Section 1561 of Title 10, U.S.C defines "sexual harassment" as a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's job, pay, or career, or
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an

individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

This definition emphasizes that workplace conduct, to be actionable as "abusive work environment" harassment, need not result in concrete psychological harm to the victim, but rather need only be so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the work environment as hostile or offensive. ("Workplace" is an expansive term for Service members and may include conduct on or off duty, 24 hours a day.)

Any person in a supervisory or command position who uses or condones any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a Service member or civilian employee is engaging in sexual harassment. Similarly, any Service member or civilian employee who makes deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comments, nonverbal, or physical contact of a sexual nature in the workplace is also engaging in sexual harassment.

Overall Complaint Totals

The Services and the NGB received, processed, and referred for investigation a total of 657 MEO formal complaints alleging sexual harassment in FY15. Subsequent to an appropriate investigation, complaints are found to be substantiated or unsubstantiated. At the close of the fiscal year, 566 reports were resolved, and 91 reports remained open and pending resolution.

Substantiated sexual harassment complaints contain at least one founded allegation of sexual harassment as documented in a report of investigation or inquiry. Substantiated complaints comprised 56% (315) of the 566 complaints closed in FY15.

Unsubstantiated sexual harassment complaints are complaints without any founded allegations of sexual harassment as documented in a report of investigation or inquiry. Forty-four percent (251) of the 566 complaints closed in FY15 were unsubstantiated.

Top Line Results

The Services and the NGB continue to employ Service-specific information management systems to collect, store, and analyze sexual harassment complaint information and provide to the ODMEO for compilation and analysis.

Complainant Characteristics

There were 332 complainants associated with the 315 formal substantiated cases. Complainants were predominantly female (265 of 332; 80%). Enlisted members comprise 94% of complainants (313 of 332). More specifically, Service members in pay grades E1-E4 account for 70% of all complainants (231 of 332). The largest single grouping of complainants by both gender and pay grade was females in pay grades E1-E4 (186 of 332; 56%). Additionally, 20% (67 of 332) of complaints were filed by male Service members, of which 67% (45 of 67) were enlisted males in pay grades E1-E4. Regardless of gender, officer Service members represent 5% of complainants (18 of 332).

Offender Characteristics

Out of the 315 formal substantiated cases, gender and pay grade information was reported for 314 offenders. These individuals were predominantly enlisted males (265 of 314; 84%). Forty percent of all identified offenders were in pay grades E5-E6 (126 of 314) of which 96% (121 of 126) were male. Female enlisted Service members accounted for 4% of all offenders (11 of 314). Male officer Service members represent 6% (20 of 314) of the 314 offenders. No female officer Service member offenders were reported.

Repeat offenders represent nine percent of the reported population (28 of 314).

Location and Nature of Substantiated Incidents

Seventy-four percent of substantiated incidents occurred on duty (233 of 315). Because substantiated complaints may involve multiple allegations of sexually harassing behavior, a total of 353 types of allegations were reported. The most frequently reported allegations involved crude and/or offensive behavior (193 of 353; 55%). All other reported allegations were characterized as unwanted sexual attention^{xxiii} (137 of 353; 39%) and sexual coercion^{xxiv} (23 of 353; 7%).

Timeliness of Reporting and Investigation

DoD policy requires that, to the extent practicable, commanders will forward complaint information or allegations to a general court-martial convening authority (GCMCA) within 72 hours of receipt. Ninety-two percent of all formal complaints (604 of 657) were forwarded to the GCMCA and 90% of these (546 of 604) were appropriately forwarded within 72 hours.

Accountability

Of the 314 offenders, 46 offenders were pending disciplinary action at the close of fiscal year 2015. The remaining 268 received a total of 291 corrective actions. Offenders may receive more than one type of corrective action. For example, an offender may receive a letter of reprimand (administrative action) and non-judicial punishment. Out of the 291 total actions, 47% were non-judicial punishments, 38% were adverse or administrative actions (e.g., chapter discharge or letters of reprimand), 5% were discharges in lieu of court-martial or other disciplinary action, 6% went to court-martial, and 3% were classified as "other."

Trends and Way Forward

Oversight Framework Enhancements

Recognizing the need for greater leadership commitment and accountability to promote, support, and enforce sexual harassment prevention and response policies and programs, the Department is expeditiously revising the policy and compliance strategy. Enhancements will include: clear definitions, standardized reporting procedures, and clear guidance for addressing incidents in joint environments. Particular emphasis will be placed on enhancing prevention and response training and education, and standardizing data collection and tracking.

Training and Education

The efficacy of current sexual harassment training requires closer examination. Given the reported levels of alleged inappropriate conduct by the junior- and mid-tier enlisted force, current sexual harassment prevention training may not be achieving the desired outcomes. The Department will coordinate with Services to review training being offered at accession points and junior-mid-tier enlisted PME. Further, the Department will investigate research opportunities to evaluate training currently being offered across the organization, how it is received by the trainees, how it influences individual behaviors going forward, and what policy

adjustments are needed to effectively address this problematic behavior. Research might illuminate other methods, beyond training, that would also achieve desired behaviors.

Standardized Data Collection and Tracking

Through collaboration with the Services and NGB, the Department is currently reviewing the sexual harassment data collection framework to obtain more specific information on each case. Paired with more robust analyses of Service-level trends among substantiated and unsubstantiated allegations, this information could provide further granularity on potential causes of problematic behavior and posture proposed policy or operational responses. Analysis should relate Service efforts to review efficacy of prevention training, ensure leadership accountability to actively monitor command and organizational climates, and thoroughly and adequately address incidents of sexual harassment. Such analysis should include concrete prescriptive actions to continuously enhance efforts to prevent and respond to sexual harassment.

The Department is working to deploy a standardized database that would capture specifics on each sexual harassment incident. Such a database would enable centralized data collection, reporting, and analysis across the Department.

Improving Response to Male Sexual Assault Victims

The 2014 RMWS identified important differences between the sexual assault experiences of male and female Service members. In FY15, the Department worked to further understand these differences and apply them to policies and programs throughout the military.

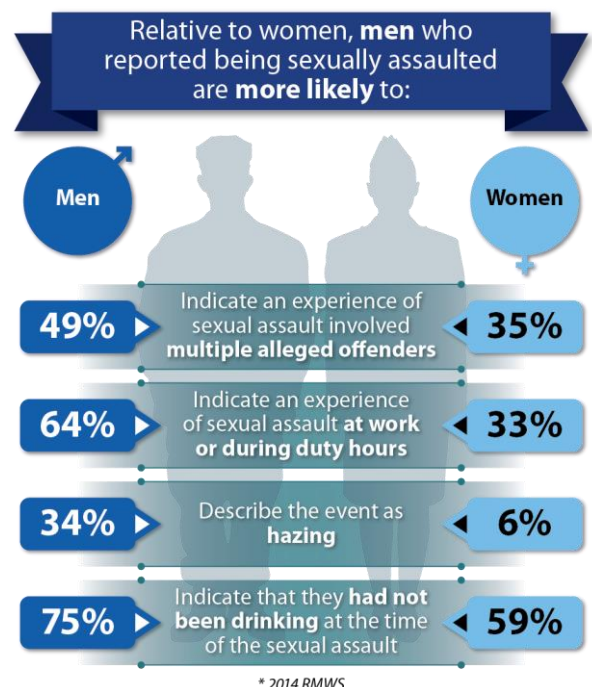
FY15 Assessment of Progress

Summary of Military Male Sexual Assault Research

Sexual assault is a crime that affects both men and women in the military. While women are at higher risk for sexual assault, male Service members account for the majority of the survey-estimated victims of sexual assault (10,600 men vs. 9,600 women in FY14). This is due to the fact that the military is roughly 85% male. However, a greater proportion of female victims report their assault to military authorities. Specifically, about 38% of survey-estimated female victims made a report of sexual assault in FY14 for an incident occurring during Military Service, but only about 10% of survey-estimated male victims made a report of sexual assault in FY14. This reporting disparity between men and women is also seen in the civilian sector.^{xxv}

The 2014 RMWS found that the reporting gap between male and female victims extends beyond official crime reports. Male victims are less likely than female victims to tell *anyone* about their sexual assault. Compared to female victims, a lower percentage of male victims told a friend or family member, a SARC, a SAPR VA, or mental healthcare provider about their sexual assault. However, about 21% of male and female victims indicated telling their supervisor or chain of command about their sexual assault.

Not only do men and women report the crime differently, they also experience the crime differently. The 2014 RMWS found that male victims are more than five times more likely than female victims are to indicate that their most impactful experience of sexual assault in the past year^{xxvi} involved an event they considered to be hazing (34% of male victims versus 6% of female victims). These male respondents perceived the incident as serving to humiliate or abuse them, as opposed to having some kind of sexual intent. Some male victims who experience such incidents may not even consider making a report because they do not perceive the incident as a sexual assault. An experience of past-year sexual assault was highly correlated with an experience of past-year sexual harassment among both male and female victims; however, the relationship between sexual assault and sexual harassment was many times stronger for men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year.



A greater share of surveyed male victims, when compared to female victims, indicated that their most impactful incident of sexual assault in the prior year involved multiple perpetrators (49% of male victims versus 35% women), occurred while they were at work (64% of men versus 33% of women), and did not involve alcohol. Three-quarters of male victims indicated that they experienced multiple incidents of sexual assault within the past year compared to 55% of female victims. According to the 2014 RMWS, 43% percent of female victims and about one-third of male victims indicated experiencing a penetrative sexual assault. When male victims indicated they experienced a penetrative sexual assault, they were more likely than female victims to indicate they also experienced physical injuries or threats of violence.

DoD SAPRO used this data to guide Department actions in FY15 to further address male victimization.

FY15 Actions to Improve Response for Male Victims

Enhanced DoD Safe Helpline Staff Capabilities to Respond to Male Victims

Male and female victims alike are concerned about seeking support or services because they fear negative reactions from friends, family, organizations, and institutions. Many victims find it easier to first talk to someone anonymously, rather than talk to a friend or loved one. The Department collaborated with Safe Helpline staff leaders in FY15 to assist men who may be struggling to disclose their assault. The subsequently developed Safe Helpline staff member training addresses the special needs of male victims with regard to obtaining crisis intervention, support, information, and resources – both on base and off base.

Training content was created based on input from civilian and DoD experts and the Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network (RAINN). RAINN has provided services and information to DoD from its experience

serving tens of thousands of male visitors through the National Sexual Assault Hotlines. Included in the Safe Helpline training is a module that subject matter experts (SME) created specifically for RAINN that utilizes best practices for supporting male survivors of sexual trauma.

Available gender data indicates that about 38% of callers to Safe Helpline were men in FY15. Qualitative data about reporting concerns indicated that stigma and perceptions about sexual orientation were quite prominent for men who used the service.

Safe Helpline also incorporated male-specific content on its website. The updated content explains DoD reporting options and directs male visitors to military and civilian resources where they can get additional information and make an Unrestricted or Restricted Report. The updated male content on the Safe Helpline website is meeting a need with 2,209 unique visitors to this section of the website in FY15. More information of the usage of the Safe Helpline can be found in Appendix G.

Developed a Training Module on Male Victimization for SARCs and SAPR VAs

DoD SAPRO developed an “Outreach to Male Survivors” module for SARCs and SAPR VAs to earn continuing education credit in the D-SAACP Advanced Advocacy Course. The Advanced Advocacy Course is a unique distance-learning opportunity produced by the National Organization for Victim Assistance that teaches its course in virtual classrooms for SARCs and SAPR VAs. The course will include 15 different modules. The male victims module learning objective will address the following:

- Understanding the estimated prevalence of male victims in the military;
- Identifying the effects of sexual assault on male victims;
- Understanding why male victims may not report, and

- Recognizing ways to reach male survivors.

Implemented Methods to Improve Response and Outreach to Male Victims

The Services and NGB continue to provide DoD with updates on their efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault. For FY15 these efforts include.

- Army – SHARP personnel learned from webinar sessions featuring SMEs about myths surrounding male sexual assault, how best to communicate to males on the subject of sexual assault, and how to facilitate greater reporting by male victims.
- Navy – Navy training sessions highlight that both men and women can be victims of sexual assault. SARCs utilize gender inclusive scenarios and topics specifically related to male victims. Additional emphasis during training is placed on hazing, including the damage it causes and the direct correlation of hazing to sexual assaults.
- Marine Corps – HQMC SAPR developed and executed a social media engagement campaign specifically intended to reach out to male Marines. The overall goal of this campaign was to raise awareness about male victimization and to highlight available resources.
- Air Force – The Air Force conducted a Prevention Summit in January 2015 at which a focus group consisting of Air Force Male Survivors was held.
- NGB – The Connecticut ARNG collaborated with the Navy and Air Force to create a mandatory training titled, “Flip the Script,” which focuses on male victimization and victimology to include scenarios of female-on-male and male-on-male sexual assault. This training was integrated into Connecticut National Guard units, especially the infantry, to address the hyper-masculinity culture.

Analyzed Current Male Victim Outreach Practices

DoD conducted an analysis of current Service and NGB male victim outreach practices in FY15 as the first part of a new effort to improve DoD support for male victims. The analysis compared current Service and NGB practices to standards based on independent reviews of DoD programs, relevant scientific research, and changes in law made through NDAAs.

DoD SAPRO's analysis focused on the Services' and NGB's responses to the May 2014 Secretary of Defense initiative to improve reporting for male victims. DoD SAPRO found that current Service and NGB training and outreach practices included male victim scenarios and information about sexual assault in the form of hazing, bullying, and other abusive and/or humiliating acts – the kinds of incidents many men indicated experiencing on the 2014 RMWS. DoD SAPRO also found that the Services have made male victim-specific outreach updates to websites, public service announcements, and education materials. All Service and NGB feedback indicated ongoing efforts to seek expert assistance, conduct further research, and use data to inform practices that address male victimization.

DoD SAPRO's review identified several areas that require further action:

- **Place greater emphasis on the connection between sexual assault and sexual harassment.** According to the 2014 RMWS, men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year were 49 times more likely than non-victimized men to also experience sexual harassment. Service and NGB SAPR programs need to work more closely with their MEO programs to ensure that sexual harassment programs and policies address the experience of men and link to sexual assault resources.
- **Engage unit leaders to a greater extent.** Commander and senior enlisted

leader involvement in outreach to male victims is an essential step in establishing a healthy command climate that encourages crime reporting. Military leaders must be armed with sufficient information to dispel myths about male sexual assault and combat stigma associated with victimization. The Service and NGB awareness training materials reviewed by SAPRO lacked a robust information base to help leaders with this effort. Data from the 2014 RMWS suggests that men may respond slightly better than women to messages that emphasize the duty to report the crime and that reporting may discourage other potential offenders.^{xxvii}

- **Capture more data specific to male victims.** More comprehensive data gathering is needed to develop evidence-based practices for military men. All Service and NGB feedback indicated some efforts to seek expert assistance, conduct research, or use data to inform practices that address male sexual assault. As an example, all of the Military Services have participated in inter-service male reporting working groups, which provided avenues to share promising practices and collaborate on male outreach efforts. Additionally, the Services and NGB regularly solicit male victim feedback through various means, including survivor summits and victim surveys.
- **Develop metrics specific to male victim programming.** The Department developed a series of metrics in 2014 to assess its progress in sexual assault prevention and response. However, other than measuring past-year estimated

prevalence of sexual assault by sex, none of these measures specifically targeted efforts to address male victimization. Neither the Services nor NGB have developed their own male program metrics. Such metrics are needed to assess effectiveness and guide male victim outreach programs.

Way Forward on Male Victim Response

Create Male-Specific Safe HelpRoom Sessions

Safe HelpRoom is an anonymous, confidential, peer-to-peer group chat service on SafeHelpline.org that allows sexual assault survivors in the military to connect with, and support, one another in a moderated and secure online environment. The Department will work with Safe Helpline to develop male-specific Safe HelpRoom sessions in FY16.

The Department's policy is for all SAPR program support to be gender-responsive. Research indicates that men and women in recovery may benefit from separate support services.

Develop a Plan of Action to Address Male Victimization and Prevention

The Department will merge the analysis conducted in FY15 with other research, focus group results, and expert advice to develop a plan of action to prevent and respond to sexual assault of men in the military.

Combatting Retaliation Associated with Sexual Assault Reporting

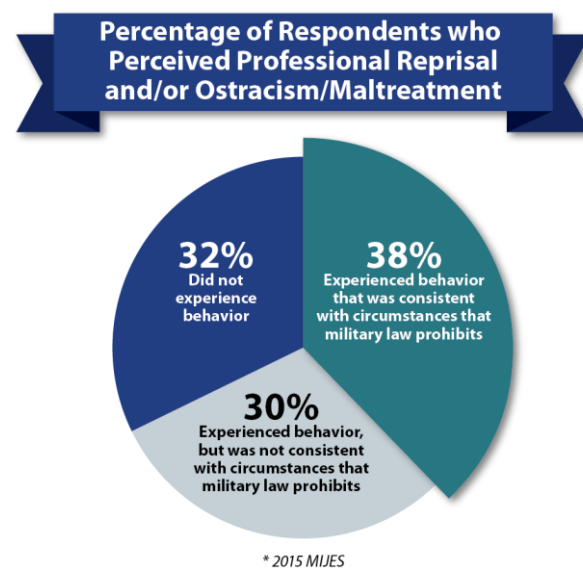
Military victims of sexual assault within DoD have indicated they were subjected to abusive behavior by their co-workers, exclusion by their peers, or disruption of their career. Retaliation^{xxviii} not only harms the lives and careers of victims, bystanders/witnesses, and first responders, but also undermines military readiness and weakens the culture of dignity and respect. Without question, retaliation has no place in the Armed Forces.

FY15 Assessment of Progress

Retaliation of any kind is prohibited within DoD. Nonetheless, about two-thirds of female RMWS respondents who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in 2014 and reported it to a DoD authority, also indicated experiencing some kind of social or professional retaliation associated with doing so.

Retaliation includes a range of actions, however, not all of these actions are criminal. The Department's survey items on 2014 RMWS did not allow for the identification of the kinds of behaviors victims encountered or the context in which victims experienced them. The measures only asked participants about broad categories of behavior (e.g., "social retaliation"). The Department created a new measure of retaliation to address these limitations, which was piloted with uniformed military survivors in the 2015 MIJES, to gain a better understanding of the broad range of negative experiences associated with reporting and what portion of such experiences could be addressed with investigative and/or legal approaches. These measures will be on the next WGRA where the Department will be able to see if the results will extend to the full Active Duty population.

The MIJES asked respondents to identify specific negative outcomes they experienced as a result of reporting a sexual assault. Follow-up questions then assessed the perceived intent of the retaliator as gleaned by the survey participant. Retaliation affecting Service members' professional opportunities typically constitutes reprisal.^{xxix} Ostracism involves improper exclusion from social acceptance.^{xxx} Maltreatment, acts of cruelty or oppression are acts committed against a reporter of sexual assault that may include physical or psychological force or threat of force.



Overall, 68% of respondents endorsed at least one negative experience associated with their report of sexual assault. However, once the context of those negative experiences was assessed, only 38% of the respondents' responses were consistent with the kinds of circumstances that military law prohibits concerning reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. Victim endorsements of these survey items do not constitute a report of retaliation, nor do they constitute a finding under the law that the victim experienced some form of retaliation.

Participants in the 2015 FGSAPR indicated that from their observations social exclusion or ostracism by peers is considered the most common form of retaliation. If professional reprisal occurs, participants indicated that it is more subtle, such as being given unfavorable tasks or being moved to another shift. This suggests that commanders need more training on victims' perception of retaliation, to include unintended consequences.

The Department has executed multiple initiatives to combat retaliation. The SAPR DoDI was updated to incorporate new policy provisions, training requirements, external recommendations, and procedures at the installation level that impact victims, first responders, and bystanders. The DoD Safe Helpline added information on retaliation resources on the website and trained staff members who field calls 24/7 to accurately refer callers who indicate they have experienced retaliation to the appropriate authorities.

The Department views retaliation associated with crime reporting as a significant concern and is committed to eliminating retaliatory behavior, improving resources for victims, and providing tools for commanders, supervisors, and peers to prevent and respond to retaliation.

FY15 Retaliation Data

The Military Services and NGB provided data on allegations of retaliation they received in FY15 in relation to reports of sexual assault or complaints of sexual harassment. The data is limited in scope, however, because survey estimates indicate the majority of individuals who perceive retaliation associated with these forms of misconduct do not officially report their allegations. Furthermore, the Department has not yet updated its data capabilities to capture allegations of retaliation in a standardized way. Information submitted by the Military Services and NGB vary depending on Service/NGB requirements

(e.g., Navy only provided cases in which the investigation was completed whereas the other Services and NGB provided information on completed and ongoing investigations).

In FY15, the Department requested two sources of data.

1. CMG Retaliation Allegation Data: The Military Services and NGB provided data on all retaliation allegations discussed at CMG meetings between March 1, 2015 and September 30, 2015, involving victims, witnesses/bystanders, and first responders associated with reports of sexual assault. This data does not likely represent all retaliation allegations because victims, witnesses/bystanders, and first responders who experience retaliation can decide whether they want to have their experience discussed at a CMG.

2. Data on Investigations of Alleged Retaliation: The Military Services and NGB provided data on all FY15 allegations of retaliation investigated and/or handled by Service/NGB or DoD Inspectors General (IG), MCIOs, Law Enforcement, and Commander-Directed Inquiries. This data pertains to allegations of retaliation associated with Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault or formal/informal complaints of sexual harassment.

DoD analysis of the data submitted indicates that some overlap exists between the allegation information submitted from the CMGs and the investigative activity. This is to be expected, as allegations referred from the CMG will likely be reviewed and/or investigated by the agencies submitting investigative activity information. Nonetheless, each data source offers a different perspective on the retaliation allegations. The CMG data provides information on initial actions taken to refer allegations to the appropriate agency and provide support for the individual making the allegation. The data on investigations

provides greater detail on actions taken to officially assess the allegations, gather evidence, protect the parties involved, and hold offenders appropriately accountable.

CMG Retaliation Data

DoDI 6495.02 requires the Military Services and NGB to review new and ongoing sexual assault cases each month within their installation CMGs. In FY14, the Secretary of Defense directed that the CMGs also discuss allegations of retaliation and take action to refer such allegations to the appropriate agency for follow-up. This process facilitates the provision of services to those who experience retaliation, while allowing the CMG better oversight of situations where retaliation may be occurring. This year, 106 individuals requested their allegation of retaliation be submitted through the CMG process. Victims of sexual assault made the vast majority of retaliation allegations (103). In addition, one witness/bystander and two first responders submitted their retaliation allegations through the CMG.

Of the 106 retaliation allegations, 57 alleged ostracism and/or cruelty/oppression/maltreatment, 32 alleged reprisal, 3 alleged another criminal offense in relation to the report of sexual assault, and 14 alleged a combination of retaliation and other misconduct. Women made the majority of retaliation reports: 90 women and 16 men alleged retaliation through the CMG. Furthermore, individuals alleging retaliation most often indicated that they experienced it from multiple individuals of both genders (54 allegations) and that the alleged retaliator(s) was not the alleged perpetrator of sexual assault (89 allegations).

CMGs throughout the Department were able to act on 101 out of the 106 allegations. The table below displays all the actions taken. Over half of all allegations received multiple actions. Common actions included referring the information to command (30%), transferring the alleged retaliator or the individual who made the allegation, at his/her request (20%), and command interventions to address the situation (15%). The 5 allegations that did not receive action were due to the individual declining to pursue an Inspector General (IG) referral (1), the individual declining to request any action (2), an unsubstantiated allegation (1), or unspecified reasons (1).

Case Management Group Actions Taken to Address Alleged Retaliation	Count of Actions
Information referred to IG	16
Information referred to Command	65
Information referred to MCIO	8
Information referred to MEO	3
Retaliation reporter or alleged retaliator(s) moved or transferred	42
Safety plan updated for retaliation reporter	12
Military protective order issued or civilian protective order obtained by reporter	17
Command intervened to address allegations or situation (e.g., stopped maltreatment, addressed social exclusion, enhanced workplace protections)	33
Alleged retaliator(s) later held appropriately accountable following a referral of the allegation by the CMG	10
Other action taken	8
<i>TOTAL actions taken for the 101 allegations with reported action</i>	214

Note: CMGs meet monthly throughout the Department of Defense to review progress on sexual assault cases in the military justice system. Starting in FY14, the Secretary of Defense directed the CMGs to consider allegations of retaliation from sexual assault victims, bystanders who intervened, and first responders. CMGs have no ability to investigate allegations of retaliation themselves, but instead must refer all allegations to appropriate authorities. Such referrals are captured in the first four rows of this table. However, CMGs have the ability to direct a number of safety and administrative actions to protect those alleging retaliation. These actions are in the remaining rows of this table. The number of actions taken is greater than the total number of retaliation allegations because the CMGs took multiple steps to address retaliation allegations brought to their attention.

Data on Investigations of Alleged Retaliation

Persons seeking to make an allegation of retaliation have a variety of avenues with which to report, depending on the type of misconduct being alleged. Reprisal allegations must be reported to DoD and Service IGs. Ostracism and maltreatment allegations associated with sexual assault allegations may be investigated by an MCIO or another DoD law enforcement agency, or may be referred to unit commanders for investigation and resolution – all depending upon the circumstances and matters being alleged.

The Military Services and NGB received 142^{xxx} retaliation reports in FY15 associated with sexual assault or sexual harassment reports. The following entities investigated or handled these reports: DoD or Service IGs (46%), MCIOs (16%), Law Enforcement (1%), Chain of Command (25%), Chain of Command and another program (8%).^{xxxii} Additionally, 1% of allegations were reported to a non-DoD agency and 2% of reports were missing information on the program handling the case. Of the 142 retaliation reports, nearly two-thirds (62%) were related to an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, with the remainder related to formal complaints of sexual harassment (7%), informal complaints of sexual harassment (6%), or not specified (25%).

The analysis that follows yields results that are quite different from what the Department has seen in its confidential survey results. Survey results indicate that ostracism and maltreatment are the forms of alleged misconduct most often perceived by persons who have experienced a sexual assault in the past year and reported it to the Department. Reprisal is perceived about half as much. However, the results that follow will largely reflect reprisal allegation outcomes

because the majority of the following information comes from the DoD and Service IGs. The IG is exclusively tasked with investigating reprisal allegations in the DoD.

Over half (58%) of retaliation reporters in this collection of data alleged reprisal while 10% alleged reprisal and other misconduct (ostracism, cruelty/oppression/maltreatment, and/or other criminal offenses). The remaining reports of retaliation included allegations of ostracism and/or cruelty/oppression/maltreatment (22%) or other criminal offenses (10%). Nearly three-quarters of reports involved female victims. Sixty-one percent of reports involved a man or multiple men as alleged retaliators while nearly a third of reports included multiple men and women as alleged retaliators (27%). The majority of alleged retaliators (73%) were not the alleged perpetrator of the associated sexual assault or sexual harassment. Most frequently, alleged retaliators were in the chain of command of the reporter (58%), followed by peers, co-workers, friends, or family members of the reporter (19%), a superior not in their chain of command of the reporter (11%), an individual associated with the alleged perpetrator of sexual assault/sexual harassment (7%), or unknown/investigation pending (5%).

The Military Services and NGB took a number of actions to address these retaliation allegations. The range of possible/known actions varies by agency; therefore, the table below presents results by the organization responsible for handling the report. Compared to reports addressed through the chain of command, reports handled by IGs, MCIOs, and Law Enforcement agencies often require lengthier investigations. As seen in the table below, 48% of IG cases and 63% of MCIO/Law enforcement cases are still under investigation, whereas only 17% of cases handled by the chain of command are pending.

Outcomes of Reports Addressed by IG; MCIO/Law Enforcement; and/or Command ¹	Reports Addressed by Service/NGB/DoD IG	Reports Addressed by MCIOs or Law Enforcement	Reports Addressed by Command ³	Total Reports ⁴
Still under investigation/ Action pending or referred for action	32 (48%)	15 (63%)	8 (17%)	55 (40%)
No action taken/Action not possible ²	26 (39%)	6 (25%)	14 (29%)	46 (33%)
Action taken	8 (12%)	3 (13%)	26 (54%)	37 (27%)
TOTAL⁵	66 (100%)	24 (100%)	48 (100%)	138 (100%)

Notes:

1. This table accounts for the outcomes of formal reports of retaliation made to the DoD and Service Inspectors General, the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations/Law Enforcement, and/or Command. Making a formal report is a separate and distinct process from submitting an allegation of retaliation through the CMG. However, since CMGs often forward allegations to investigative agencies, there is some overlap between the information submitted from the CMGs and the formal reports of retaliation.
2. No action taken or action not possible can include unfounded/unsubstantiated, insufficient evidence, unknown or civilian retaliator, reporter declined to participate, involved party died/deserted, no official complaint/complaint withdrawn.
3. Twelve of the retaliation cases handled by Command were also handled by/reported to other organizations (IG; MCIO/Law Enforcement; Command; and/or non-DoD organization).
4. A total of four reports were not included in the table above. One report was not included because it was reported to a non-DoD organization. An additional three reports were not included, because the organization addressing the retaliation allegation was not specified.
5. Some percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

A smaller percentage of cases handled at the IG or MCIO/Law Enforcement level have actions associated with them (12% and 13%, respectively), compared to cases handled by command (54%). This is largely due to the higher number of incomplete IG and MCIO investigations as well as the fact that IGs and MCIOs will only report on outcomes for the alleged retaliator, not on actions taken to support the reporter of retaliation (e.g., expedited transfer, updated safety plan, etc.). Outcomes reported by command will include actions related to both the alleged retaliator and the reporter of retaliation.

Service/NGB and/or DoD IG indicated eight actions taken for the cases in their purview (a higher level DoD or Service agency assumed investigative responsibility for seven of these cases and one case

involved a civilian complainant who was informed of his/her options). MCIO/Law Enforcement indicated three actions taken for the cases in their purview (one administrative discharge for the retaliator, one other adverse administrative action for the retaliator, and one case in which the retaliator received a court-martial for another offense).

Reports of retaliation handled by the chain of command resulted in a range of actions, shown in the table below. The most frequent actions included transfer at the request of the retaliation reporter or transfer of the alleged retaliator (12), military protective orders or civilian protective orders obtained by the retaliation reporter (9), safety plans updated for the retaliation reporter (7), and informal/verbal counseling of the alleged retaliator (7).

Actions Taken by Command to Address Retaliation¹	Count of Actions Taken by Command²
Nonjudicial punishment for alleged retaliator(s)	2
Administrative discharge for alleged retaliator(s)	1
Other adverse administrative action for alleged retaliator(s)	3
Informal/verbal counseling of alleged retaliator(s)	7
Briefings/trainings for alleged retaliator(s) and/or unit/installation	4
New policies implemented by command in unit/installation	1
Unfavorable personnel action, punishment, or administrative action against the retaliation reporter reversed	3
Negative treatment of retaliation reporter put to a stop through command intervention or other action	2
Retaliation reporter and/or alleged retaliator(s) moved (transferred, relocated, reassigned)	12
Military protective order issued or civilian protective order obtained by retaliation reporter	9
Safety plan updated for retaliation reporter	7
Other	1
<i>TOTAL actions taken for the 26 reports of retaliation, handled by command, with reported action in FY15³</i>	52

Notes:

1. This table accounts for the actions taken by Command in response to formal reports of retaliation. Making a formal report is a separate and distinct process from submitting an allegation of retaliation through the CMG.
2. Twelve of the retaliation cases handled by command were also handled by/reported to other organizations (IG; MCIO/Law Enforcement; Command; and/or non-DoD organization).
3. The number of actions taken is greater than the total number of reports of retaliation because multiple responses could be selected.

FY15 Retaliation Prevention and Response Actions

Revised Survey and Focus Group Questions to Better Align with Department Policy and Law Addressing Retaliation

The Department needed a better understanding of retaliatory behaviors and how these behaviors align with a legal definition of retaliation. The Department revised its survey questions to more closely align with relevant language in policy and law to provide a more complete picture of the nature of sexual assault victims' perceived experiences of retaliation. This report is able

to provide more comprehensive data than in previous reports due to the aforementioned revisions of survey and focus group questions.

The Department also revised the *WGRA* to more effectively assess retaliatory behavior and outcomes across the Active Duty Force. The results of the next iteration of the *WGRA* will be used to inform the FY16 Annual Report.

The *2015 MIJES* (Annex 3) assessed experiences of retaliation as indicated by the victim. The survey asked victims to identify any specific negative outcomes they

experienced as a result of reporting their sexual assault.

The 2015 QSAPR (Annex 4) assessed current retaliation prevention and response steps from the perspective of first responders. The survey asked SARCs and SAPR VAs about the CMG response to experiences of retaliation allegations reported by victims of sexual assault, bystanders/witnesses of sexual assault, and first responders to sexual assault victims.

Updated DoDI 6495.02 to Establish Comprehensive Retaliation Training Requirement and Procedures

To combat retaliation, the Department is working to clarify in policy what constitutes retaliation and what are the reporting options and resources available for someone who experiences retaliation associated with a report of sexual assault. DoDI 6495.02 was reissued in FY15 to implement recommendations from the RSP, initiatives directed by the Secretary of Defense, and changes to current law. Specifically, explaining what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Additionally, the updated policy requires SARCs and SAPR VAs to inform victims of the resources available to report instances of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.

Victims of sexual assault are not only protected under the new requirements. The updated DoDI protects SARCs and SAPR VAs from retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment related to the execution of their duties and responsibilities, as well as, witnesses and bystanders who intervene to prevent sexual assaults or those who report sexual assaults.

Under these new requirements all supervisors in the victim's chain of command, officer and enlisted, are required to take appropriate measures to protect the victim

when they become aware of allegations of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.

The updated DoDI also establishes comprehensive retaliation training requirements and procedures to enlist commanders in protecting those who report or intervene to prevent a sexual assault. Training is required to utilize scenarios to facilitate discussion of appropriate behavior, to include discussing potential resentment of peers for victims who report a sexual assault, or others who provide support to victims (e.g. witnesses, SAPR personnel, SVC/VLC). Apart from the general training requirement for all Service members, there is also a requirement of specialized training for all supervisors (officer, enlisted, and civilian) down to the most junior supervisor.

The Secretary of Defense directed the Chiefs of the Military Services and the NGB in a December 2014 memorandum to engage commanders to prevent retaliation by developing new procedures for installation commanders who serve as the SAPR CMG Chair. These new procedures ensure the CMG Chair asks CMG members if the victim, witnesses, bystanders who intervened, SARCs and SAPR VAs, responders, or other parties to the incident have experienced any incidents of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment. This requirement was also added to the DoDI 6495.02. If any allegations are reported, the CMG Chair will forward the information to the proper authority or authorities.

Expanded DoD Safe Helpline as a Way to Report Retaliation

The DoD Safe Helpline is a crisis support service for the DoD community affected by sexual assault. Safe Helpline provides live, one-on-one expert resources and information for survivors of sexual assault. Available 24/7 globally, users can "click, call, or text" for anonymous and confidential support.^{xxxiii}

Due to its confidential nature, easy access, and global availability, the DoD Safe Helpline was expanded to provide an additional option for Service members who believe they have experienced retaliation to safely and securely report their experience to either DoD SAPRO or the DoD IG. Information pages and web links on how and where to report retaliation that occurs after reporting a sexual assault were added to SafeHelpline.org. Safe Helpline staff have also been trained on the FY14 NDAA's definition of retaliation, the DoD IG Whistleblower Protection Act, and the DoD IG Hotline so that they can assist any Service member who calls the hotline.

Safe Helpline users are now able to find information on how to report an alleged retaliation incident to DoD SAPRO or directly to the DoD IG via safehelpline.org or using the military feedback form located on safehelpline.org.

Created the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy

The Secretary of Defense directed the establishment of a comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of the victim in instances of sexual assault or other crimes. DoD SAPRO collaborated with key Service and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) representatives to develop a strategy to respond to this initiative.

The Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy details policy and procedures related to retaliation against victims who report a sexual assault and first responders, such as SARCs and SAPR VAs.

The Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy targets five issue areas:

- Standardizing the definition of retaliation across the Department;
- Implementing a data-driven approach to inform retaliation prevention and response, including a centralized process to integrate data from retaliation cases;
- Creating a standardized retaliation reporting and resolution process to ensure strong and supportive systems of investigation and accountability;
- Creating a comprehensive system of support for those who report retaliation; and,
- Educating and preparing DoD personnel to prevent retaliation and create a just culture intolerant of retaliation.

The strategy will align Departmental efforts in combatting retaliation related to reports of sexual assault and complaints of sexual harassment. It will include protections for bystanders who intervene, as well as first responders who experience retaliation related to the execution of their duties and responsibilities.

Way Forward on Retaliation Prevention and Response

Implement the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy

The next step in combatting retaliation is to operationalize the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy in FY16. The Department began implementing the strategy in February 2016 and will continue to further define actions to address the five issue areas through working groups co-led by OSD and Military Service representatives.

Tracking Accountability of Sexual Assault Cases

Reports of sexual assault provide the Department the only means with which to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. The following section highlights the outcomes of offender accountability actions completed in FY15. Information in this section is drawn from the Statistical Section and Metrics Section, which are Appendices B and C to this report, respectively.^{xxxiv} Investigations and military justice processes are within the purview of the DoD IG and the Judge Advocates General of the Military Services, respectively. In order to meet requirements established in law, DoD SAPRO works with the MCIOs and Service judge advocates to collect, analyze, and report investigative and justice case outcomes.

FY15 Assessment of Progress

Tracking Through the Justice System

There were 6,083 total sexual assault reports made to DoD authorities in FY15. At the end of the FY, 1,499 reports remained Restricted, meaning that no investigation or justice action is to be expected from those reports at this time. Victims in those reports will remain confidential, unless they choose at some point in the future to change their Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report and participate in the military justice system.

The 4,584 Unrestricted Reports were referred to the MCIOs for investigation. MCIOs are independent investigative agencies. As such, they consolidate and organize sexual assault allegations (e.g., Unrestricted Reports) into cases following their own investigative logic and procedures. Consequently, an MCIO investigation or “case” may involve one victim and one alleged offender, or many victims and many alleged offenders. MCIOs completed 2,344

investigations of reports referred to them in FY15. They also completed 1,576 cases from allegations referred to them in prior FYs.

A criminal investigation took an average of about four months to complete in FY15. Of the investigations initiated in FY15, 1,502 investigations were still pending completion by the end of the FY. The Department will report on the outcomes of those cases in forthcoming years’ reports.

Command action and case disposition information was reported for 3,386 subjects in FY15. There are 2,235 subject case dispositions yet to be reported. These dispositions will be included in forthcoming years’ reports. What follows are the case outcomes for the 3,386 subjects for whom the Department has disposition information.

The Department takes legal and disciplinary action against alleged offenders whenever it has legal authority and sufficient evidence to do so. However, the Department can only prosecute subjects under its legal authority. A total of 541 subjects fell outside of DoD’s legal authority. Investigators lacked sufficient evidence to establish the identities of 418 subjects in FY15, despite having conducted a thorough investigation. In addition, the Department could not prosecute 111 civilians and foreign nationals accused of crimes because they were not subject to military law. Finally, 12 subjects died before legal proceedings were completed in their cases.

A civilian or foreign authority may choose to exercise its legal authority over a military member when he or she is accused of committing a crime within its jurisdiction. The Department retains legal authority over these military members, but must abide by local laws and Status of Forces Agreements with civilian and foreign authorities, respectively.

Civilian and foreign governments exercised their jurisdiction over 62 military subjects in FY15.

DoD considered action against 2,783 military subjects who fell under the legal authority of the Department and were not prosecuted by civilian/foreign authorities. Military commanders, in collaboration with their legal advisors, reviewed the investigations conducted by criminal investigators and determined that evidence supported some kind of action for 2,013 subjects. However, commanders could not take action against 697 subjects in FY15 because investigations yielded insufficient evidence to prosecute (420 subjects), victims declined to participate in the military justice action (257 subjects), the statute of limitations expired (19 subjects), and the victim died before legal proceedings against the subject concluded (1 subject).

Not every sexual assault allegation yields evidence of a crime after being investigated. When this occurs, commanders in consultation with their legal officers, determine the allegations are unfounded, meaning they are either baseless or false. Baseless allegations involve improperly reported matters. A prime example of this is when a third party reports something they believe to be a crime, but in fact there is no evidence whatsoever that a crime occurred. Other allegations turn out to be false, meaning that the investigation found evidence that the crime did not occur, or the accused did not commit the crime. This year, commanders unfounded allegations against 73 subjects.

Most of the accountability actions taken against the 2,013 subjects receiving command action this year involved sexual assault offenses. Overall, 1,437 subjects received action for a sexual assault offense. Actions for these subjects included court-martial charge preferrals (926 subjects), nonjudicial punishment proceedings (303 subjects), and discharges or adverse administrative actions (208 subjects). The

remaining 576 subjects received action on a non-sexual assault offense, such as a false official statement, adultery, or assault. Details on the 576 subjects in this category appear in Appendix B to this report. The remainder of this section will focus on the subjects receiving action on a sexual assault allegation.

Not all court actions started in a given year finish by the end of the year. In FY15, 813 subjects' court cases finished by the end of the year, outcomes for the remaining 113 subjects' cases will follow in future years' reports. Of the 813 subjects whose cases completed in FY15, 67% (543 subjects) proceeded to trial, 14% (111 subjects) had court-martial charges dismissed, and 20% (159 subjects) were granted a discharge or resignation instead of a court-martial.

The 543 subjects who proceeded to trial in FY15 had cases that involved at least one sexual assault charge. Military courts convicted 413 subjects out of 543 (76%) of one or more charges at trial. For the 413 subjects convicted:

- 161 subjects' most serious convictions involved a penetrating offense (e.g., rape; sexual assault)
- 93 subjects' most serious convictions involved a sexual contact offense (e.g., aggravated or abusive sexual contact)
- 159 subjects' most serious convictions involved some other charged offense

Subjects convicted of a penetrating crime were more likely than subjects convicted of sexual contact or other crimes to get all four of the most serious punishments imposed by courts-martial: confinement, reductions in rank, fines/forfeitures of pay, and punitive discharges/dismissals. There were 255 subjects convicted of a qualifying sex offense who were required to register as sexual offenders.

Way Forward for FY16

Create a Full Year Accountability Analysis Using FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault

The Department uses the Annual Report to provide an overview of the sexual assault reports, investigations, and case dispositions that take place during the FY. Reported data reflects a snapshot of the progress of cases through the justice system on the last day of the FY being reported. Some Unrestricted

Reports that occur during a given FY are not fully investigated and adjudicated in time for this reporting cycle. Outcomes of cases initiated in previous FYs must also be reported. The outcome of this process is a composite picture of the state of cases in the military justice system. It is therefore difficult to trend what happened to the specific FY cases. The Department plans to analyze the outcomes of all Unrestricted Reports made in FY14. This will provide us a more complete picture of the actions taken on reports from a single year.

Summary

The actions taken in FY15 reflect DoD's ongoing commitment to preventing sexual assault and ensuring that victims receive comprehensive support services. The *FY 2015 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military* outlined key program efforts – sexual assault prevention, encouraging greater reporting, reporting sexual harassment complaints, response to male victims, retaliation prevention and response, and accountability of sexual assault cases – where the Department took significant action to accomplish its mission of reducing, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault from the military.

These program efforts are not inclusive of every aspect of the crime of sexual assault, nor does this report detail every action that the Department, Military Services, and NGB are taking to prevent and respond to this crime. Additional program highlights can be found in Appendix A of this report. The Department continues to assess its programs

and policies to ensure that it is effectively addressing the needs of Service members. Feedback from surveys and focus groups of active and reserve Service members is key in this effort. While there are positive indications that the many steps taken to prevent and respond to sexual assault are having the desired effects, more must be done to eliminate this crime.

The Department will continue working on these efforts in FY16. The Department will create the 2017-2021 Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action, launch the DoD Prevention Collaboration Forum, increase reporting through leadership engagement, create male-specific Safe HelpRoom sessions, develop a plan of action to address male victimization and prevention, and implement the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy.

ⁱ An allegation can be founded by an investigating officer. The disposition of the incident is deemed substantiated or unsubstantiated by the commander.

ⁱⁱ Sexual Violence: Prevention Strategies. (2016). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved February 28, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/prevention.html>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Harned, M. S., Ormerod, A. J., Palmieri, P. A., Collinsworth, L. L., & Reed, M. (2002). Sexual assault and other types of sexual harassment by workplace personnel: A comparison of antecedents and consequences. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 7, 174-188.

^{iv} Morral, A. R., Gore, K. L., & Schell, T. L. (2015). Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the US Military. Volume 2. Estimates for DoD Service Members from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study. RAND National Defense Research Institute, Santa Monica, CA.

^v Morral, Gore, and Schell (2015).

^{vi} In 2006, 6.8% of surveyed military women and 1.8% of surveyed military men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed. This suggests that in 2006 as many as 34,200 Service members (20,700 men and 13,500 women) experienced a behavior consistent with the Department's definition of sexual assault. The estimated prevalence rates measured in 2014 are roughly a third lower for women and about half the rate for men measured in 2006.

^{vii} Morral, Gore, and Schell (2015).

^{viii} Rennison, C. M. (2002). Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000. Retrieved February 28, 2016 from Bureau of Justice Statistics: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsarp00.pdf>.

^{ix} Morral, Gore, and Schell (2015).

^x Victim Assistance Checklists (April 2008). U.S. Department of Justice: Office for Victims of Crime. Retrieved February 28, 2016 at: <http://www.ovc.gov/publications/infores/ServingVictimsAbroad/checklist.html>.

^{xi} See Metric 1 in the Metrics Section, which is Appendix C to this report.

^{xii} New questions to assess SAPR climate were administered in the DEOCS beginning January 2014. Therefore, figures for FY14 span from January 2014 to September 2014. FY15 DEOCS data is available for the entire FY, but to allow for comparison to FY14, figures are presented from January 2015 to September 2015 (see Appendix C in this report for FY14 to FY15 comparisons).

^{xiii} See Metric 3 in the Metrics section, which is Appendix C to this report.

^{xiv} See Metric 4 in the Metrics Section, which is Appendix C to this report.

^{xv} Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel Report Available: <http://responsesystemspanel.whs.mil>.

^{xvi} World Health Organization (2009). *Preventing Violence by Reducing the Availability and Harmful Use of Alcohol*. Available: http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/alcohol.pdf.

^{xvii} Rennison, C. M. (2002). Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000. Retrieved February 28, 2016 from Bureau of Justice Statistics: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsarp00.pdf>.

^{xviii} Increases in reporting of sexual assault do not necessarily imply an increase in crime. Sexual assault is an underreported crime, meaning that reports to authorities account for only a small portion of the sexual assaults estimated to occur each year. Consequently, sexual assault reports are not a measure of prevalence – how often the crime occurs in a given timeframe.

^{xix} Service members who make a Restricted Report may convert it to an Unrestricted Report at any time. DoD reporting statistics always note the number of unconverted Restricted Reports at the end of the FY. Service members made 1,900 Restricted Reports in FY15, but 401 (21%) converted their report at some time during the FY, leaving 1,499 reports Restricted on September 30, 2015.

^{xx} The *2015 MIJES* was a voluntary and anonymous study designed to assess survivors' experiences with military justice process. The survey sampled Active Duty and Reserve Component Service members who made an Unrestricted Report and whose military subject had a completed case between April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015. Data drawn from the study is not representative of the full population of survivors due to the method of recruiting participants (convenience sample). The *MIJES* represents an important new step in understanding the experiences of survivors. The Department is aware of no other military or civilian justice system that has systematically studied survivor opinions and self-reported experiences with the investigative and legal processes associated with sex crimes. Full results from the *2015 MIJES* can be found in Annex 3.

^{xxi} Collateral misconduct by a victim is sometimes self-disclosed when victims report sexual assault. The most common cited form of collateral misconduct is a victim's report of sexual assault that occurred while he or she was engaged in under-age drinking. Victims often consider this a worrisome barrier to reporting sexual assault because of the victim's fear of punishment for what often times is a minor offense.

^{xxii} "Fiscal Year 2015 Department of Defense Report on Substantiated Incidents of Sexual Harassment" can be found on ODMEIO's website: <http://diversity.defense.gov/Reports.aspx>.

^{xxiii} Unwanted sexual attention is defined in the 2013 DoD Report on Substantiated of Sexual Harassment as unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship.

^{xxiv} Sexual Coercion is defined in the 2013 DoD Report on Substantiated of Sexual Harassment as classic quid pro quo instances of special treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

^{xxv} Rennison, C. M. (2002). Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000. Retrieved February 28, 2016 from Bureau of Justice Statistics: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsarp00.pdf>.

^{xxvi} Respondents to the *2014 RMWS* may have experienced one or more incidents of sexual assault in the past year. However, consistent with prior Department surveys, respondents were asked to answer a series of questions about the one sexual assault incident that had the greatest effect on them.

^{xxvii} Very few men responding to the *2014 RMWS* indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year that they reported to a DoD authority. As a result, RAND was not able to report out the percentage of men who endorsed a variety of reasons for reporting the crime. However, available DoD total estimates indicate that men likely endorsed these two reasons at a higher rate than did women.

^{xxviii} Retaliation for reporting a criminal offense can occur in one of three ways: reprisal (as legally defined in 10 U.S.C § 1034), ostracism, or maltreatment.

^{xxix} Reprisal can involve a range of unjustified personnel actions, such as interfering with promotion, unreasonably downgrading someone's evaluation, or unfairly denying an award. Title 10 U.S.C. § 1034.

^{xxx} Examples of ostracism include improper exclusion from social acceptance, activities or interactions due to reporting or planning to report a crime; victim blaming and bullying. Specific definitions of ostracism differ across the Department; Air Force Instruction 36-2909; Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVIST) 5370.7D; Army Directive 2014-20.

^{xxxi} SVCs/VLCs identified 39 additional reports of alleged retaliation. However, because no further information was provided on these 39 cases, they were not included in the retaliation data summarized above.

^{xxxii} One case handled by DoD IG was also reported to a non-DoD agency. One case handled by MCIOs also involved Service/NGB law enforcement. The twelve cases handled by the Chain of Command and another program included involvement from one or more of the following: DoD IG, Service/NGB IG, MCIOs, law enforcement, and/or non-DoD entities.

^{xxxiii} The DoD Safe Helpline can be found here: <https://www.safehelpline.org/>.

^{xxxiv} This section closely follows Figure 1: Reports of Sexual Assault and Investigations Completed in FY15 found in Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault.

Prepared by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO)

Learn More:
www.sapr.mil

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877-995-5247
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Appendix A: LOE Highlights



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Appendix A: Fiscal Year 2015 Line of Effort Highlights

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) implemented numerous sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) policy and program enhancements in fiscal year (FY) 2015 in its multi-disciplinary approach to combatting sexual assault. The main body of the Annual Report described several of the initiatives, program improvements, and policy enhancements the Department took during FY15.

This Appendix highlights the additional program and policy enhancements that the Department completed last year. The Department uses the structure of the *2015 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* to organize the FY15 highlights by the five lines of effort.

2015 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan

The Secretary of Defense signed the *2015 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* on January 26, 2015. The plan is a multidisciplinary approach with initiatives in several lines of

effort (LOEs). This approach provides a unity of effort across the Department and a roadmap for the Department to establish the enduring culture of dignity and respect that is required of the military's profession of arms.

This plan amends the *2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* and consolidates new SAPR requirements identified within the NDAA for FY15 and various Secretary of Defense Initiatives. The 109 tasks identified in the updated plan continue to focus strategic planning efforts along the established LOEs. SAPRO reviewed these new tasks at regularly scheduled Integrated Product Team (IPT) meetings throughout FY15. The information that follows provide highlights of the Department's significant accomplishments across the five LOEs.

Prevention

Installation Prevention Project

The Department began the Installation Prevention Project (IPP) in FY15. The intent of the IPP is to understand how the Services implement prevention initiatives within different units and the extent to which these initiatives reduce sexual assault prevalence. The project provides an opportunity to understand the effectiveness of prevention initiatives in reducing prevalence and risk factors associated with sexual assault.

DoD worked with the Military Services to select the list of candidate installations for the IPP. The Department will continue implementing the IPP in FY16 and completing the IPP will be included as a task in the *2017-2021 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*.

DoD SAPR Strategic Plan Lines of Effort (LOEs)

LOE	Objectives
LOE 1: Prevention	Deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.
LOE 2: Investigation	Achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.
LOE3: Accountability	Achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.
LOE 4: Advocacy/ Victim Assistance	Deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.
LOE 5: Assessment	Effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.

Investigation

Ensured Investigative Quality

The DoD Inspector General (IG) evaluates the sufficiency and regulatory compliance of closed sexual assault investigations on a recurring basis. A few years ago, DoD IG created the Violent Crime Division (VCD), in its Investigation Policy and Oversight branch to conduct an evaluation of MCIO investigations. The evaluation of closed sexual assault investigations is a critical part of the VCD mission.

DoD IG published the results of an evaluation of 536 FY14 MCIO investigations in March 2015.ⁱ DoD IG used a random sample of adult sexual assault cases that were initiated on or after January 1, 2012 and closed in FY 2013 to determine whether they were completed as required by DoD, Military Service, and MCIO guidance. The DoD IG found that the MCIOs completed nearly all adult sexual assault investigations as required by guiding policies. Of 536 investigations, 532 (99%) met investigative standards or had only minor investigative and/or administrative deficiencies. This reflects a 10% improvement compared to findings in the IG's previous evaluation.ⁱⁱ

Accountability

Executive Order 13696

The President issued Executive Order (EO) 13696 in June 2015, implementing significant changes to the military justice system. It provides greater protections for victims of sexual assault with regard to pretrial investigations and court-martial proceedings. The order also expands privilege for the DoD Safe Helpline staff. This EO allows the DoD Safe Helpline to offer users who have not filed a report the option for confidential follow-up support. Services for callers electing this support come from a trained support specialist, who contacts the user about concerns and referrals discussed during prior contacts. Support services focus

on connecting users to appropriate resources and services for ongoing care, treatment, and reporting.

Advocacy/Victim Assistance

Enhancements to the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program

The NDAA for FY12, section 584, required DoD to establish a training and certification program for sexual assault response coordinators (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocates (VA).ⁱⁱⁱ Commanders utilize SARCs and SAPR VAs as their critical capability to link victims and support agencies. SARCs and SAPR VAs offer a specialized skill set and expertise to assist victims and advocate on their behalf. The Department established a certification program to meet the FY12 NDAA requirement and to standardize sexual assault response to victims and further professionalize victim advocacy roles. This program consists of three prongs: a credentialing infrastructure for SARCs and SAPR VAs; a Competencies Framework; and the evaluation and oversight of SARC and SAPR VA training. Successful implementation of these three components enhances the quality of support victims receive and builds confidence in the Department's ability to respond to military sexual assault victims.

The Department has exceeded the staffing standard prescribed in law to have one full-time SARC and SAPR VA per brigade or equivalent unit. Over 1,100 SARCs and 11,000 SAPR VAs earned certification in FY15. Eight hundred eighteen SARCs re-certified in 2015, with 273 meeting higher experience standards and re-certifying at a higher level. Four-thousand four-hundred twenty-four SAPR VAs re-certified, with 215 of those re-certifying at a higher level.

DoD developed an application process allowing Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) certified SARCs and SAPR VAs to transition over to

the National Advocacy Certification Program (NACP), the nation's civilian credentialing program. In FY15, 58 D-SAACP certified advocates used the bridge application to become NACP certified.

Increased Usage of DoD Safe Helpline

The availability of both anonymous and confidential resources through the DoD Safe Helpline provides survivors with important information and support. DoD Safe Helpline educates all users about the greater level of care and resources available through the official reporting of sexual assault.

The DoD Safe Helpline website saw a 95% increase in unique users during FY15 compared to FY14. It is important to note that not all users of the DoD Safe Helpline are survivors of sexual assault. The Department targets the available resources to the military community, but anyone can access the website. In FY15, 282,032 unique users visited the site to access information and resources compared to 144,826 users in FY14. There have been 580,841 visitors to the DoD Safe Helpline since launching the website.

The Department has strengthened outreach to male victims through DoD Safe Helpline by incorporating specific content for men. The updated content explains DoD reporting options for making an Unrestricted or Restricted report and directs male visitors to military and civilian support resources. The DoD Safe Helpline had 2,209 unique visitors accessing the male content section of the website in FY15. See Appendix G for more information on DoD Safe Helpline usage.

Created Safety Assessment Instrument

The Department developed a Safety Assessment Tool in FY15 after receiving requests from SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other SAPR practitioners for an overall personal safety tool. The tool will be available on sapr.mil in FY16. The Safety Assessment Tool is an optional guide for personnel trained to conduct safety assessments for

victims reporting sexual assault. The tool employs open-ended questions to help assess the risk of self or other harm; potential danger from the alleged perpetrator(s) or their associate(s); and other related risk factors.

Assessment

Updates to SAPR Policy

The Department updated and published three significant policy documents and updated one critical form in 2015 that provide overarching guidance and support to the SAPR program. These documents are:

- DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, "SAPR Program";
- DoD Instructions (DoDI) 6495.02 "SAPR Program Procedures";
- DoDI 6495.03, "Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)"; and
- DD Form 2911 "DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) Report".

Change 2 of DoDD 6495.01, released in January 2015, aligns efforts across the Military Services with the *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*. Additionally, the updates include a requirement that Services align their strategies with the *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*; alignment of the SAPR policy "consent" definition with the definition in the Uniform Code of Military Justice; clarifications that SAPR personnel do not handle Family Advocacy Program-related cases^{iv}; and direction that healthcare encompasses both physical medical care and mental health care.

The DoDI 6495.02 contains the detailed procedures for implementing the changes in the Directive. DoD published Change 2 in July 2015 to implement requirements outlined in prior National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAA), initiatives directed by the Secretary of Defense, formal recommendations from the Response Systems to Adult Sexual

Assault Crimes Panel, and clarifications to existing SAPR policy. Some other substantive changes included: additional requirements for the monthly Case Management Group (CMG) meetings, retaliation efforts, and enhanced SAPR training addressing awareness of new victim protections in the military justice system.

DoD issued the D-SAACP DoDI in September 2015 which incorporated the existing D-SAACP Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) and further enhanced policy that established the certification procedures for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocates (VA). In September 2015, the Department also reissued DD Form 2911, which captures the findings in a sexual assault forensic examination, and its accompanying instructions for Victim and Suspect exams. The update to the DD Form 2911 and accompanying Instructions prohibited the plucking of head and pubic hairs. This change incorporated Response Systems Panel Recommendation 92.

Active Duty Focus Groups and MIJES

The Secretary of Defense directed the Department to conduct focus groups for the active duty during FYs wherein no force-wide survey is conducted. The Department led the *2015 Focus Groups on SAPR Among Active Duty Members* to inform this annual report and to meet the Secretary's initiative. Each Military Service chose two geographically dispersed CONUS installations for the focus groups, and the units selected participants at random at each installation. The Department conducted 58 sessions with 459 total participants. Service members discussed leadership emphasis on SAPR, reporting sexual assault, retaliation, sexual harassment/sexist behaviors, prevention, training, and changes to SAPR policy during the focus groups. The *2015 Focus Groups on SAPR Overview Report* is Enclosure 4 to this report.

The Department also conducted the *2015 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)* to inform the FY15 Annual Report. *MIJES* is an on-going voluntary and anonymous survey, assessing the investigative and legal processes experienced by victims who made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault that has been completely investigated and adjudicated. Survivors provided feedback on experiences interacting with SAPR and military justice resources; perceived professional reprisal; perceived ostracism/maltreatment; and timely expedited transfers. The *2015 MIJES Overview Report* is Enclosure 5 to this report.

DSAID Enhancements

The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) captures sexual assault case information input by the Military Services, National Guard Bureau, and Coast Guard SARCs for Restricted and Unrestricted Reports, enhances a SARC's ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, enables legal officers to input and validate case disposition data, and supports Service SAPR program management. It also provides improved oversight of how sexual assault cases are managed and offers the Department the ability to meet reporting requirements, ensure transparency of the data, and standardize data collection.

DSAID enhancements or program accomplishments in FY15 include:

- Integration of the United States Coast Guard into DSAID at their request;
- Use of DSAID to generate sexual assault data sets for the Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies for Academic Program Year 2014-2015;
- Modifications to the D-SAACP certification expiration date and continuing education functionality in SARC and SAPR VA profiles to better

align with the D-SAACP certification process;

- Improvements to the Case Synopsis module to better align with the Service DSAID legal officer business process. These improvements included the addition of columns to the Case Synopsis Report, improved search functionality,

and modified hide-and-show of data fields based on how case outcomes occur; and

- Development of a quality assurance tool for the Department and the Military Services to assist in identifying missing data, conducting data validation to ensure accurate entry, and performing cross-checks on potential data conflicts.

ⁱ Department of Defense Inspector General. (2015). *Evaluation of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations' Adult Sexual Assault Investigations*, 3. Retrieved from <http://www.dodig.mil/pubs/documents/DODIG-2015-094.pdf>.

ⁱⁱ Department of Defense Inspector General. (2013). *Evaluation of the Military Criminal Investigation Organizations Sexual Assault Investigations*, 5. Retrieved from <http://www.dodig.mil/pubs/documents/DODIG-2013-091.pdf>.

ⁱⁱⁱ National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81), Section 584 (c) (1).

^{iv} SAPR personnel handle contact sexual crimes by adults against adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ and Article 80, attempts to commit these offenses. Sexual assaults between spouses or intimate partners, as well as victims aged 16 and under, fall under the purview of DoD Family Advocacy Program (FAP).



Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault



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Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault

Background: What It Captures

Reports of Sexual Assault

DoD uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to a range of crimes, including rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, and attempts to commit these offenses, as defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). In this section, crime type reflects the most serious of the infractions alleged by the victim or investigated by investigators. It does not necessarily reflect the final findings of the investigators or the crime(s) addressed by court-martial charges or other forms of disciplinary action against a suspect (referred to by DoD as “subjects of investigation” or “subjects”).

Pursuant to reporting requirements levied by Congress, DoD sexual assault data capture the Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault made to DoD during a Fiscal Year (FY) involving a military subject and/or a military victim.

An Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is an allegation by one victim against one or more subjects that will be referred for investigation to a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO; called CID, NCIS, or AFOSI by Army, Navy/Marine Corps, and Air Force, respectively).¹ DoD collects data on Unrestricted Reports from the cases entered into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). Additionally, MCIO information systems “push” data to DSAID to add case information.

Information on Restricted Reports is limited at the election of the victim, because these are reports of sexual assault made to specified parties within DoD (e.g., SARCs, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates (VA), or healthcare providers) that allow the report to remain confidential, while also enabling the victim to seek care and services. Given the victim’s desire for confidentiality, DoD does not investigate these reports and the victim is not asked to provide many details about the sexual assault. As a result, SARCs record limited data about these victims and the offenses in DSAID. The Department does not request or maintain subject identities for Restricted Reports entered into DSAID.

DoD’s sexual assault reporting statistics include data about sexual contact crimes by adults against adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ and Article 80, which governs attempts to commit these offenses. The DoD SAPR program does not request data from the Military Services on sexual assaults occurring between spouses or intimate partners. Those matters fall under the purview of DoD Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and are not included in the data reported in this section. DSAID data also excludes sexual harassment complaints that fall under the purview of the Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity (ODMEO). While most victims and subjects in the following data are aged 18 or older, DoD statistics occasionally capture victims and subjects aged 16 and 17 at the time of the report (including Service members who are approved for early enlistment prior to age 18). Since the age of

¹ Criminal Investigative Division (CID), Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI).

consent under the UCMJ is 16 years old, military and civilian victims aged 16 and older may be included if such matters do not fall under FAP's purview.

The number of sexual assaults reported to DoD authorities in a given FY does not necessarily reflect the number of sexual assaults that occurred in that FY. Civilian research indicates that victims only report a small fraction of sexual assaults to law enforcement. For example, of the 1.1 million U.S. civilian women estimated to have experienced nonconsensual vaginal, oral, or anal penetration in 2005, only about 173,800 (16%) said they reported the matter to police authorities.²

Reporting rates vary significantly by the type of sexual contact (i.e., penetrating or sexual touching) and the tactic used (physical force or alcohol/drugs). In a survey commissioned by the Association of American Universities in 2015, about 23% of undergraduate women respondents experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or incapacitation at some point since entering college. Of those college women who indicated victimization, about 26% of women who experienced physically forced penetration reported the crime to an agency, while only about 5% of women who experienced sexual touching while incapacitated reported the crime.

Sexual assault reporting in the military mirrors civilian reporting: only a small fraction of victims report sexual assault to DoD authorities. However, recent data indicates the size of this fraction is growing. Prior to FY14, 15% or fewer military sexual assault victims reported the matter to a military authority each year. However, in FY14, DoD estimates that nearly 25% of the Service members who experienced a sexual assault that year reported the incident to either SAPR program personnel or law enforcement.

Subject Dispositions

Once the investigation of an Unrestricted Report is complete, Congress requires the Military Services to provide the outcome or "disposition" of the allegations against each subject named in an investigation. DoD holds Service members who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence.

Upon completion of a criminal investigation, the MCIO conducting the investigation provides a report documenting evidentiary findings. The servicing staff judge advocate (SJA) also reviews the report and recommends appropriate legal or other action, indicated by the evidence. For investigations of rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these crimes, a senior military officer who is at least a special court-martial convening authority (SPCMCA) and in the grade of O-6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) or higher retains initial disposition authority.

The SPCMCA determines which initial disposition action is appropriate, to include whether further action is warranted and, if so, whether the matter should be resolved by court-martial, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, or other adverse administrative action. The SPCMCA bases his/her initial disposition decision upon a review of the matters transmitted in the investigative report, any independent review, and consultation with a SJA. Subordinate unit commanders may also provide their own recommendations regarding initial disposition to the convening authority.

² Kilpatrick, D., Resnick, H., Ruggiero, K., Conoscenti, L., & McCauley, J. (2007). *Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study*. Washington, DC: DOJ. Publication No.: NCJ 219181. Available at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf>.

Commanders do not make disposition decisions alone. Military attorneys assist commanders in identifying the charges that can be made, the appropriate means of addressing such charges, and the punishments that can be administered if supported by the evidence.

Each FY, disciplinary action against a particular subject may not be possible due to legal issues or evidentiary problems with a case. For instance, a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute or when the victim declines to participate in the justice process.³

In the data that follow, when more than one disposition action is involved (e.g., when nonjudicial punishment is followed by an administrative discharge), DoD reports only the most serious disciplinary action for each subject. These disposition actions, in descending order, are preferral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

Legal authority for the Department to exercise military justice jurisdiction is limited to Service members who are subject to the UCMJ. Civilians are not subject to the UCMJ for the purpose of court-martial jurisdiction, except in rare circumstances such as deployed environments. In FY15, there were no such civilians tried by a court-martial for allegedly perpetrating sexual assault.

Additionally, local civilian authorities in the U.S. and our host nations overseas hold primary responsibility for prosecuting U.S. civilians and foreign nationals⁴, respectively, for allegedly perpetrating sexual assault against Service members. A civilian authority, such as a state, county, or municipality, may prosecute Service members any time they commit an offense within the civilian authority's jurisdiction. This may occur when a civilian or foreign national accuses a Service member of a sexual assault, or when a state holds primary jurisdiction over a location where a Service member sexually assaults another Service member. In some cases, the civilian authority may agree to let the military exercise its UCMJ jurisdiction over its members. Prosecutions by civilian authorities against Service members are made on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis.

Whom It Describes

Unrestricted and Restricted Reports capture data about sexual assaults committed by and against Service members. However, some reports consist of alleged sexual assaults committed by civilians/foreign nationals against Service members or alleged sexual assaults committed by Service members against civilians/foreign nationals. This report includes Restricted and Unrestricted Reports made by adult dependents when the offense involves a Service member (other than a spouse or intimate partner) as a subject and/or a victim.

When It Happened

This Annual Report includes data on sexual assaults reported from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015. The data that follow are a "snapshot in time." In other words, the following information describes the status of sexual assault reports, investigations, and subject dispositions as of September 30, 2015.

³ Use of the term "victim" includes alleged victims and does not convey any presumption about the guilt or innocence of the alleged offenders, nor does the term "incident" substantiate an occurrence of a sexual assault.

⁴ A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member is subject to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the U.S. and a particular foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country.

Some investigations of sexual assault extend across FYs. For example, it often takes a few months to investigate a report of sexual assault. As a result, those investigations opened toward the end of the FY typically carry over into the next FY. Disciplinary actions, such as court-martial and discharge proceedings also take time; therefore, reporting of these outcomes can extend across FYs. In these instances, case dispositions are marked as pending completion at the end of the FY. DoD tracks these pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report on them in subsequent years' reports.

Under DoD's SAPR policy, there is no time limit as to when a sexual assault victim can report a sexual assault. Consequently, in any given year, DoD may not only receive reports about incidents that occurred during the current year, but also incidents that occurred in previous years, and even incidents that occur prior to service.

Service members may submit a report of sexual assault for an incident that occurred prior to their enlistment or commissioning. When a report of this nature occurs, DoD provides care and services to the victim, but may not be able to punish the alleged offender if he or she is not subject to military law. In these cases, Department authorities often assist the victim in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency.

The definition of "sexual assault" in the UCMJ has changed several times over recent years:

- For incidents that occurred prior to the changes made to the UCMJ on October 1, 2007, the term "sexual assault" referred to the crimes of rape, forcible sodomy, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these acts.
- For incidents that occurred between October 1, 2007 and June 27, 2012, the term "sexual assault" referred to the crimes of rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these acts.
- For incidents that occur on or after June 28, 2012, the term "sexual assault" refers to the crimes of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these acts.

How It Is Gathered

Prior to FY14, SAPRO obtained DoD's sexual assault data from incident information collected by SARCs and official investigations conducted by MCIO agents. DoD SAPRO aggregated data provided by the Services in order to perform subsequent DoD-level analyses.

As of FY14, DoD uses DSAID to collect and report information for DoD and the Services. For each report of sexual assault, SARCs must use DSAID to enter information about the victim and the incident. DSAID interfaces with MCIO systems, which contribute additional information about subjects and incident-specific information. MCIOs' databases are the system of record for all Unrestricted Reports they investigate. Service-appointed legal officers validate and enter case disposition information into DSAID.

The full implementation of DSAID in FY14 altered the way in which sexual assault data are reported in two key ways:

- Previously, the Department recorded Unrestricted Reports as the number of sexual assault cases, as organized by the MCIOs. Investigations of alleged subjects of sexual assault can include more than one victim. Thus, one MCIO investigation did not necessarily correspond to one victim report. Starting in FY14, Unrestricted cases are organized by DSAID reports, not MCIO investigations. DSAID captures data for each individual report of sexual assault, such that each report corresponds to one victim. Restricted Reports, by policy, have always involved one victim per reported incident.
- In past FYs, Service affiliations for subjects and victims referred to the Service in which they belonged. With the introduction of DSAID in FY14, Service affiliation now refers to the Service affiliation of the SARC handling the case. This shift provides valuable insight into the resources each Service expends to respond to reports of sexual assault. However, as in past FYs, when discussing subject dispositions, affiliation refers to the subject's Service. For DoD civilians, contractors, and foreign national subjects, Service affiliation aligns with the victim's Service.

Since DSAID is a real-time data-gathering tool, not all case-level data are immediately available. As a result, some demographic information presented below is incomplete and categorized as "data not available." Throughout the FY, the Military Services, in collaboration with DoD SAPRO, review the information in DSAID for quality assurance purposes. DoD SAPRO aggregates and analyzes data from DSAID throughout the FY and reports its analysis in this Annual Report.

Why It Is Collected

Annually, DoD collects data on sexual assault to inform SAPR policy, program development, and oversight actions. Congress requires data about the number of sexual assault reports and the outcome of the allegations made against each subject.

Overview of Reports of Sexual Assault

This section closely follows the flow chart shown in Figure 1. Letters on the flow chart correspond to the information in the text that follows.

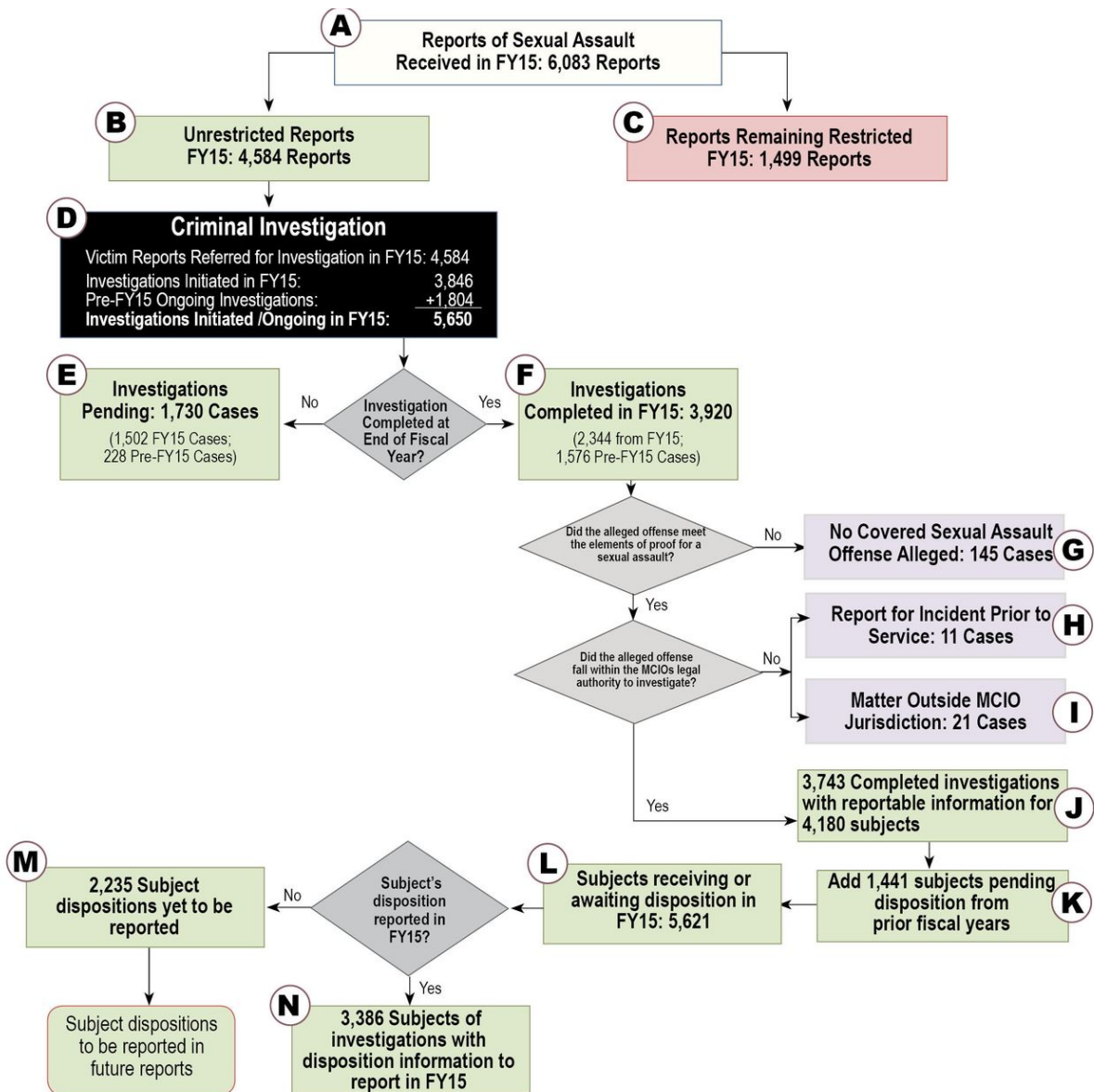


Figure 1: Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Subject Dispositions, FY15

Notes:

1. For incidents that occur on or after June 28, 2012, the term “sexual assault” refers to the crimes of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses.
2. The number of investigations initiated in FY15 is lower than the number of victim reports referred for investigation because: there can be multiple victims in a single investigation, some investigations referred in FY15 did not begin until FY16, and some allegations could not be investigated by DoD or civilian law enforcement.
3. The analysis of G, H, and I is a new process and subject to review. Accordingly, these numbers may be adjusted in the future.

In FY15, the Military Services received 6,083 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Figure 2), a 1% decrease from the reports made in FY14. Female victims made the majority of reports (80% women; 19% men; 1% relevant data not available). Although many of these reports were about incidents that occurred in FY15, some incidents occurred in prior FYs. Of the 6,083 reports, 504 Service member victims (8%) made a report for incidents that occurred before the victim entered into military service.

- The Military Services received 4,584 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects, a 2% decrease from FY14. Of the 4,584 Unrestricted Reports, 183 (4%) were made by Service member victims for incidents that occurred before the victim entered military service.
- The Military Services initially received 1,900 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of those 1,900 Restricted Reports, 401 (21%) later converted to and are counted as Unrestricted Reports. A greater number of victims converted their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports this year than ever before.
- 1,499 reports remained Restricted at the end of FY15, a 2% increase from FY14. Of the 1,499 reports that remained Restricted, 321 (21%), involved Service member victims who made Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred before the victim entered military service. Per the victim's request, the reports remained Restricted and MCIOs did not investigate these allegations. The Services do not request nor record the identities of subjects in Restricted Reports. Figure 2 displays the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports from FY07 to FY15.⁵

Of the 6,083 victims, how many were Service members?
5,240 Service member victims.

Who were the other victims?
804 victims were U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and others who were not on Active Duty status with the U.S. Armed Forces. Data on Service member status was not available for the remaining 39 victims.

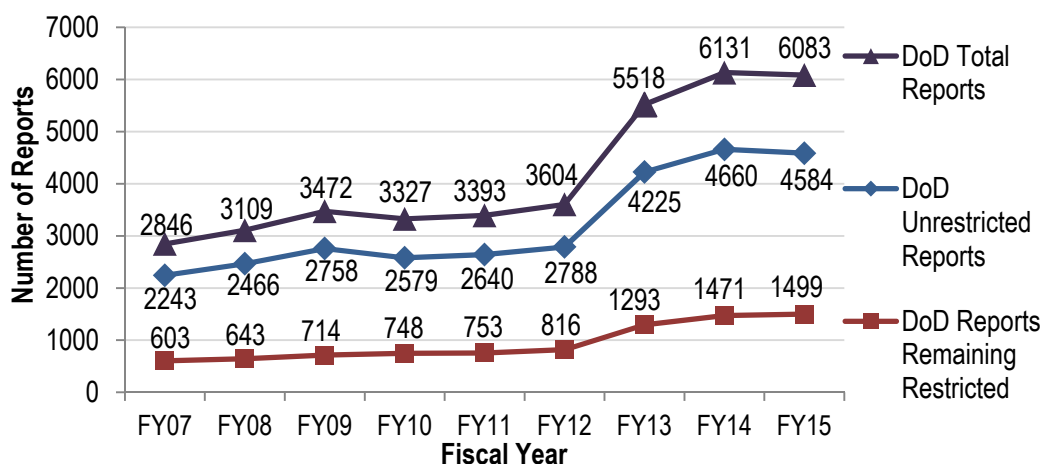


Figure 2: Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoD, FY07 – FY15

⁵ All Unrestricted Reports made in FY15 were referred for investigation, however, not all of these reports had investigations initiated or completed by the end of the FY (Figure 1).

The 6,083 sexual assault reports included 5,240 Service member victims of sexual assault (each report represents one victim). Table 1 shows the rates of victim reporting by Military Service since FY07. DoD calculates victim-reporting rates using the number of Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports and Active Duty Military Service end-strength for each year on record with the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). In FY15, for every 1,000 Service members, 4.0 Service members made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. While the FY15 reporting rate is higher than the FY12 and FY13 rates, DoD observed no change in the reporting rate from FY14 to FY15.

Table 1: Reporting Rate per Thousand, FY07 – FY15

Service	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Overall DoD	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	3.4	4.0	4.0
Army	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.6	4.3	4.3
Navy	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.2	3.7	3.9
Marine Corps	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	3.8	4.1	4.1
Air Force	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.7	3.7

Why show a reporting rate?

A reporting rate allows for the comparison of reports across groups of different sizes. Reporting rates also allow for year after year comparisons, even when the total number of people in a group has changed.

Research shows that reporting sexual assault makes it more likely for victims to engage in medical treatment and other forms of assistance.⁶ DoD's SAPR policy encourages increased reporting of sexual assault, works to improve response capabilities for victims, and works with and encourages victims to participate in the military justice process.

Figure 3 shows an increase in Service Member victims who made an Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault for incidents that occurred during and prior to military service since FY09. Based on prior survey-estimated prevalence rates of sexual assault and other factors, DoD attributes this increase to a greater number of victims coming forward to report sexual assault, and not due to an overall increase in

crime. This aligns with the results of the FY14 *RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*, which indicated that past-year prevalence of sexual assault decreased for women and stayed about the same for men, compared to FY12 rates.

⁶ DOJ (2002). Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992–2000. Washington, DC: Rennison, Callie Marie.

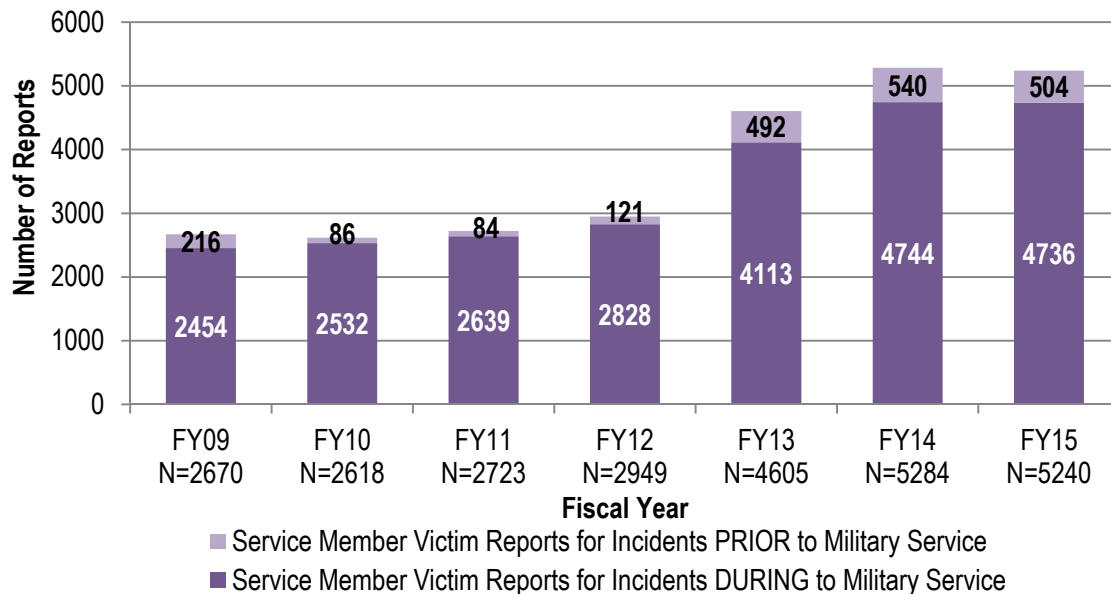


Figure 3: Service Member Victims in DoD Sexual Assault Reports for Incidents that Occurred During and Prior to Military Service, FY09 – FY15

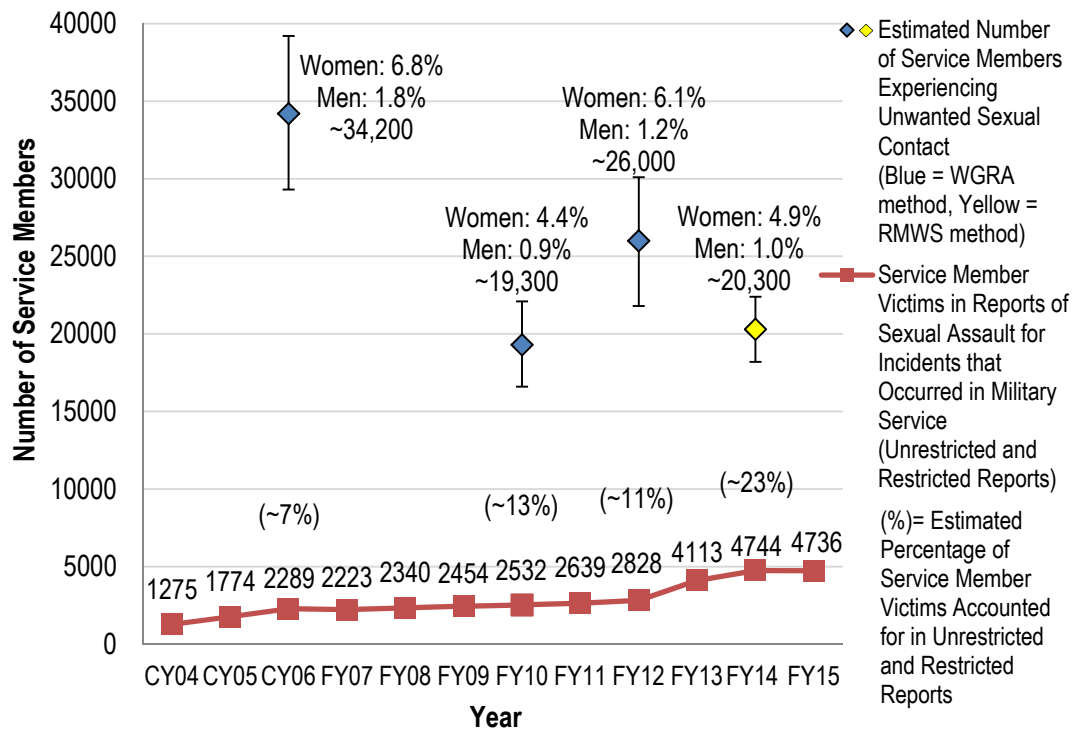
Figure 4 demonstrates the difference between the estimated number of Service members who indicated they experienced sexual assault, based on *RMWS* survey estimates, and the number of Service members reporting sexual assault for an incident occurring during military service. DoD administers its sexual assault prevalence survey biennially, thus prevalence estimates are only available for CY06, FY10, FY12, and FY14. In FY16 and forthcoming years, the Department will use the *RMWS* measure to collect sexual assault prevalence data.

In FY14, the “gap” between prevalence and reporting narrowed, meaning fewer sexual assaults occurred, but a greater number of victims chose to make a report. Notably, the gap between prevalence and reporting is greater for male victims than female victims. Although male Service members account for the majority of the survey-estimated victims of sexual assault (over 10,600 men and over 9,600 women in FY14), a greater proportion of female victims report their assault. Specifically, about 38% (3,671) of survey-estimated female victims, but only about 10% (1,073) of survey-estimated male victims made a report of sexual assault in FY14 for an incident occurring during military service.

DoD does not expect 100% of victims to submit a report. However, DoD expects that the “gap” or difference between the number of survey-estimated victims experiencing sexual assault and the number submitting a report can be reduced over time in two ways:

- Research-based sexual assault prevention initiatives should reduce past-year prevalence rates of sexual assault, as measured by prevalence surveys like the *RMWS*.
- Initiatives that encourage victim reporting and improvements to the military justice system should increase the number of Service members who choose to submit an Unrestricted or Restricted Report.

Although reports to DoD authorities are unlikely to account for all sexual assaults estimated to occur in a given year, DoD’s intent is to narrow the gap between prevalence and reporting in order to reduce the underreporting of sexual assault in the military community.



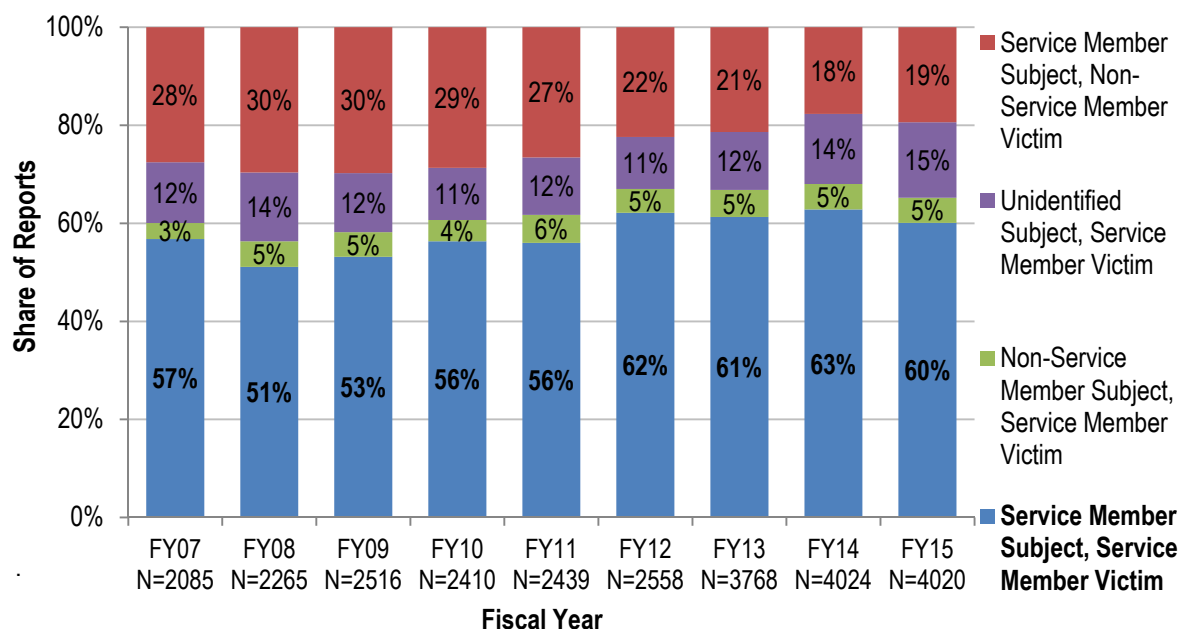
Notes:

1. This graph depicts the estimated number of Service members who experienced sexual assault in the past year (based on prevalence surveys) versus the number of Service member victims in actual reports of sexual assault made to DoD.
2. The 4,744 Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault to DoD authorities in FY14 accounted for approximately 23% of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced sexual assault (~20,300) that year, as calculated using data from the *RMWS* form.
3. The *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)* method refers to the survey administered by DMDC in CY06, FY10, and FY12 to assess unwanted sexual contact. In FY14, RAND administered a new version of the prevalence survey, the *RMWS* form, to assess prevalence rates in a manner more closely aligned with legal language in the UCMJ.

Figure 4: Estimated Number of Service Members Experiencing Sexual Assault Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Service Member Victims in Reports of Sexual Assault for Incidents Occurring During Military Service, CY04 – FY15

Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

SARCs and MCIOs collect and report data about Unrestricted Reports to DoD. In FY15, there were 4,584 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either the subject or victim of a sexual assault. Each year, the majority of sexual assault reports received by MCIOs involve the victimization of Service members by other Service members. In FY15, 2,415 of the 4,584 Unrestricted Reports involved allegations of sexual assault perpetrated by a Service member against a Service member. Figure 5 illustrates how Service members were involved in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault between FY07 – FY15.



Notes:

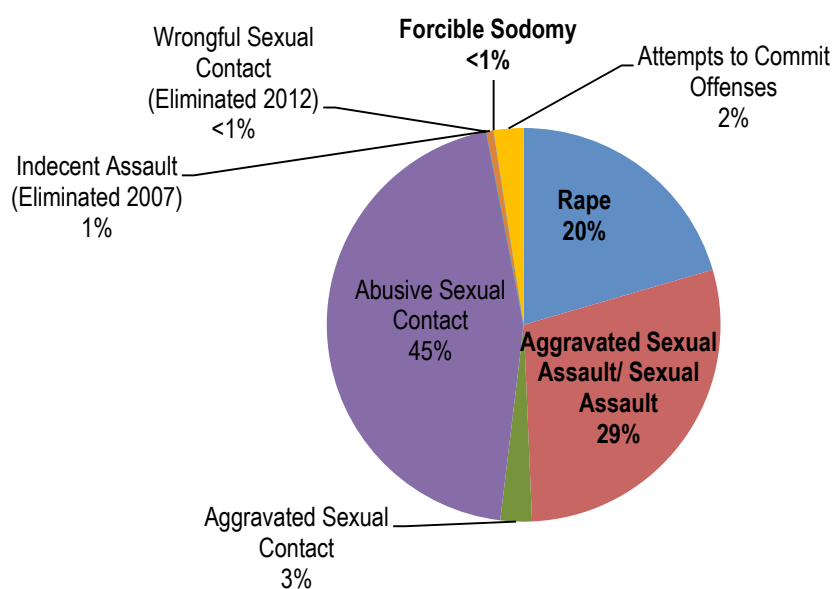
1. There were 4,584 Unrestricted Reports in FY15 and 4,660 Unrestricted Reports in FY14. However, the chart excludes 564 reports for FY15 and 636 reports for FY14 due to missing data on subject or victim type.
2. Some percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 5: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY07 – FY15

Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports

The Department uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to the range of crimes in military law that constitute contact sexual offenses between adults. Since 2004, three versions of Article 120 have existed in the UCMJ, which defines most of those crimes (see “When it Happened” section).⁷

Of the total Unrestricted Reports made to DoD in FY15, the majority of offenses alleged fall into three categories: rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault, and abusive sexual contact. MCIOs categorize Unrestricted Reports by the most serious offense *alleged* in the report, which may not ultimately be the same offense for which evidence supports a misconduct charge, if any. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault by offense originally alleged. Table 2 presents the offense originally alleged, broken down by the military status of the victim.



Notes:

1. In FY15, there were 4,584 total Unrestricted Reports. However, 452 have been excluded from this chart due to missing data on the offense originally alleged.
2. Bold text designates penetrating crimes (rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault, and forcible sodomy).
3. Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 6: Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY15

⁷ Since June 28, 2012, misconduct addressed by the offense “Aggravated Sexual Assault” is captured by the offense “Sexual Assault.” Likewise, misconduct previously addressed by “Wrongful Sexual Contact” is captured by “Abusive Sexual Contact.”

Table 2: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Offense Alleged and Military Status, FY15

Most Serious Offense Alleged in Report	Total Unrestricted Reports	Reports Involving Service Members as Victims	Reports Involving Non-Service Members as Victims	Relevant Data Not Available
Rape	839	619	214	6
Aggravated Sexual Assault and Sexual Assault	1,180	949	227	4
Aggravated Sexual Contact	106	91	15	0
Abusive Sexual Contact	1,844	1,548	282	14
Wrongful Sexual Contact	20	17	2	1
Indecent Assault	25	19	5	1
Forcible Sodomy	18	14	4	0
Attempts to Commit Offenses	100	88	12	0
Offense Data Not Available	452	430	18	4
Total Unrestricted Reports	4,584	3,775	779	30

Investigations of Unrestricted Reports

According to DoD policy, all Unrestricted Reports must be referred for investigation by an MCIO. However, MCIOs often cannot investigate reports received for incidents prior to military service when the alleged offender is not subject to military law. In FY15, MCIOs initiated 3,846 sexual assault investigations (Figure 1).

The length of an investigation depends on a number of factors that include:

- Offense alleged
- Location and availability of the victim, subject, and witnesses
- Amount and kind of physical evidence gathered during the investigation
- Length of time required for crime laboratory analysis of evidence

Depending on these and other considerations, investigation length may range from a few months to over a year. The average length of a sexual assault investigation in FY15 was 4.2 months. Consequently, sexual assault investigations and their outcomes can span multiple reporting periods.

Of the 3,920 sexual assault investigations completed during FY15, MCIOs completed 2,344 sexual assault investigations that were opened in FY15 and completed 1,576 investigations that were opened in years prior to FY15. Of the 3,920 investigations completed in FY15, 145 cases did not meet the elements of proof for sexual assault (Figure 1, Point G) and 32 cases did not fall within MCIOs legal authority to investigate (the report was for an incident prior to Service or the matter was outside MCIO jurisdiction; Figure 1, Points H and I). In total, there were 4,180 subjects in completed investigations with reportable information.

In future reports, DoD will document the outcomes of 1,730 ongoing sexual assault investigations that MCIOs opened in FY15 or prior to FY15, but did not complete by September 30, 2015 (Figure 1).

Sexual Assault Subject Dispositions

Congress requires DoD to report on the dispositions (outcomes) of the sexual assault allegations made against Service members. At the end of FY15, there were 3,386 subjects with disposition information to report. Of these subjects, 69 had a prior investigation for sexual assault.

The goals of a criminal investigation are to identify the victim, the alleged perpetrator, and the crimes the alleged perpetrator has committed. DoD seeks to hold Service members who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence. However, in order to comply with Congressional reporting requirements, DoD's sexual assault data represent a 12-month snapshot in time. As a result, 2,235 subject dispositions were not yet determined at the end of FY15. DoD will report these in forthcoming years' reports (Figure 1, Point M).

Can DoD take action against everyone it investigates?

No. In FY15, DoD could not take action against 603 subjects because they were outside DoD's legal authority or a civilian/foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over a Service member subject.

The 3,386 subjects from DoD investigations for whom dispositions were reported in FY15 included Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects that could not be identified (Figure 7).

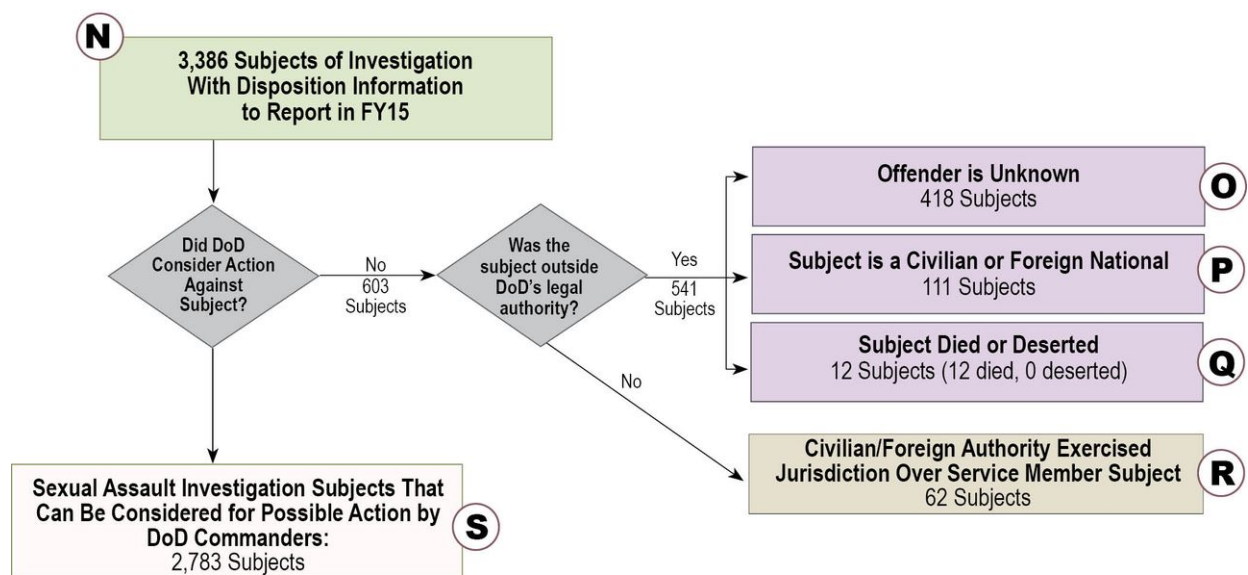


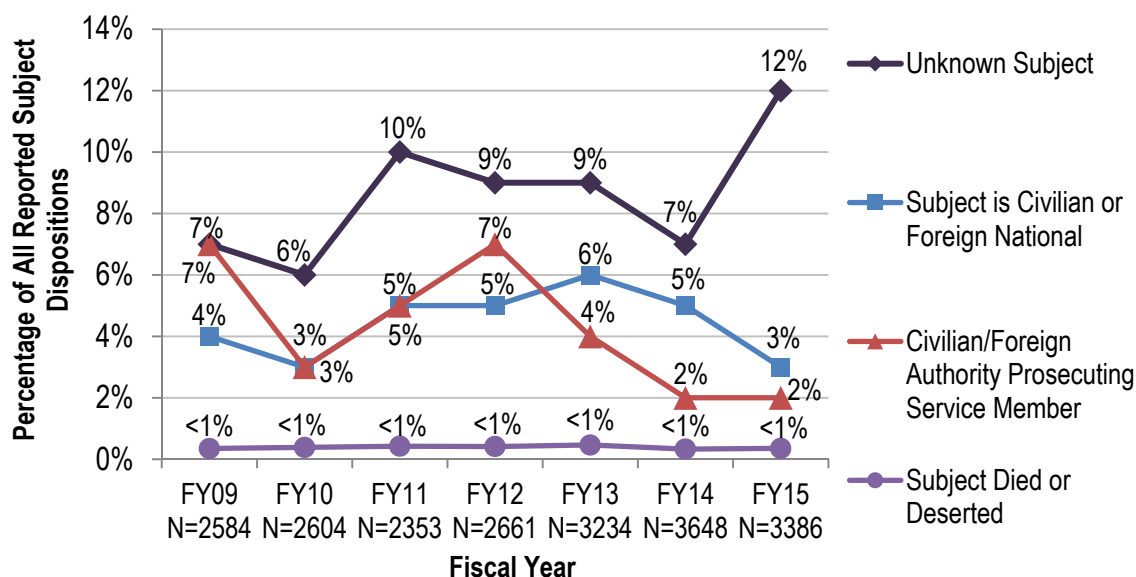
Figure 7: Subjects outside DoD Legal Authority, FY15

A key difference between the civilian and military legal systems is that in the civilian system, a prosecuting attorney may review the evidence and, if appropriate, file charges against all identified suspects within the attorney's area of legal authority. **However, for the vast majority of cases in the military justice system, commanders are limited to taking legal or disciplinary action against only those Service members who are subject to the UCMJ.** Each year, DoD lacks jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its sexual assault

reports/investigations. In FY15, DoD could not consider taking action against 603 subjects because:

- 541 subjects were outside of DoD's legal authority (Figure 7, Points O, P, and Q). Specifically, MCIOs could not identify a subject despite a criminal investigation, a subject was a civilian or foreign national not under the military's jurisdiction, or a subject had died or deserted before DoD could take disciplinary action.
- 62 Subjects were Service members being prosecuted by a civilian/foreign authority (Figure 7, Point R). While a Service member is always under the legal authority of DoD, sometimes a civilian authority or foreign government will exercise its legal authority over a Service member who is suspected of committing a crime within its jurisdiction.

Figure 8 shows that from FY09 to FY15, between 12% and 21% of subjects investigated by DoD for sexual assault were found to be either outside the DoD's legal authority or under the authority of another jurisdiction.



Notes:

1. In FY15, 603 (18%) of the 3,386 subjects in completed dispositions were outside DoD legal authority or were Service member subjects prosecuted by a civilian or foreign authority.
2. Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Figure 8: Subjects Investigated for Sexual Assault by DoD Who Were Outside Its Legal Authority or Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority, FY09 – FY15

Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action

In FY15, 2,783 subjects investigated for sexual assault were Service members that DoD could consider for possible action. Table 3 and Figure 9 present dispositions of military subjects under DoD legal authority. Table 3 also presents the number of victims associated with each subject disposition. Of the 2,783 subjects, 204 allegedly assaulted multiple victims.

Table 3: Subject Dispositions and Associated Victims, FY15

Subject Disposition Category	Subject Dispositions Reported in FY15	Victims Associated with Subject Dispositions in FY15
Sexual Assault Investigation That Can Be Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders:	2,783	3,004
Evidence Supported Commander Action	2,013	2,252
<u>Sexual Assault Charge Substantiated</u>	1,437	1,634
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	926	1,050
<i>Nonjudicial Punishments (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	303	347
<i>Administrative Discharges</i>	95	119
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Actions</i>	113	118
<u>Other Misconduct Charge Substantiated</u>	576	618
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	64	69
<i>Nonjudicial Punishments (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	338	373
<i>Administrative Discharges</i>	55	55
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Actions</i>	119	121
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	73	79
Command Action Precluded	697	673
<i>Victim Died before Completion of Justice Action</i>	1	1
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in Justice Action</i>	257	249
<i>Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense to Prosecute</i>	420	404
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	19	19

Note: Victims whose cases involved multiple subjects are counted only once, to correspond with the subject who received the most serious disposition.

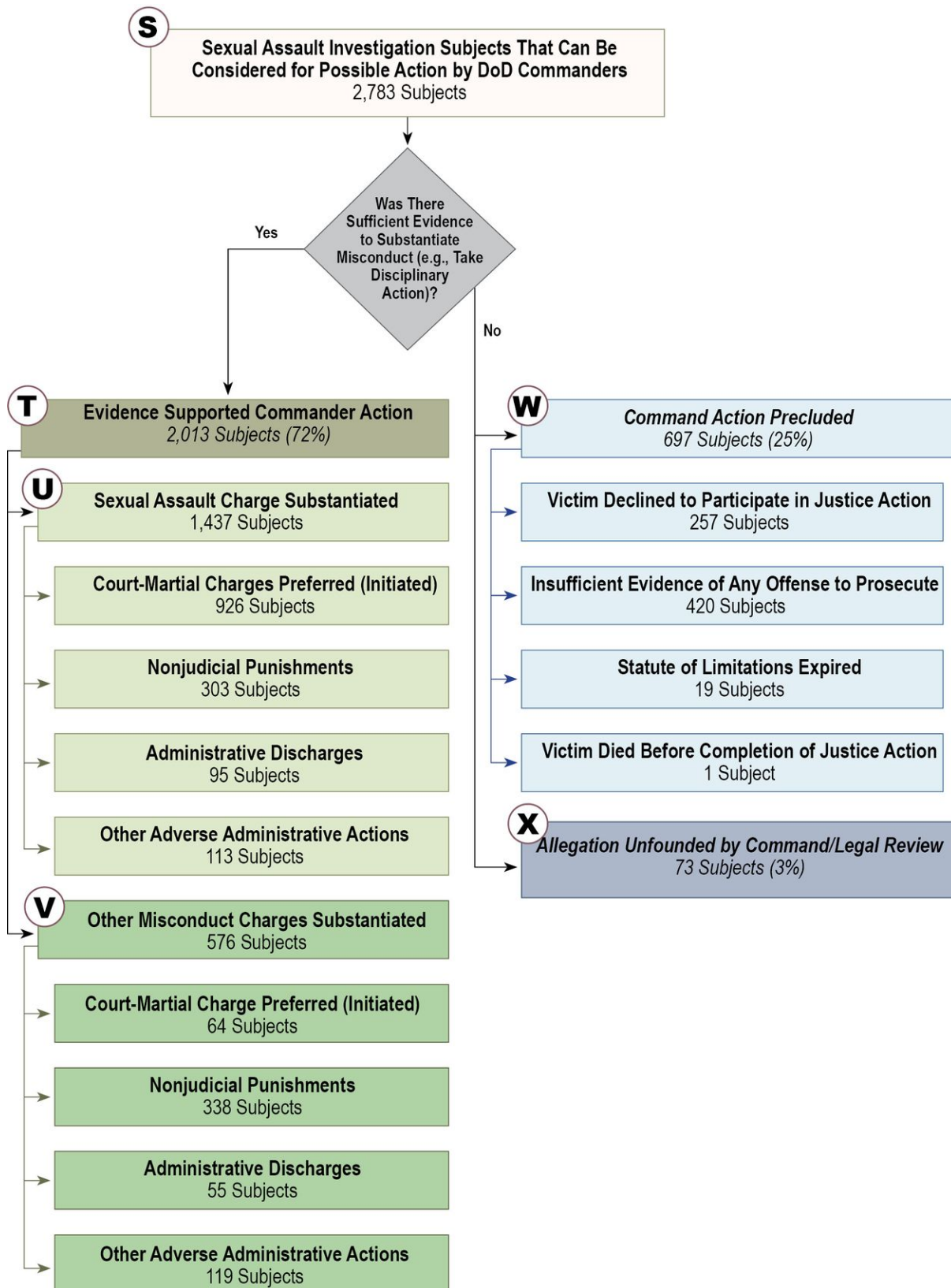


Figure 9: Dispositions of Subjects under DoD Legal Authority, FY15

Command Action Precluded or Declined

Legal factors sometimes prevent DoD from taking disciplinary action against some subjects. For example, commanders could not take disciplinary action against 697 military subjects due to insufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute, the victim declining to participate in the military justice process, the statute of limitations expiring, or the victim dying before completion of justice action (1 victim died in an accident). See Figure 9, Point W.

Two potential situations can lead MCIOs to conclude that the allegations of a crime should be unfounded, meaning the allegation is categorized as false or baseless: (1) When evidence discovered demonstrates that the accused person did not commit the offense and (2) when evidence refutes the occurrence of a crime. After examining the facts of each case with a military attorney, commanders declined to take action against 73 military subjects, because available evidence indicated the allegations against these subjects were false or baseless (unfounded; Figure 9, Point X).⁸

Figure 10 illustrates the percentage of cases in which command action was precluded (e.g., insufficient evidence, victim declined to participate), command action was declined (unfounded), or command action was taken. Since FY09, the percentage of Service member subjects for whom command action was precluded or declined has decreased. A larger percentage of subjects had misconduct substantiated in FY15 (72%) than in FY09 (57%).

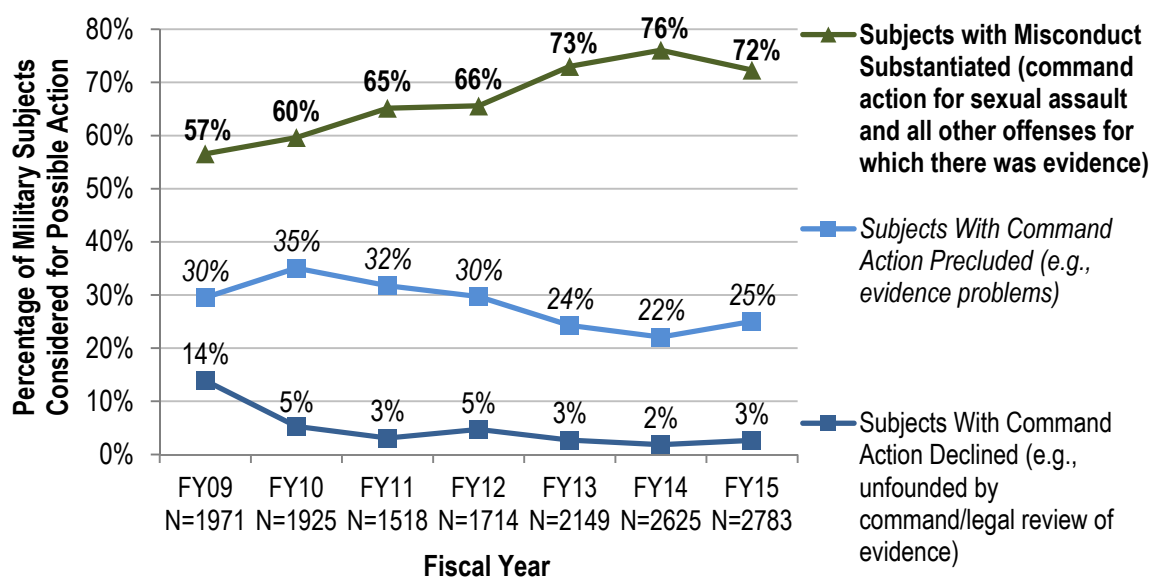


Figure 10: Percentage of Military Subjects with Misconduct Substantiated, Command Action Precluded, and Command Action Declined, FY09 – FY15

Evidence Supported Command Action

For 2,013 subjects, commanders had sufficient evidence and the legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for an alleged sexual assault offense or other misconduct (Figure 9, Point T). When a subject receives more than one disposition, DoD reports only the

⁸ In prior FYs, DoD presented data on allegations investigated by the MCIOs that were unfounded by legal review. This year, the Department developed new categories to reflect the nature and outcomes of these allegations more accurately (Figure 1, Points G, H, and I, account for these allegations).

most serious disciplinary action. The possible actions, listed in descending order of severity are: preferral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

The following represents the command actions taken for the 1,437 subjects for whom it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline:

- 64% (926 subjects) had court-martial charges preferred (initiated) against them.
- 21% (303 subjects) were entered into proceedings for nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the UCMJ.
- 14% (208 subjects) received a discharge or another adverse administrative action.⁹

For 576 subjects, evidence supported command action for other misconduct discovered during the sexual assault investigation (such as making a false official statement, adultery, underage drinking, or other crimes under the UCMJ), but not a sexual assault charge (Figure 9, Point V). Command actions for these subjects follow below:

- 11% (64 subjects) had court-martial charges preferred against them.
- 59% (338 subjects) were entered into proceedings for nonjudicial punishment.
- 30% (174 subjects) received some form of adverse administrative action or discharge.

Military Justice

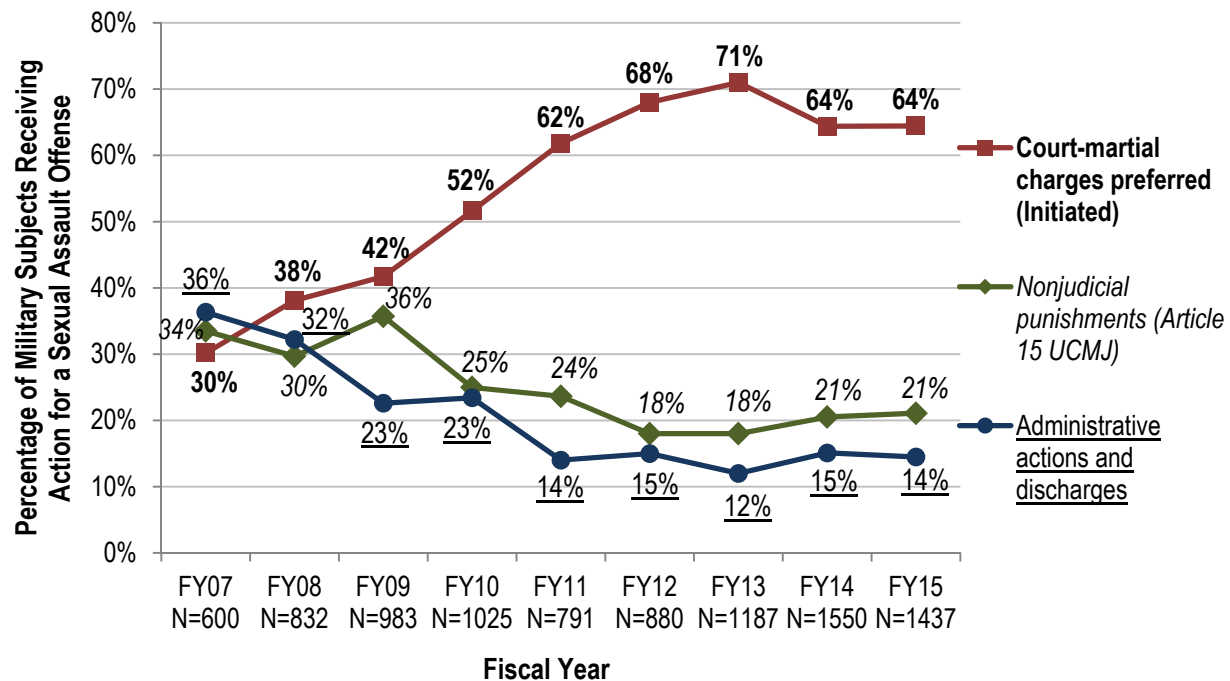
The following information describes what happens once a military subject's commander finds that there is sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action.

Figure 11 shows that commanders' preferral of court-martial charges against military subjects for an alleged sexual assault offense increased from 30% of subjects in FY07 to 64% of subjects in FY15. During the same period, nonjudicial punishment, other adverse administrative actions, and administrative discharges decreased. Each action taken is based on the evidence identified during a thorough investigation. In addition, since June 2012, initial disposition decisions for the most serious sexual assault crimes have been withheld to the O-6 level (Colonel or Navy Captain). This allows more senior, experienced officers who are usually not immediately responsible for supervision of the victim(s) or subject(s) to review and decide what initial action should be taken in these cases.

What percentage of Service member subjects who received disciplinary action for sexual assault had court-martial charges preferred against them in FY15?

64%. In FY07, 30% of subjects receiving disciplinary action had court-martial charges preferred against them.

⁹ Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.



Notes:

1. Percentages are of subjects found to warrant disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense only. This figure does not include other misconduct (false official statement, adultery, etc.)
2. Percentages listed for some years do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 11: Breakdown of Disciplinary Actions Taken Against Subjects for Sexual Assault Offenses, FY07 – FY15

Court-Martial for a Sexual Assault Offense

As noted previously, 926 subjects had court-martial charges preferred against them. Figure 12 illustrates what happened to these subjects after their commanders preferred court-martial charges. The dispositions and the sentences imposed by courts-martial are for those subjects with at least one sexual assault charge adjudicated in FY15. Of the 926 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them for at least one sexual assault charge in FY15, the Services completed 813 subjects' court-martial outcomes by the end of the FY.

A total of 543 subjects proceeded to trial, 76% of whom were convicted of at least one charge at court-martial. That conviction could have been for a sexual assault offense or for any other misconduct charged. Most convicted Service members received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, reduction in rank, fines or forfeitures, and a discharge (enlisted) or dismissal (officers) from Service. Policies codified in the FY13 NDAA, direct that the Military Services process Service members convicted of a sexual assault who do not receive a punitive discharge at court-martial for an administrative discharge. This year, the Services processed 48 convicted subjects that did not receive a punitive discharge or dismissal for administrative separation from Military Service.

Court-martial charges against 111 subjects were dismissed. However, commanders used evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigations to take nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct against 22 of the 111 subjects. The punishment may have been for any kind of misconduct for which there was evidence. The subjects who received nonjudicial punishment after a court-martial dismissal for other misconduct were adjudged five categories of

punishment: reductions in rank, forfeitures of pay, restriction, extra duty, and admonition/reprimand.

A total of 159 subjects were granted a resignation or discharge instead of court-martial. In FY15, 147 of 148 enlisted members who received a discharge in lieu of court-martial (RILO/DILO) were separated Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC), the lowest characterization of discharge possible administratively (1 subject received a General discharge). The UOTHC discharge characterization is recorded on a Service member's DD Form 214, Record of Military Service, and significantly limits separation and post-service benefits from DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

DoD grants resignations and discharges in lieu of court-martial in certain circumstances, occurring only after court-martial charges are preferred against the accused. For such an action to occur, the accused must initiate the process. Requests for a resignation or a discharge in lieu of court-martial must include:

- A statement of understanding of the offense(s) charged and the consequences of administrative separation
- An acknowledgement that any separation could possibly have a negative characterization
- An acknowledgement that the accused is guilty of an offense for which a punitive discharge is authorized or a summary of the evidence supporting the guilt of the accused

These statements are not admissible in court-martial should the request ultimately be disapproved. Discharges of enlisted personnel in lieu of court-martial are usually approved at the SPCMA level. The Secretary of the Military Service approves resignations of officers in lieu of court-martial.

Figure 12 presents the outcomes of subjects against whom court-martial charges were preferred. Figure 13 presents the same information, but displays the outcomes by the type of crime charged (i.e., penetrating versus sexual contact).

What percentage of Service member subjects who were charged and tried for sexual assault offenses were eventually convicted in FY15 and what punishment did they receive?

76% of Service members tried for a sexual assault offense were convicted of at least one charge at court-martial. The majority of convicted subjects received the following punishments: confinement, a fine or forfeiture of pay, reduction in rank, and a punitive discharge or dismissal.

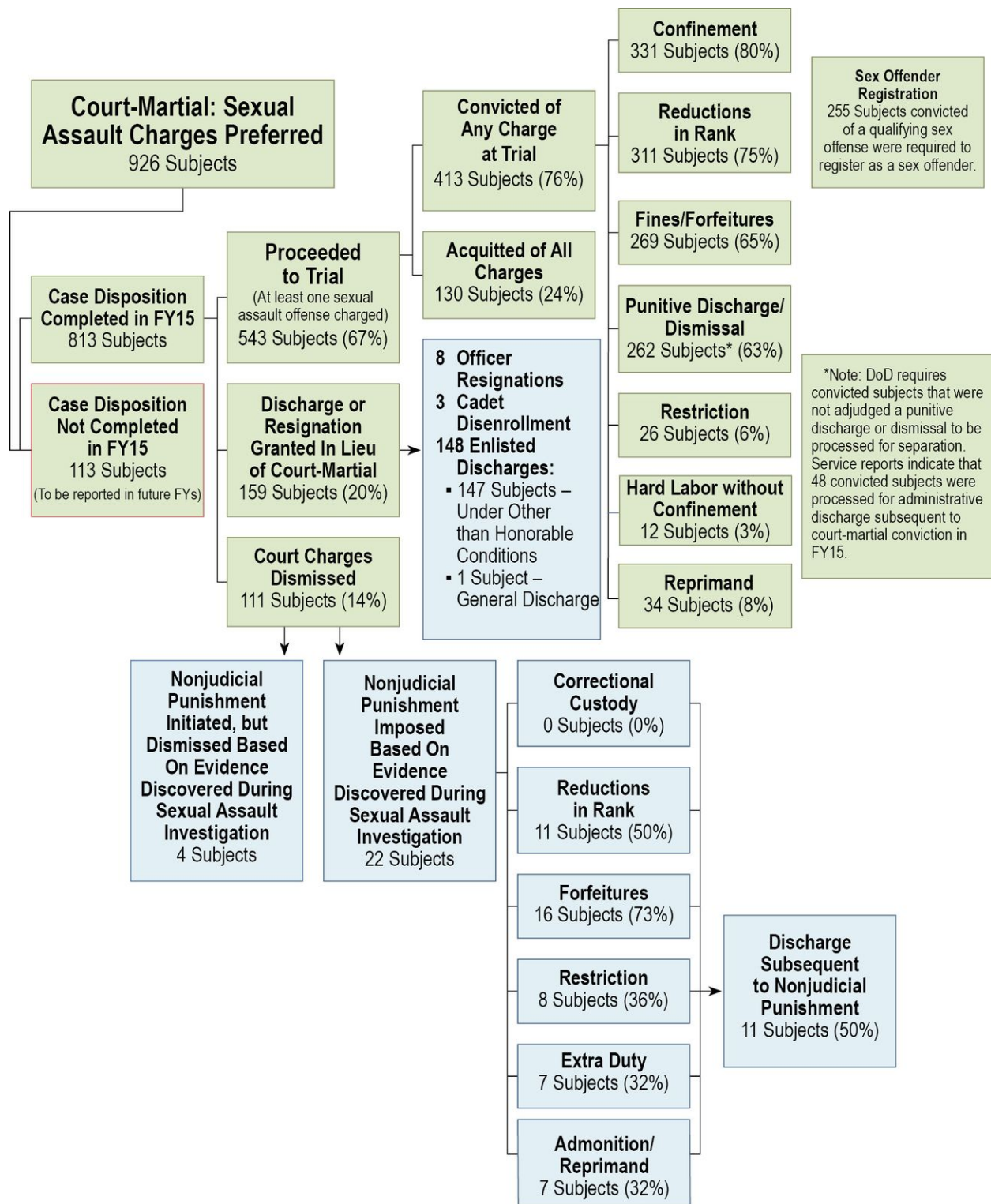


Figure 12: Dispositions of Subjects against Whom Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges were Preferred, FY15

Notes:

1. Percentages for some categories do not sum to 100% due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100%, because subjects can receive multiple punishments.
2. The Services reported that 926 subjects of sexual assault investigations had court-martial charges preferred against them for a sexual assault offense.
3. Of the 926 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them, 113 subjects were still pending court action at the end of FY15.
4. Of the 813 subjects whose courts-martial were completed and reported in FY15, 543 subjects proceeded to trial, 159 subjects were granted a discharge or resignation in lieu of court-martial, and 111 subjects had court-martial charges dismissed.
5. In cases in which a discharge in lieu of court-martial is requested and approved, the characterization of the discharge is UOTHC, unless a higher characterization is justified.
6. Of the 111 subjects with dismissed charges, commanders imposed nonjudicial punishment on 22 subjects. An additional four subjects had a nonjudicial punishment initiated, but were subsequently dismissed. Most of these 22 subjects received two kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank and a forfeiture of pay.
7. Of the 543 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial, 413 were convicted of at least one charge. Conviction by court-martial may result in a combination of punishments. Consequently, convicted Service members could be adjudged one or more of the punishments listed. In most cases, they received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and a punitive discharge (i.e., bad conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, or dismissal (officers)). The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY13 now requires mandatory administrative separation processing for all Service members convicted of a sexual assault offense.

Nonjudicial Punishment

Commanders administer nonjudicial punishments in accordance with Article 15 of the UCMJ, which empowers commanding officers to impose penalties on Service members when there is sufficient evidence of a minor offense under the UCMJ. Nonjudicial punishment allows

Do military commanders use nonjudicial punishment as their primary means of discipline for sexual assault crimes?

No. Only 21% of subjects who received disciplinary action for a sexual assault crime received nonjudicial punishment in FY15 as their most serious disciplinary action. Most subjects (64%) had court-martial charges preferred against them as their most serious disciplinary action.

commanders to address some types of sexual assault and other misconduct by Service members that may not warrant prosecution in a military or civilian court. With nonjudicial punishment, a commander can take a variety of corrective actions, including demotions, forfeitures, and restrictions on liberty. Nonjudicial punishment may support a rationale for administratively discharging military subjects with a less than honorable discharge. The Service member may demand trial by court-martial instead of accepting nonjudicial punishment by the commander (unless the subject is attributed to or embarked on a vessel).

Of the 1,437 Service member subjects who received disciplinary action on a sexual assault offense, 303 received nonjudicial punishment. Figure 14 displays the outcomes of nonjudicial punishment actions taken against subjects on a sexual assault charge in FY15. In FY15, commanders found 89% of the 276 subjects with completed nonjudicial punishment proceedings guilty under the authority of Article 15 in the UCMJ. Nearly all of the administered nonjudicial punishments were for non-penetrating sexual contact offenses. The majority of subjects given a nonjudicial punishment received the following punishments: reduction in rank, a forfeiture of pay, and extra duty. Available Military Service data indicated that for 80 subjects (33% of those administered nonjudicial punishment) the nonjudicial punishment served as grounds for a subsequent administrative discharge. Characterizations of these discharges were as follows:

Honorable	5 Subjects
General	39 Subjects
Under Other Than Honorable Conditions	24 Subjects
Uncharacterized	12 Subjects
Total	80 Subjects

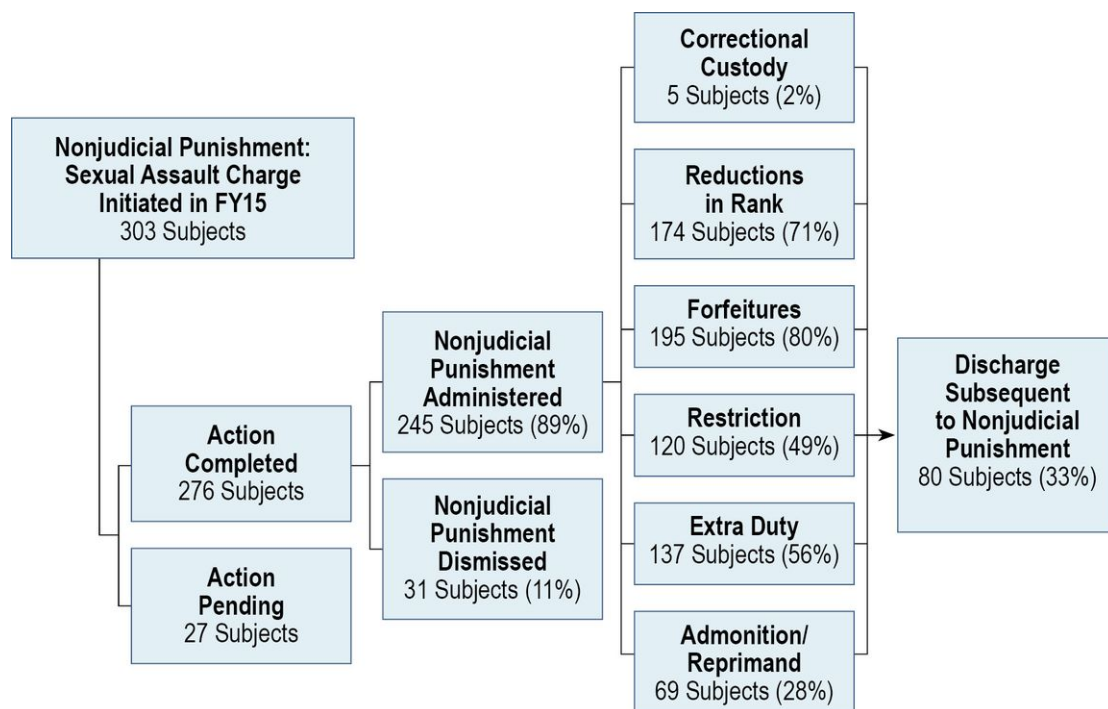


Figure 14: Dispositions of Subjects Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY15

Note: Punishments do not sum to 100% because subjects can receive multiple punishments.

Administrative Discharges and Adverse Administrative Actions

A legal review of evidence sometimes indicates that the court-martial process or nonjudicial punishments are not appropriate means to address allegations of misconduct against the accused. However, commanders have other means at their disposal to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Commanders may use administrative discharges to address an individual's misconduct, lack of discipline, or poor suitability for continued service. There are three characterizations of administrative discharges: Honorable, General, and UOTHC. General and UOTHC discharges may limit those discharged from receiving full entitlements and benefits from both the DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs. Commanders processed 95 subjects in sexual assault investigations for administrative discharge in FY15. Thirteen subjects are pending characterizations. Characterizations of the discharges are outlined below:

Honorable	2 Subjects
General	41 Subjects
Under Other Than Honorable Conditions	27 Subjects
Uncharacterized	12 Subjects
Pending Characterization	13 Subjects
Total	95 Subjects

In FY15, commanders took adverse administrative actions against 113 subjects investigated for a sexual assault offense. Commanders typically use adverse administrative actions when available evidence does not support a more severe disciplinary action. Adverse administrative actions can have a serious impact on one's military career, have no equivalent form of punishment in the civilian sector, and may consist of Letters of Reprimand, Letters of Admonishment, and Letters of Counseling. These actions may also include but are not limited to

denial of re-enlistment, cancellation of a promotion, and cancellation of new or special duty orders. Cadets and midshipmen are subject to court-martial and an administrative disciplinary system at the Military Service Academies. These systems address misconduct that can ultimately be grounds for disenrollment from the Academy and, when appropriate, a requirement to reimburse the government for the cost of education.

Probable Cause Only for a Non-Sexual Assault Offense

The sexual assault investigations conducted by MCIOs sometimes do not find sufficient evidence to support disciplinary action against the subject on a sexual assault charge, but may uncover other forms of chargeable misconduct. In FY15, commanders took action against 576 subjects who MCIOs originally investigated for sexual assault allegations, but for whom evidence only supported action on non-sexual assault misconduct, such as making a false official statement, adultery, assault, or other crimes (Figure 15).

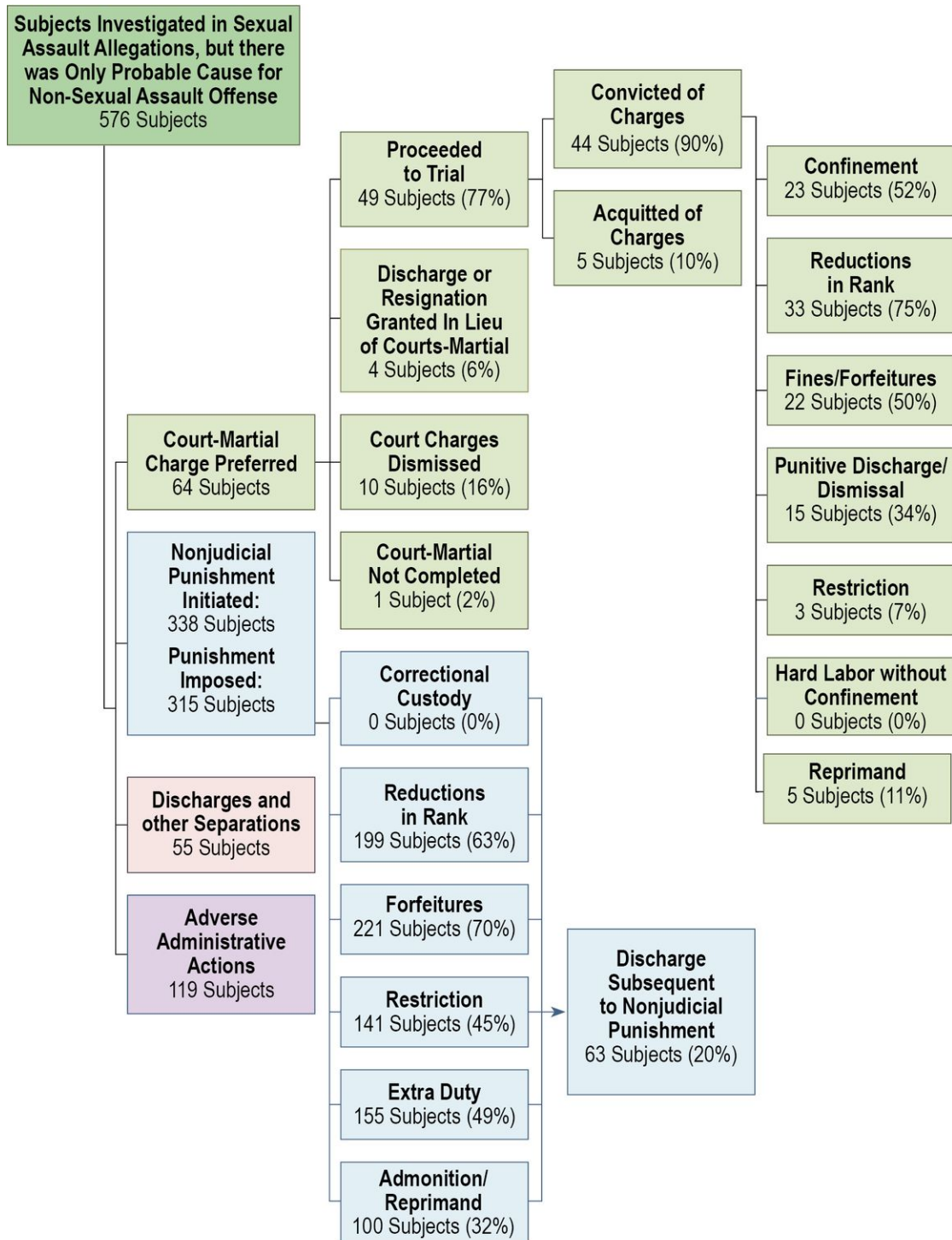


Figure 15: Dispositions of Subjects for Whom There was Only Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offenses, FY15

Notes:

1. Some percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100% because subjects can receive multiple punishments.
2. The Military Services reported that investigations of 576 subjects only revealed evidence of misconduct not considered a sexual assault offense under the UCMJ.

3. Of the 576 subjects, 64 subjects had court-martial charges preferred against them, 338 subjects were entered into nonjudicial punishment proceedings, 55 subjects received a discharge or separation, and 119 subjects received adverse administrative action.
4. Of the 64 subjects with court-martial charges preferred, 49 subject cases proceeded to court-martial and 44 subjects were convicted of the charges against them.
5. Of the 338 subjects considered for nonjudicial punishment, 11 cases were still pending completion and commanders ultimately found 315 guilty.

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations

The Department draws demographic information from the 3,920 investigations of sexual assault completed in FY15. These investigations involved 4,303 victims and 4,330 subjects or individuals alleged to be perpetrators in an investigation.¹⁰

Table 4 displays the gender of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in FY15. The majority of victims in completed investigations are female (80%) and the majority of subjects are male (81%).

Table 4: Gender of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY15

Gender	Victims		Subjects	
Male	807	19%	3,523	81%
Female	3,457	80%	139	3%
Gender Unknown/Data Not Available	39	1%	668	15%
Total	4,303	100%	4,330	100%

Table 5 depicts victim and subject ages (at the time of incident) for completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports. The majority of victims and subjects are between the ages of 16 and 34. Most victims in completed investigations are of junior enlisted grades and most subjects are of junior or senior enlisted grades (Table 6). As shown in Table 6, 15 foreign national subjects, from investigations completed in FY15, allegedly committed sexual assault against Service members.

Table 5: Age of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY15

Age at Time of Incident	Victims		Subjects	
0-15	37	1%	33	1%
16-19	967	22%	304	7%
20-24	1,815	42%	1,380	32%
25-34	845	20%	1,224	28%
35-49	213	5%	503	12%
50 and older	12	<1%	66	2%
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	414	10%	820	19%
Total	4,303	100%	4,330	100%

¹⁰ There were only 4,180 subjects with reportable information (i.e., offense met the elements of proof for sexual assault and fell within MCIOs legal authority). However, 150 additional individuals alleged to be perpetrators in an investigation are included in these demographic data.

Table 6: Grade/Status of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY15

Grade or Status at Time of Report	Victims		Subjects	
E1-E4	2,678	62%	1,861	43%
E5-E9	544	13%	1,204	28%
WO1-WO5	5	<1%	23	1%
O1-O3	117	3%	122	3%
O4-O10	27	1%	81	2%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	51	1%	30	1%
U.S. Civilian	798	19%	151	3%
Foreign National/Foreign Military	41	1%	15	<1%
Grade or Status Unknown/Data Not Available	42	1%	843	19%
Total	4,303	100%	4,330	100%

Notes:

1. Category percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding to the nearest whole point.
2. The category "U.S. Civilian" includes DoD contractors, DoD civilians, and other U.S. government civilians.

Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

Since Restricted Reports are confidential, protected communications, as defined in Department policy, SAPR personnel collect limited data about the victim and the sexual assault allegation. As with Unrestricted Reports, victims can make Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred in prior reporting periods and prior to military service.

In FY15, there were 1,900 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of the 1,900 reports, 401¹¹ (21%) converted to Unrestricted Reports. At the close of FY15, 1,499 reports remained Restricted (Figure 16).¹²

This year, 321 Service members made a Restricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to entering military service, representing approximately 21% of the 1,499 remaining Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of these 321 Service members:

- 197 indicated that the incident occurred prior to age 18
- 115 indicated that the incident occurred after age 18
- 9 declined to specify

How many Restricted Reports convert to Unrestricted Reports each FY?

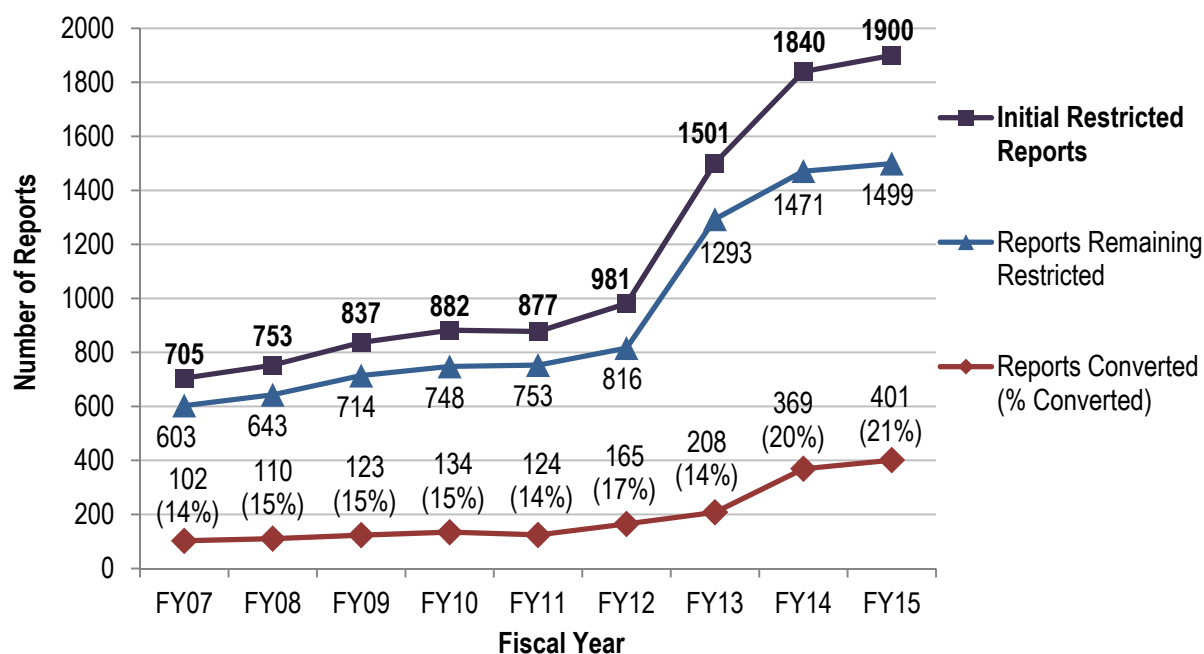
Prior to FY14, about 15% of victims converted their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports. However, in FY14 20% of victims converted from a Restricted to an Unrestricted Report and in FY15 21% converted.

Prior to FY14, the percentage of victims who converted their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports remained relatively stable with an average of 15%. In FY14 and FY15, the conversion

¹¹ The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period in FY16, 27 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 27 reports are included with the 401 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY15 numbers.

¹² The 401 Restricted reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are included in the total 4,584 Unrestricted Reports cited in the above section.

rate increased to 20% and 21%, respectively. Figure 16 shows the Restricted Reports and conversion rates for the past FYs.



Note: The parentheses include the percentage of cases that converted during that time period from a Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report.

Figure 16: Restricted Reports Received and Converted, FY07 – FY15

Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports

Table 7, Table 8, and Table 9 show that victims who submitted a Restricted Report were primarily female, under the age of 25, and of a junior enlisted grade (i.e., E1-E4).

Table 7: Gender of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY15

Victim Gender	Count	Share
Male	313	21%
Female	1,178	79%
Data Not Available	8	1%
Total	1,499	100%

Table 8: Age of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY15

Victim Age at Time of Incident	Count	Share
0-15	157	10%
16-19	346	23%
20-24	590	39%
25-34	295	20%
35-49	61	4%
50 and older	6	<1%
Data Not Available	44	3%
Total	1,499	100%

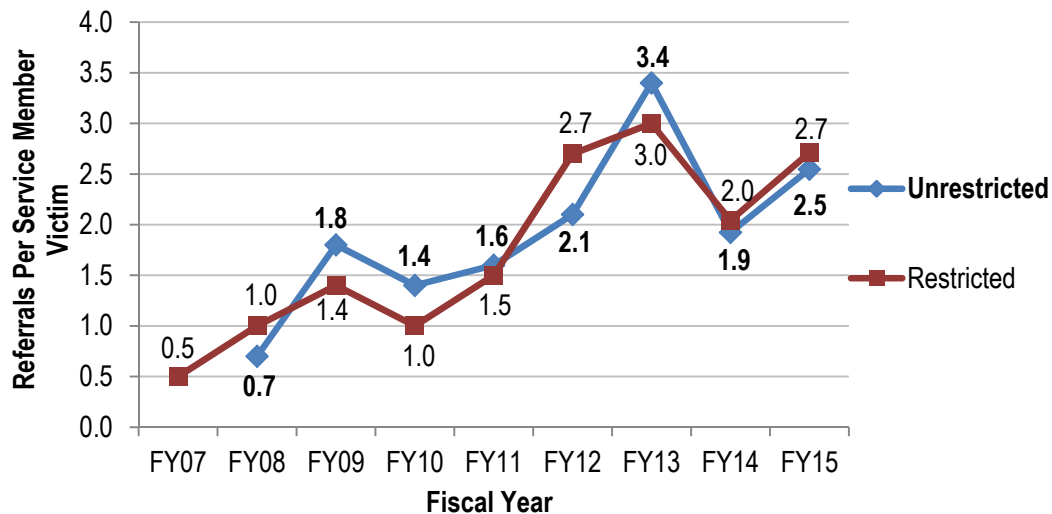
Table 9: Grade or Status of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY15

Victim Grade or Status at Time of Report	Count	Share
E1-E4	1,015	68%
E5-E9	311	21%
WO1-WO5	2	<1%
O1-O3	75	5%
O4-O10	24	2%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep	38	3%
Non-Service Member	25	2%
Data Not Available	9	1%
Total	1,499	100%

Note: Categories may not sum to 100% due to rounding to the nearest whole point.

Service Referral Information

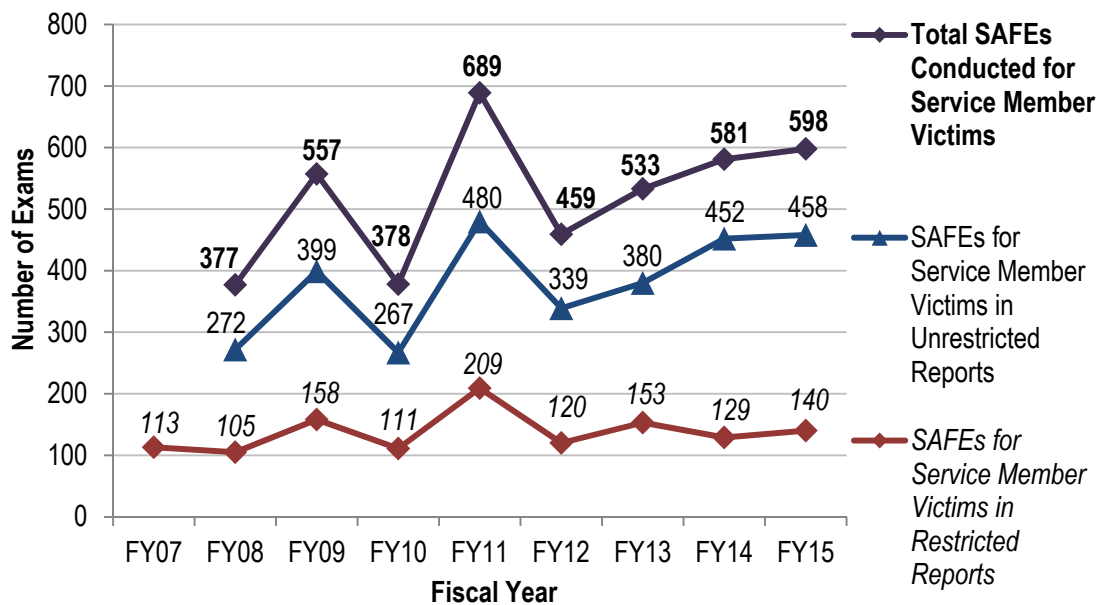
SARCs and SAPR VAs are responsible for ensuring victims have access to medical treatment, counseling, legal advice, and other support services. SARCs and SAPR VAs can refer victims to both military and civilian resources for these services. A referral for services can happen at any time while the victim is receiving assistance from a SARC or SAPR VA and may happen several times throughout the military justice process. This year, SARCs and SAPR VAs made an average of 2.5 service referrals per Service member victim submitting an Unrestricted Report. For Service member victims making Restricted Reports, SARCs and SAPR VAs made an average of 2.7 service referrals per Service member victim. Figure 17 shows the average number of referrals per Service member victim in sexual assault reports from FY07 to FY15.



Note: Referrals in Unrestricted Reports are not listed for FY07 because DoD did not direct the Services to collect these data until FY08.

Figure 17: Average Number of Service Referrals per Service Member Victim of Sexual Assault, FY07 – FY15

The Military Services reported that there were 598 Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFEs) conducted for Service member victims during FY15. Figure 18 depicts the reported number of SAFEs conducted for military victims of sexual assault from FY07 to FY15. The decision to undergo a SAFE belongs to the victim.



Note: SAFEs for Unrestricted Reports are not listed for FY07 because DoD did not direct the Services to collect these data until FY08.

Figure 18: SAFEs Reported by the Military Services involving Service Member Victims, FY07 – FY15

Expedited Transfers

Since FY12, DoD has allowed victims who submitted an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault to request an expedited transfer from their assigned units (Table 10). This may take the form of a move to another duty location on the same installation, or it may involve relocating to a new installation entirely. Victims can request a transfer from their unit commander, who has 72 hours to act on the request. Should a unit commander decline the request, victims may appeal the decision to the first General Officer/Flag Officer (GO/FO) in their commander's chain of command. The GO/FO then has 72 hours to review the request and provide a response to the victim. Table 10 shows the number of expedited transfers and denials since FY12. Expedited transfers requested and approved have been steadily increasing since FY12. From FY14 to FY15, expedited transfers increased by 12%.

Table 10: Expedited Transfers and Denials, FY12 – FY15

Transfer Type	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Number of victims requesting a change in Unit/ Duty Assignment (Cross-Installation Transfers)	57	99	44	71
<i>Number Denied</i>	2	3	0	2
Number of victims requesting a change in Installation (Permanent Change of Station)	161	480	615	663
<i>Number Denied</i>	0	11	15	12
Total Approved	216	565	644	720

Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

Arduous conditions in combat areas of interest (CAI) make sexual assault response and data collection very difficult. However, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other SAPR personnel are assigned to all of these areas. SAPR personnel are diligent in providing requested services and treatment to victims. The data reported below are included in the total number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports described in previous sections. Figure 19 illustrates the history of Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting in CAIs since FY08. There were 118 reports of sexual assault in CAIs in FY15, a large decrease from FY13. This result is most likely a reflection of the reduced number of Service members deployed to these countries in FY14 and FY15.

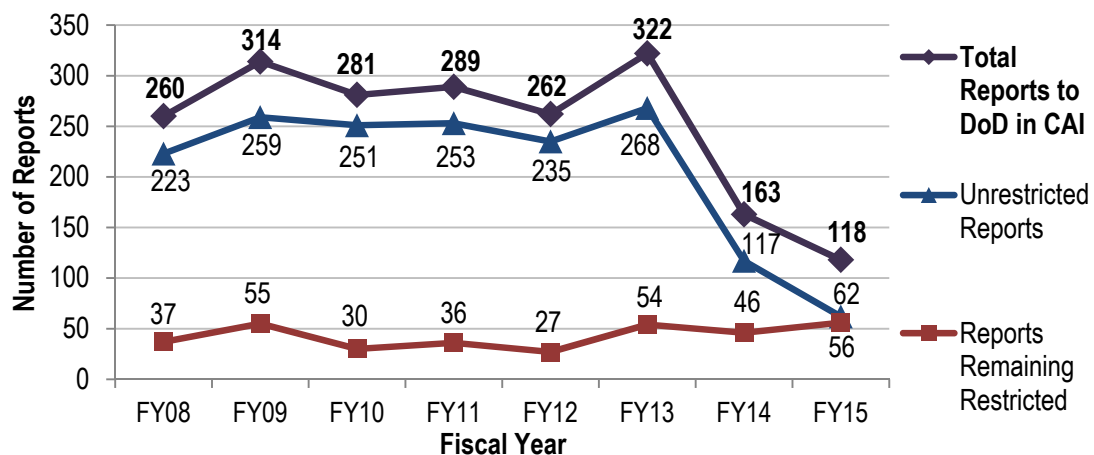
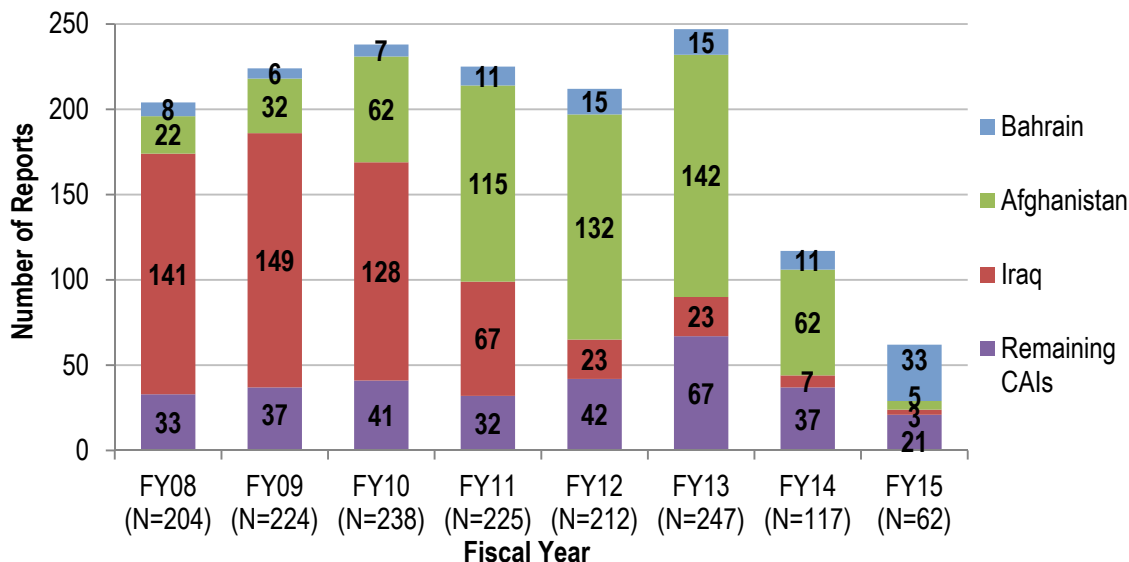


Figure 19: Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY15

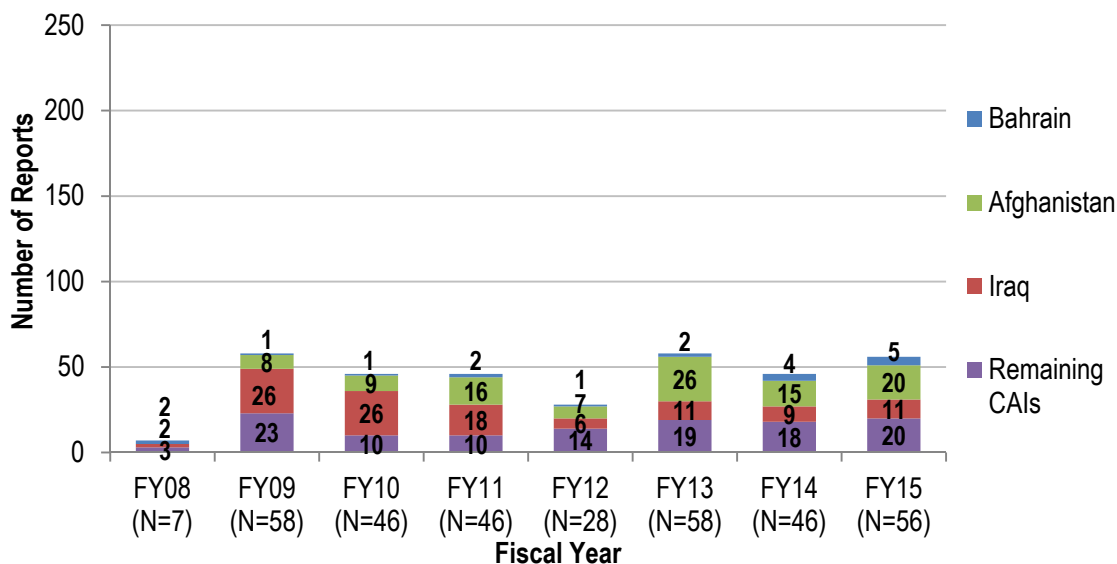
Figure 20 presents Unrestricted Reports in CAIs by region. There were 62 Unrestricted Reports in CAIs in FY15.



Note: In FY15, there were 33 Unrestricted Reports in Bahrain, 5 Unrestricted Reports in Afghanistan, 3 Unrestricted Reports in Iraq, and 21 Unrestricted Reports in the remaining CAIs.

Figure 20: Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY15

There were 56 Reports remaining Restricted in CAIs, an increase from the 46 Reports remaining Restricted in FY14. Seven Restricted Reports converted to an Unrestricted Report during the FY. Figure 21 shows Restricted Reports by CAI since FY08. Table 11 lists the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports for each CAI.



Note: In FY08, there were 2 Restricted Reports in Bahrain, 2 Restricted Reports in Iraq, and 3 Restricted Reports in the remaining CAIs.

Figure 21: Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY15

Table 11: Unrestricted and Restricted Reports by Combat Area of Interest, FY15

Combat Area of Interest	Unrestricted Reports FY15	Restricted Reports FY15
Afghanistan	5	20
Bahrain	33	5
Djibouti	2	4
Egypt	0	1
Iraq	3	11
Jordan	1	0
Kuwait	3	5
Kyrgyzstan	1	0
Oman	1	1
Qatar	4	4
Saudi Arabia	0	1
United Arab Emirates	9	4
TOTAL	62	56

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Unrestricted Reports in CAIs

The Department draws demographic information about the Unrestricted Reports made in CAIs from the 49 investigations closed during FY15. These 49 investigations involved 50 victims and 49 subjects.

Victims in Completed Investigations

The demographics of victims in CAIs who submitted Unrestricted Reports mirror the demographics of victims in all Unrestricted Reports made to DoD, in that they are mostly female (76%) and of a junior enlisted grade (52%). However, victims in CAIs who submitted Unrestricted Reports tended to be slightly older than victims submitting Unrestricted Reports in general; 44% of victims in CAIs were 25 and over compared to 25% of victims in all Unrestricted Reports.

Subjects in Completed Investigations

The demographics of subjects in Unrestricted Reports submitted in CAIs are similar to the demographics of subjects in all Unrestricted Reports submitted to DoD, in that the majority are male (69%), under the age of 35 (53%), and in an enlisted grade (53%).

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Restricted Reports in CAIs

The 56 victims with reports remaining Restricted in CAIs mirror the demographics of victims in all Restricted Reports made to DoD, in that they were mostly female (68%). However, victims making Restricted Reports in CAIs tended to be older; 57% of victims in CAIs were 25 and over compared to 24% of victims in all Unrestricted Reports. Additionally, victims in CAIs tended to be of higher rank; 45% of victims in CAIs were E1 to E4 compared to 68% of victims making Restricted Reports in general.

Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault



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Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault

In collaboration with the White House, the Department of Defense (DoD) developed the following metrics and “non-metrics” in 2014 to help illustrate and assess DoD progress in sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR). As part of the development process, DoD canvassed sexual assault programs throughout the nation to identify potential points of analysis.

Unfortunately, DoD could not find widely accepted, population-based metrics to serve as a reference. Therefore, DoD developed the following twelve metrics and five “non-metrics” in a collaborative process involving DoD SAPR program experts and researchers. For the purposes of this document, the term “metric” describes a quantifiable part of a system’s function. Inherent in performance metrics is the concept that there may be a positive or negative valence associated with such measurements. In addition, adjustments in inputs to a process may allow an entity to influence a metric in a desired direction. For example, DoD aspires to encourage greater reporting of sexual assault by putting policies and resources in place to this end. Therefore, increases in the number of sexual assault reports may indicate that DoD’s efforts may be working.

DoD coined the term “non-metric” to describe aspects or outputs of the military justice system that should not be “influenced,” or be considered as having a positive or negative valence in that doing so may be considered inappropriate or unlawful under military law.

Figures A through W illustrate points of analysis for metrics and non-metrics. **In select instances, DoD presents metric data from Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 when FY15 data are unavailable.** For instance, DoD only administers the Active Duty survey that estimates past-year sexual assault prevalence every even-numbered year. Thus, DoD draws prevalence data included in metrics 1a, 1b, 1c, 2, and 9b from FY14 estimates. In addition, data from the *Survivor Experience Survey (SES)*¹ are not available this FY. For this reason, metrics 7, 9c, and 10 do not include SES data and instead use data from the *Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)*. Similar to the SES, the MIJES assesses victims’ experiences after reporting a sexual assault. However, the MIJES only surveyed victims who made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault to assess their experiences with the investigative and military justice process. The MIJES recruited a small sample of respondents and results of the study are not representative of the entire population of victims.

Metrics

Metric 1: Past-Year Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD uses the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)* to assess the prevalence, or occurrence, of sexual assault in the Active Duty over a year’s time. The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) normally conducts the WGRA in accordance with the quadrennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Section 481 of Title 10, USC. In the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY12, Congress directed DoD to survey the

¹ http://sapr.mil/public/docs/reports/FY14_POTUS/FY14_DoD_Report_to_POTUS_Annex_2_DMDC.pdf

Active Duty members every two years. Thus, past-year estimated prevalence rates are available for Calendar Year (CY) 2006, FY10, FY12, and FY14. The Department will collect prevalence data again in FY16.

In 2013, the leadership of the Senate Armed Services Committee requested that DoD arrange for an independent entity to survey and assess sexual assault prevalence. In accordance with this request, DoD contracted the RAND Corporation (RAND) to administer the *Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*, which served as the 2014 *WGRA*.

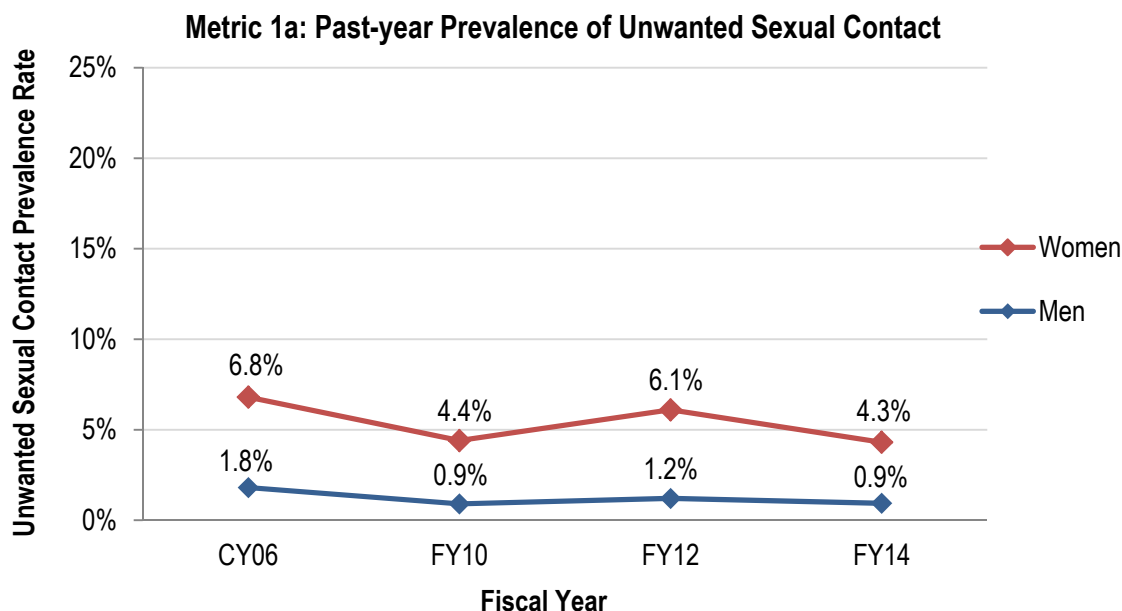
RAND created and simultaneously administered two versions of the survey:

- *WGRA* form: One version employed DMDC's prior form questions about unwanted sexual contact (USC). USC is the *WGRA* survey term for the sexual crimes between adults, prohibited by military law, ranging from abusive sexual contact to rape. RAND drew these survey questions from the 2012 *WGRA* to allow for a level of comparison with previous years' survey data.
- *RMWS* form: RAND also developed and administered a new measure to assess past-year prevalence of sexual assault. RAND closely aligned the items on the *RMWS* form with legal language describing the elements of sexual assault crimes in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Therefore, when describing the *RMWS* form, we refer to "sexual assault," rather than USC. RAND found that the *RMWS* form produced statistically similar prevalence rates as the *WGRA* form. However, the *RMWS* form was determined to be better suited for a crime prevalence survey. Consequently, the next Active Duty prevalence survey, which DMDC will administer in 2016, will employ the *RMWS* measure of sexual assault.

As with all victim surveys, RAND classifies Service members as having experienced sexual assault based on their memories of the event as expressed in their survey responses. It is likely that a full review of all evidence would reveal that some respondents whom RAND classifies as not having experienced sexual assault actually did have one of these experiences. Similarly, some whom RAND classifies as having experienced a crime or violation may have experienced an event that would not meet the minimum DoD criteria. A principal focus of RAND's survey development was to minimize such errors, but they cannot be eliminated in a self-report survey.

Metric 1a (Figure A) illustrates the past-year rates of USC among Active Duty women and men for CY06, FY10, FY12, and FY14 using comparable survey questions across time. USC involves a range of sexual contact offenses, to include intentional sexual contact that occurred against a person's will, or that occurred when a person did not or could not consent. In FY14, the *WGRA* form of the *RMWS* revealed that an estimated 4.3% of Active Duty women and an estimated 0.9% of Active Duty men experienced an incident of USC in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.² For Active Duty women, the FY14 USC rate is statistically lower than the USC rate found in FY12 (4.3% versus 6.1%, respectively). For Active Duty men, the FY14 USC rate is statistically the same as the USC rate found in FY12 (0.9% versus 1.2%, respectively), despite showing a downward trend.

² RAND used scientific weighting to estimate prevalence rates that were representative of the entire Active Duty population. RAND provides confidence intervals for all statistics that are interpreted as population estimates. The estimated 4.3% prevalence rate among women has a confidence interval of 3.9% to 4.8%, meaning that we can infer with 95% confidence that the prevalence of USC among Active Duty women is between 3.9% and 4.8%. The estimated 0.9% prevalence rate among men has a confidence interval of 0.7% to 1.2%, meaning that we can infer with 95% confidence that the prevalence of USC among Active Duty men is between 0.7% and 1.2%.



Description: Past-year prevalence of unwanted sexual contact as measured by the *WGRA* form.

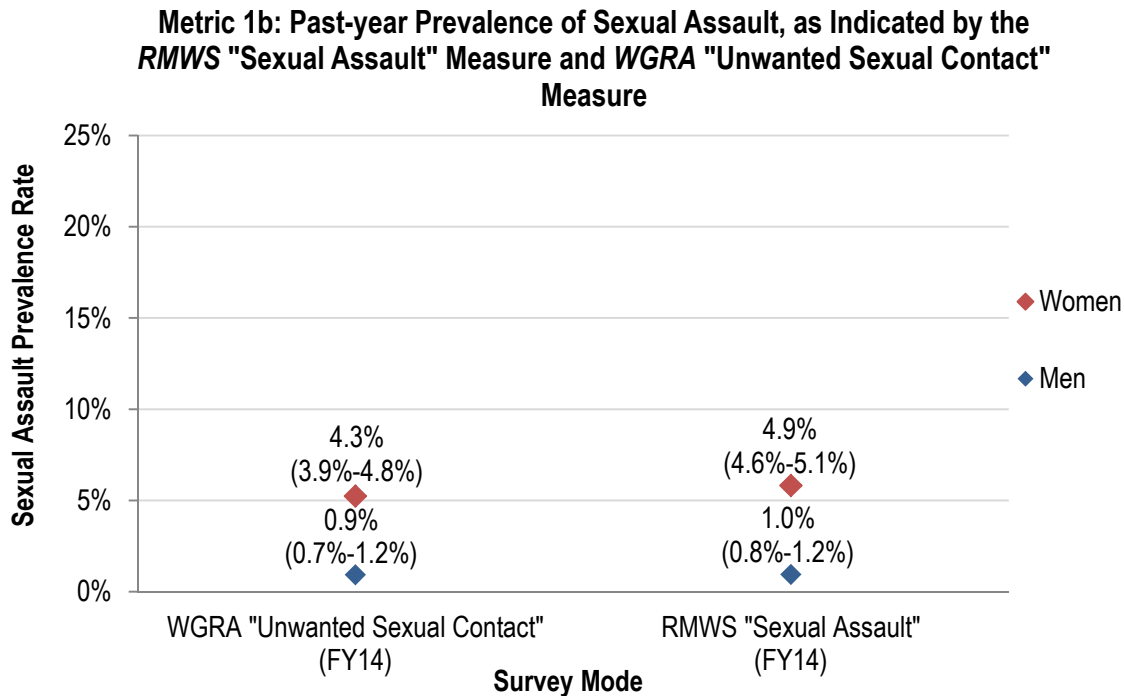
Source: *Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (2006); *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA, 2010 and 2012)*; *WGRA form, RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS, 2014)*.

Implication: Estimates the occurrence of unwanted sexual contact of Active Duty members in a one-year period.

Figure A - Metric 1a: Past-year Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact, CY06 and FY10 – FY14³

Metric 1b (Figure B) displays the 2014 rates of USC as determined by the *WGRA* measure, designed by DMDC, and the new measure of sexual assault developed by RAND (*RMWS* form). For Active Duty men and women, the rates of sexual assault as estimated by the two methods are about the same. However, the methodological differences employed by the *RMWS* form appear to provide a “crime rate” that more closely aligns with legal terminology in the UCMJ.

³ DoD did not obtain new data for this metric in FY15; DMDC will conduct the survey that estimates prevalence of sexual assault during FY16.



Description: Past-year prevalence of sexual assault as measured by the *WGRA* and *RMWS* forms.

Source: RAND *Military Workplace Study (RMWS, 2014)*.

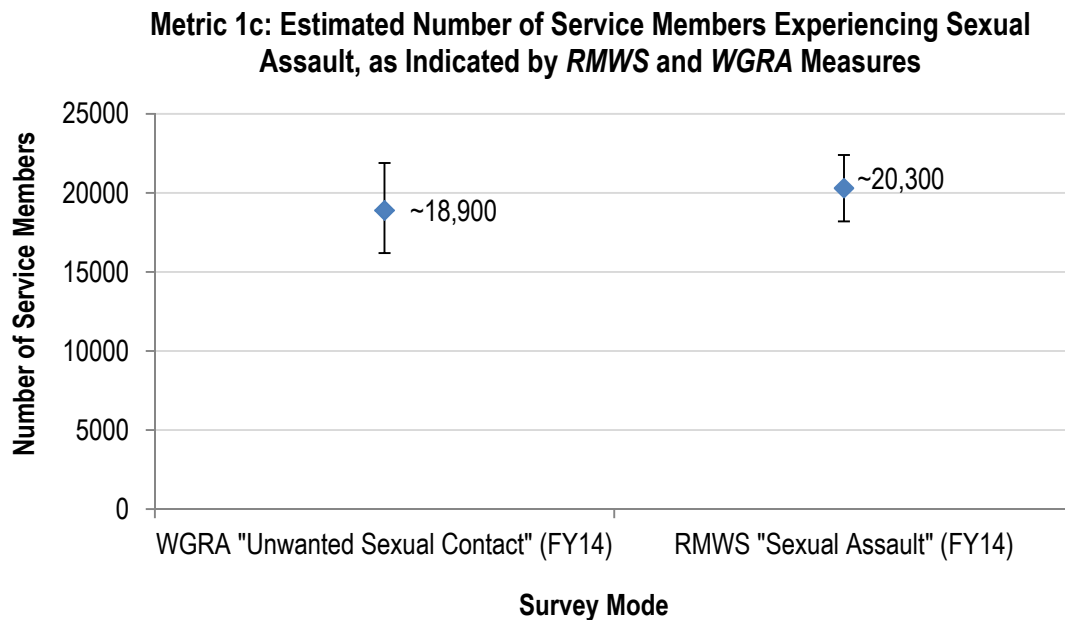
Implication: Estimates the occurrence of sexual assault of Active Duty members in a one-year period.

Note: The 95% confidence interval for each estimate is indicated in parentheses.

Figure B - Metric 1b: Past-year Prevalence of Sexual Assault, as Indicated by the *RMWS* and the *WGRA* Measures, FY14⁴

Metric 1c (Figure C) displays the 2014 estimated number of Service members who experienced sexual assault as determined by the *WGRA* measure designed by DMDC and the *RMWS* measure of sexual assault developed by RAND. As with metric 1b, the number of Active Duty men and women who experienced sexual assault in the past-year as estimated by the two methods is not statistically different.

⁴ DoD did not obtain new data for this metric in FY15; DMDC will conduct the survey that estimates prevalence of sexual assault during FY16.



Description: Estimated number of Service members experiencing sexual assault, as measured by the *WGRA* and *RMWS* forms.

Source: RAND *Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*, 2014).

Implication: Estimates the occurrence of sexual assault of Active Duty members in a one-year period.

Note: Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval for each estimate.

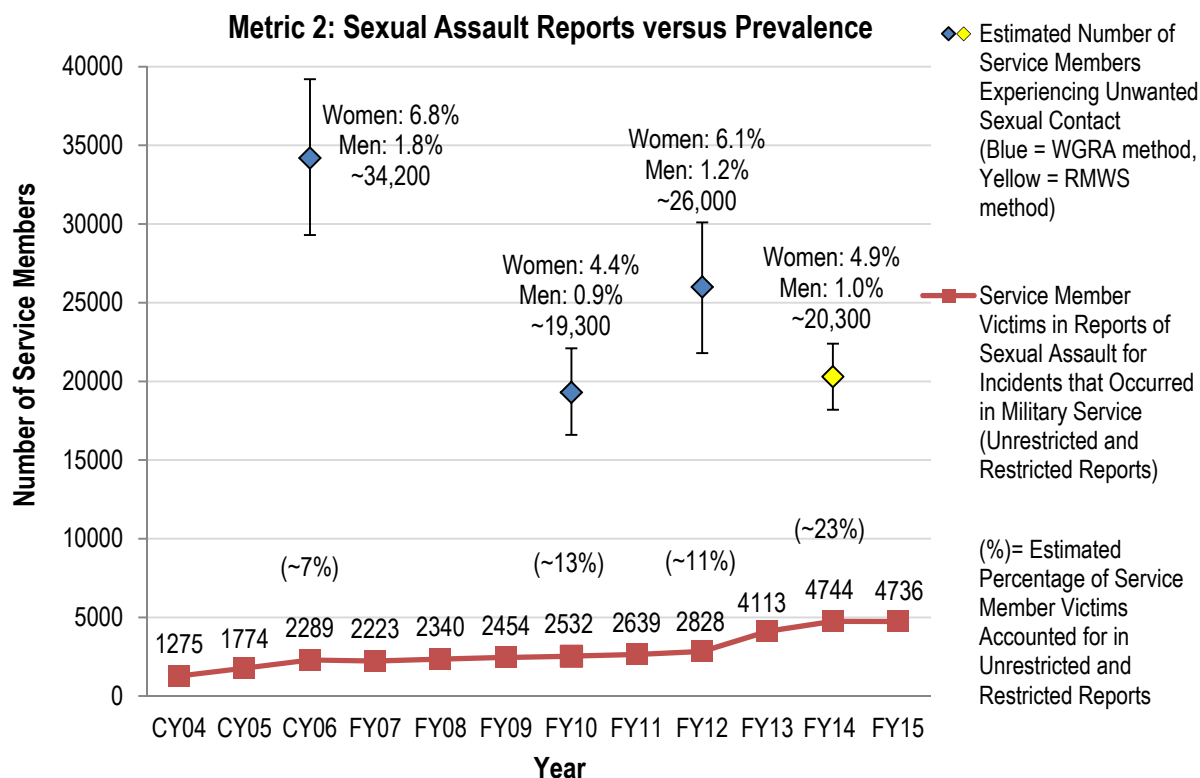
Figure C - Metric 1c: Estimated Number of Service Members Experiencing Sexual Assault, as Indicated by the *RMWS* and *WGRA* Measures, FY14⁵

Metric 2: Prevalence versus Reporting

Underreporting occurs when crime reports to law enforcement fall far below statistical estimates of how often a crime may actually occur. Nationally, sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes, with estimates indicating that between 65% and 84% of rapes and sexual assaults are not reported to police.⁶ Underreporting also occurs within DoD. Underreporting of sexual assault interferes with DoD's ability to provide victims with needed care and prevents the Department from holding offenders appropriately accountable. In order to better understand the extent to which sexual assault goes unreported, metric 2 compares the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced sexual assault, as calculated with data from the *RMWS* form, with the number of Service member victims in sexual assault reports for incidents occurring during military service.

⁵ DoD did not obtain new data for this metric in FY15; DMDC will conduct the survey that estimates prevalence of sexual assault during FY16.

⁶ National Research Council. (2014). *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*. Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, C. Kruttschnitt, W.D. Kalsbeek, and C.C. House, editors. Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.



Description: Estimates the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted and Unrestricted Reports).

Sources: Service reports of sexual assault (CY04 to FY13) and Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID, FY14 and FY15); *Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (2006); *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (WGRA, 2010/2012); *RAND Military Workplace Study* (RMWS, 2014), RMWS form.

Implication: Capturing a greater proportion of sexual assault incidents in reports to DoD improves visibility over the extent of the problem. It is the Department's goal to decrease the prevalence of sexual assault through prevention, while encouraging a greater number of victims to make a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Increased reporting allows a greater number of victims to obtain needed assistance, and gives the Department an opportunity to hold offenders appropriately accountable.

Note: Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval for each estimate.

Figure D - Metric 2: Sexual Assault Reports versus Prevalence, CY04 – CY06 and FY07 – FY15⁷

Each year, DoD receives reports of sexual assault from military and civilian victims. DoD responds to all reports of sexual assault; however, a focus on Service member victim reports of sexual assault for an incident occurring during military Service allows for comparison with prevalence estimates. Figure D illustrates the difference between reports and the estimated number of military victims. Although reports to DoD authorities are unlikely to capture all sexual assaults estimated to occur in a given year, DoD's goal is to encourage greater Service member reporting of sexual assault.

⁷ DoD updated this metric to reflect the RMWS form prevalence estimates for FY14. The FY14 Annual Report displayed the WGRA form estimate in this metric to demonstrate the trend between FY14 and prior years. The Department will use the RMWS form to obtain prevalence estimates going forward.

As Figure D shows, the 4,744 Service member victims making a report of sexual assault to DoD authorities in FY14 accounted for approximately 23% of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced sexual assault that year (~20,300). In FY12, 2,828 Service member victims made reports to DoD authorities, accounting for about 11% of the 2012 USC prevalence estimate (~26,000). The conclusion of this metric is that fewer sexual assaults occurred in FY14 than in FY12, while a larger number of victims chose to report the crime in FY14 than in any previous year. FY15 reports are largely the same as in FY14 (i.e., there were 8 fewer Service member reports in FY15 than in FY14).

Although male Service members account for the majority of the survey-estimated victims of sexual assault (just over 10,600 men and just over 9,600 women in FY14), a greater proportion of female victims reported their assault. Specifically, 38% (3,671) of survey-estimated female victims, but only 10% (1,073) of male victims, made a report of sexual assault for an incident occurring during their military service in FY14.

The Department anticipates that initiatives to increase reporting combined with prevention efforts that reduce the overall occurrence of sexual assault will further the progress illustrated in this metric. In effect, over time DoD expects that:

- Initiatives to build victims' confidence in the system should increase the number of Service members who choose to make an Unrestricted or Restricted Report.
- The effects of prevention initiatives implemented across DoD should reduce past-year prevalence rates of sexual assault, as measured by the *WGRA*.

Metric 3: Bystander Intervention Experience in the Past Year

In FY12 and FY13, DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) worked with the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) and Service representatives to develop questions that assess SAPR climate for unit commanders. As DEOMI phased out an old version of this survey, a new version of the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (*DEOCS*) was administered in the field, and it included these newly developed SAPR questions. Therefore, figures for FY14 span from the second to fourth quarter of FY14 (i.e., January to September 2014). FY15 *DEOCS* data are available for the entire FY, but the figures below only include data from January to September 2015 to allow for comparison to FY14 (see metrics 3, 4, 9a, and 11). A total of 539,706 Active Duty respondents completed the SAPR questions on the *DEOCS* from January to September 2015 (Table A).

Table A - Sample Sizes for *DEOCS* Respondents (January – September 2015)

Sample size (N)	539,706
Men	460,748
Women	78,958
Junior Enlisted (E1-E3)	98,183
Junior NCO (E4-E6)	293,600
Remaining Ranks (E7-E9, W1-W5, O1 & Above)	147,923

The *DEOCS* included two items to assess respondents' bystander intervention experiences in the past 12 months. The first item asked whether participants *observed* a situation they believed could have led to a sexual assault within the past 12 months. If respondents answered "yes" to this question, the survey prompted them to answer a second question identifying the response that most closely resembled their actions:

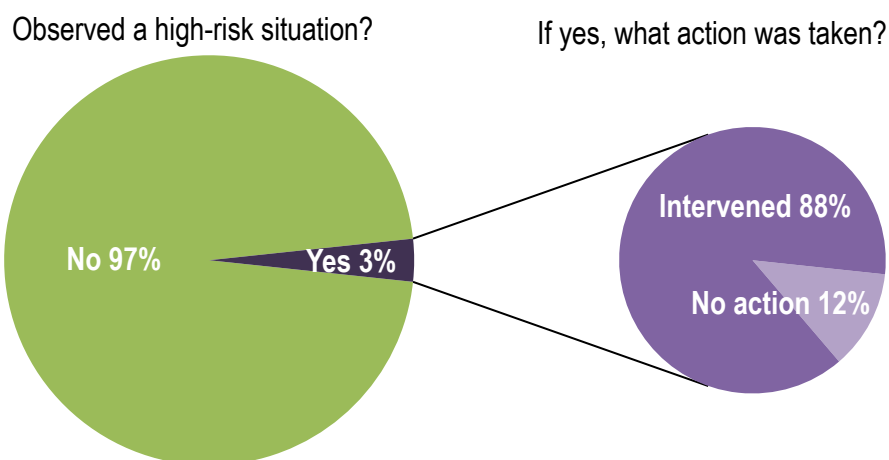
In the past 12 months, I observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault:

- Yes
- No

Response to this situation (select the response that most closely resembles your actions):

- I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation
- I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help
- I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation
- I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation
- I asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation
- I told someone in a position of authority about the situation
- I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action
- I decided not to take action

Metric 3a and 3b: Bystander Intervention



	% Observed High-risk Situation	If Observed, % Intervened
January - September 2015	3%	88%

Description: Service member responses to: "In the past 12 months, I observed a situation that I believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault" and, if they observed a high-risk situation, what action they took.

Source: DEOMI *Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*.

Implication: Indicator of frequency of observed high-risk situations and Service member actions to prevent sexual assault. However, *DEOCS* results draw from a convenience sample and may not represent the entire force.

Summary Points: Although most Service members did not witness a high-risk situation, the majority of those who did witness such situations took action to intervene.

Note: The *DEOCS* is voluntary and administered annually by units or within 120 days of a change in command.

Figure E - Metric 3a and 3b: Bystander Intervention, 2015

Of the respondents who completed the *DEOCS* in FY15, about 3% indicated they had observed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault (i.e., a high-risk situation). However, of those who observed a high-risk situation, the vast majority took some action to intervene (Figure E).

In order to understand response differences between demographic groups, DEOMI conducted subsequent comparisons as follows:

- Male respondents compared to female respondents
- Junior enlisted (E1 to E3) and junior non-commissioned officer (E4 to E6) respondents compared to senior enlisted (E7 to E9), warrant officer (W1 to W5), and officer (O1 and above) respondents

Compared to men, women were more likely to observe a high-risk situation and more likely to intervene. Officers and senior enlisted Service members were less likely to observe a high-risk situation, but more likely to intervene when compared to junior enlisted members and junior non-commissioned officers. Overall, responses did not change from FY14 to FY15 (Figure F and Figure G).

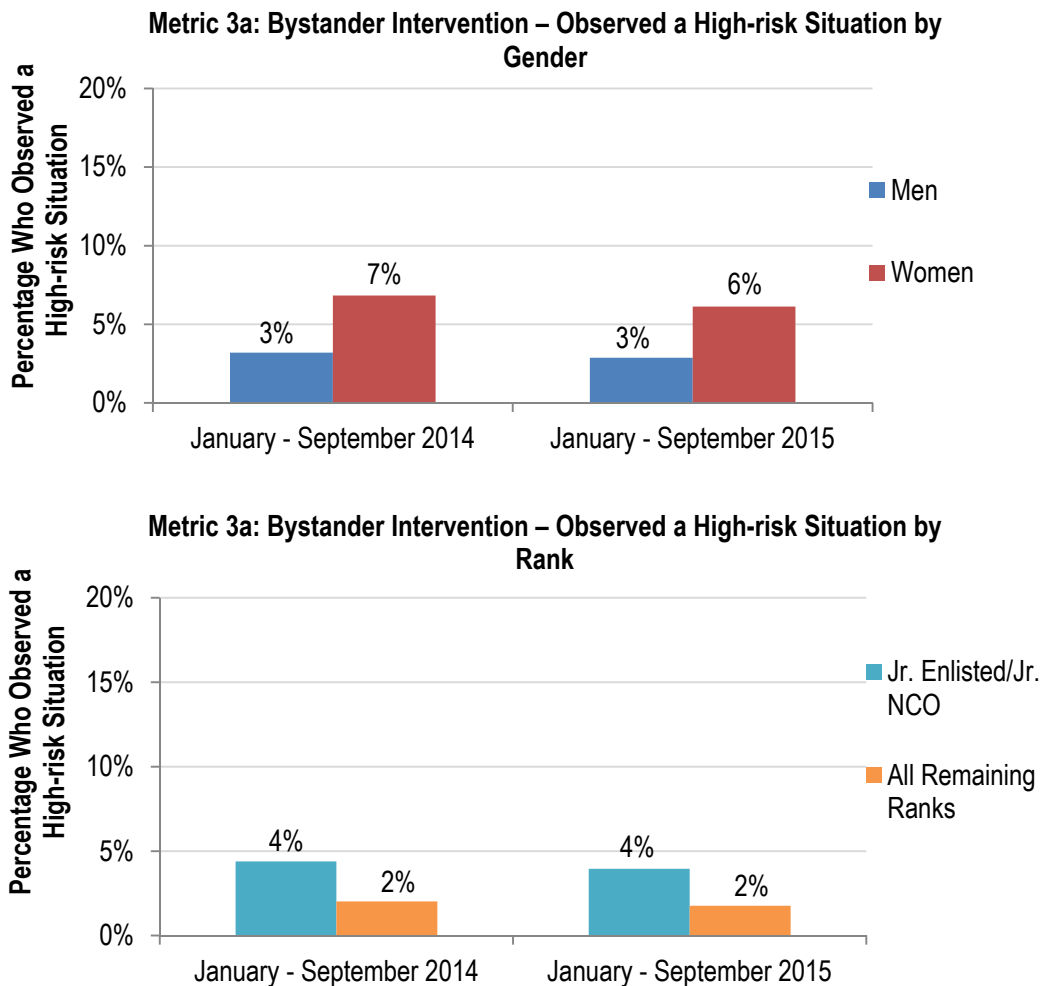


Figure F - Metric 3a: Bystander Intervention – Observed a High-risk Situation by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2015

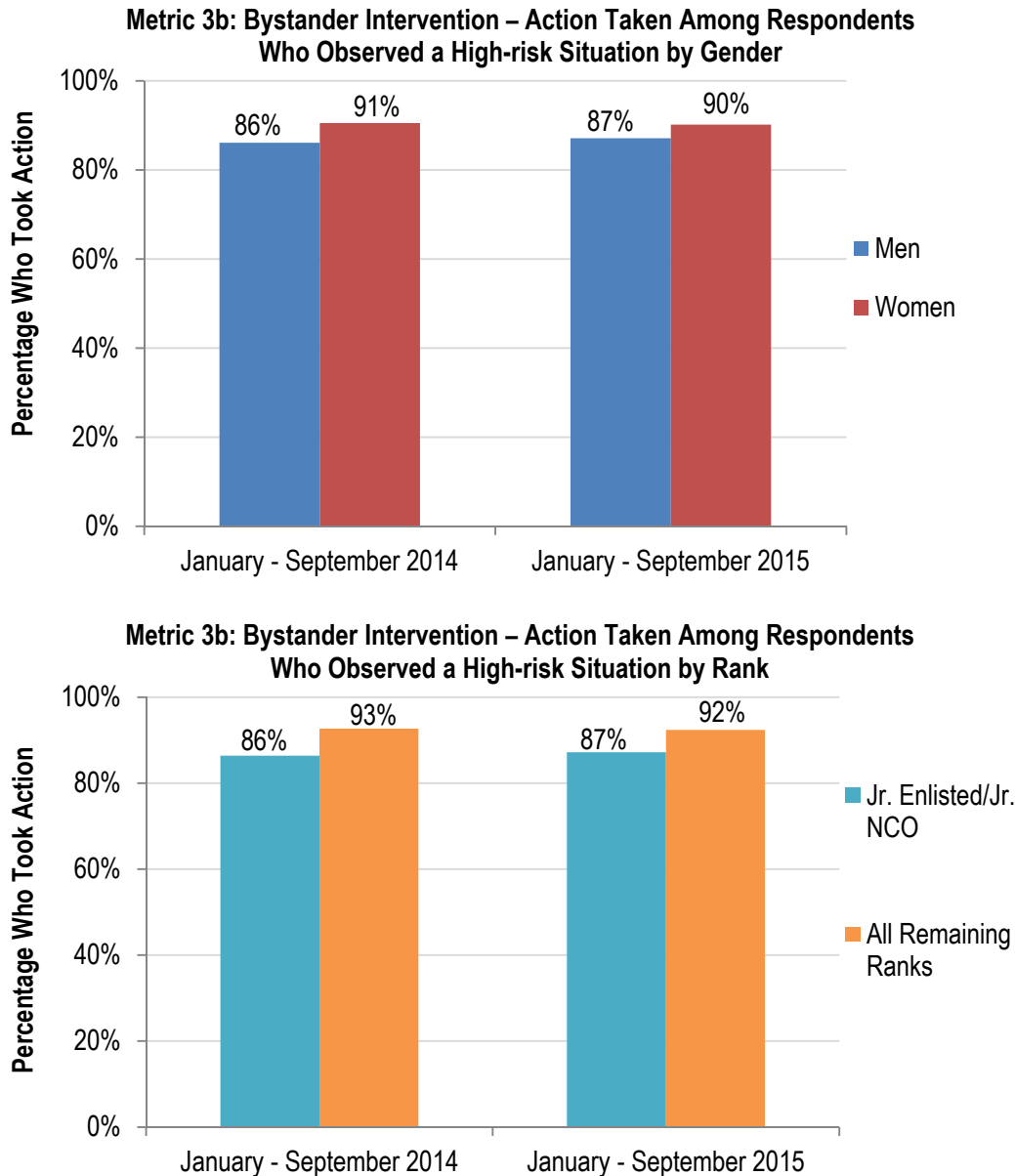


Figure G - Metric 3b: Bystander Intervention – Action Taken Among Respondents Who Observed a High-risk Situation by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2015

DEOMI conducted additional analyses to assess the relationship between bystander intervention and other items on the *DEOCS*. These analyses suggest that respondents had a higher likelihood of observing a high-risk situation if they perceived their home or work environment as unsafe, compared to those who perceived their home or work environment to be safe. For example, nearly 20% of individuals who said they felt “unsafe” at work also reported observing a situation that was, or could have led to, a sexual assault in the past 12 months. In contrast, only 3% of individuals who reported feeling “safe” from sexual assault at work also indicated they observed a high-risk situation.

Additionally, respondents with higher perceptions of chain of command support for bystander intervention were more likely to indicate that they took action after observing a high-risk situation, compared to respondents with lower perceptions of chain of command support for bystander intervention. Approximately 93% of respondents who indicated their chain of command encourages bystander intervention to a “great extent” also indicated they took action after observing a high-risk situation. In contrast, only 76% of respondents who indicated that their commander does *not* encourage bystander intervention also indicated they took action following the observation of a high-risk situation.

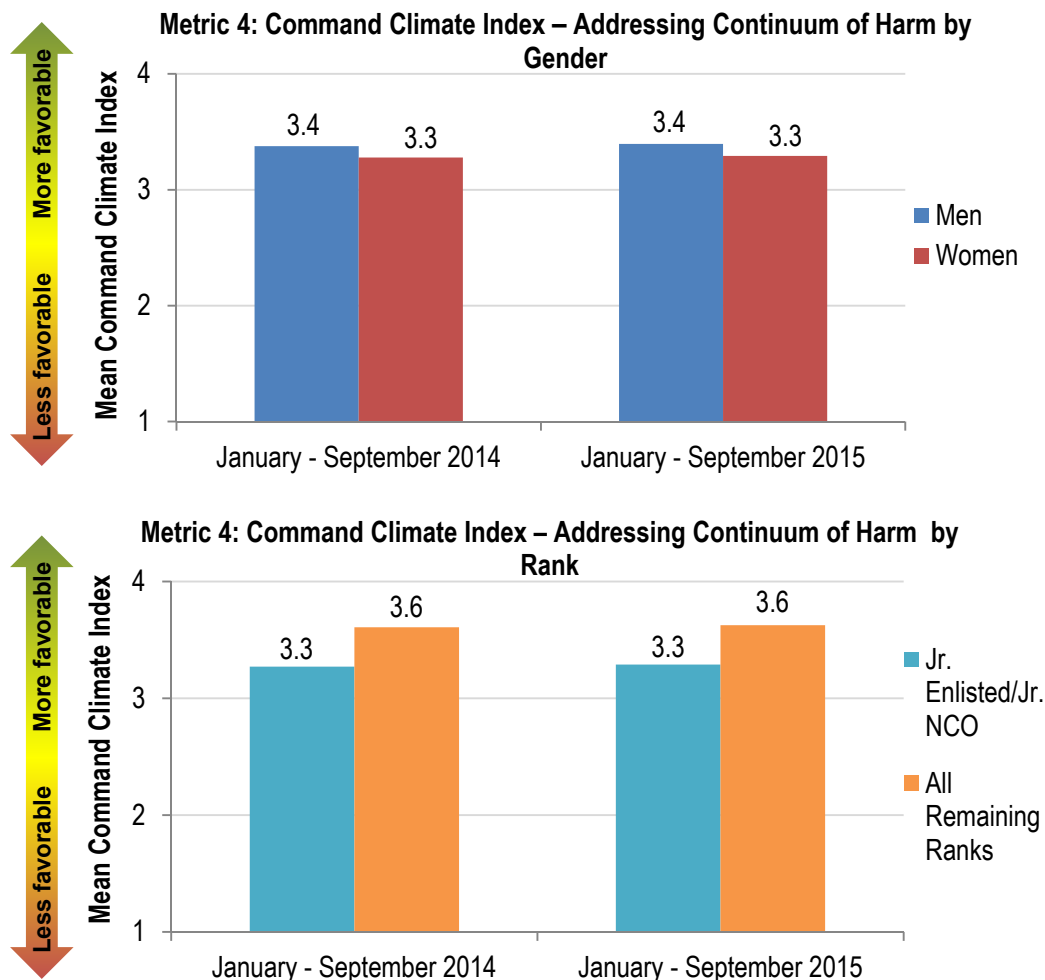
Metric 4: Command Climate Index – Addressing Continuum of Harm

Respondents who completed the *DEOCS* answered three questions about their perceptions of the extent to which their leadership promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust. These items, listed below, use a four-point scale ranging from “Not at All” to “Great Extent.” A high score indicates a more favorable climate.

To what extent does your chain of command:

- Promote a unit climate based on “respect and trust”
- Refrain from sexist comments and behaviors
- Actively discourage sexist comments and behaviors

DEOMI combined the responses to these three items into an index. The data displayed compare the average responses from each of the demographic groups between 2014 and 2015. Overall, in 2014 and 2015, *DEOCS* respondents indicated a favorable command climate. Perceptions of command climate are slightly less favorable among women than among men (Figure H). Perceptions of command climate are less favorable among junior enlisted members and junior non-commissioned officers (3.3 out of 4.0 in 2015), compared to senior enlisted Service members and officers (3.6 out of 4.0 in 2015).



	Men	Women	Jr. Enlisted/Jr. NCO	All Remaining Ranks
January - September 2015	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6

Description: Mean Service member perceptions of the extent to which their command: (1) Promotes a climate based on "mutual respect and trust," (2) Refrains from sexist comments and behaviors, and (3) Actively discourages sexist comments and behaviors. Higher scores indicate perceptions that are more favorable.

Source: DEOMI *Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*.

Implication: Service member rating of command climate in this area addresses the continuum of harm. However, *DEOCS* results draw from a convenience sample and may not be representative of the entire force.

Summary Points: Overall, Service members perceived a favorable command climate. Men perceived a slightly more favorable climate compared to women. Junior enlisted Service members and junior NCOs reported a less positive command climate compared to all other ranks.

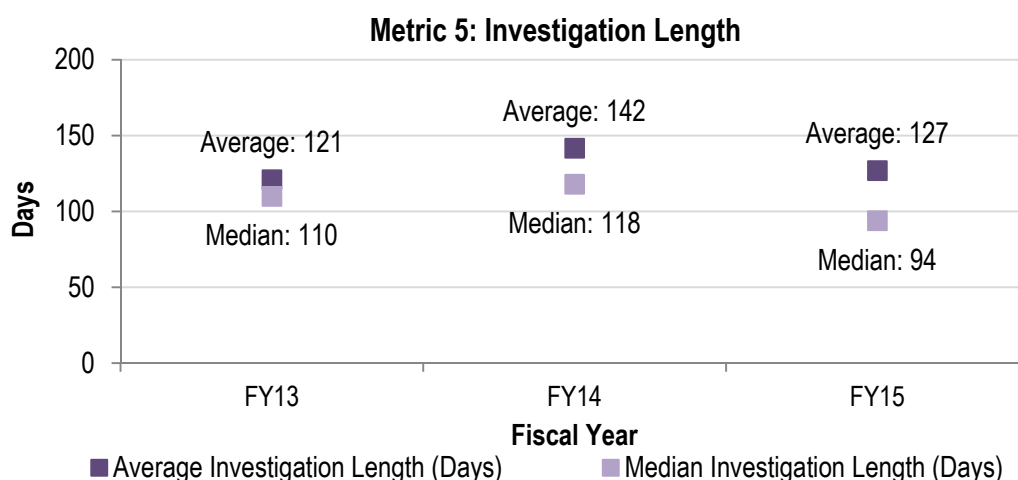
Notes: The *DEOCS* is a voluntary survey administered to military units annually or within 120 days of change in unit command. Rankings are categorized as follows: junior enlisted includes E1-E3, junior NCO includes E4-E6, and all remaining ranks include E7-E9, W1-W5, and O1 and above.

Figure H - Metric 4: Command Climate Index – Addressing Continuum of Harm by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2015

Although thousands of DoD personnel complete the *DEOCS* each month, the respondents may not completely represent the force as a whole. It is important to note that DEOMI has not yet fully analyzed *DEOCS* data to determine scientific reliability and validity, representativeness, and sensitivity to changes in the military population. Consequently, DoD is limited in the inferences it can make from aggregating unit-level data up to the Service or DoD-level. Nonetheless, the *DEOCS* remains a valuable tool to assess climate at the unit level.

Metric 5: Investigation Length

As illustrated in Figure I, it took an average of 127 days (4.2 months) to complete a sexual assault investigation in FY15, down slightly from the 142 day average investigation length in FY14. DoD began tracking investigation length in FY13; therefore, data from prior FYs are not available. It is important to note that the length of an investigation does not necessarily reflect an investigation's quality. The time it takes to conduct an investigation depends on a variety of factors, including the complexity of the allegation, the number and location of potential witnesses involved, and the laboratory analysis required for the evidence. Thus, the factors that affect investigation length vary on a case-by-case basis. Knowledge of the average length of a sexual assault investigation helps to inform victims about the investigative process and allows DoD to assess its resources and investigative capabilities moving forward.



Investigation Information	FY14	FY15
Number of Completed Investigations	4,641	4,319
Average Investigation Length (Days)	142	127
Median* Investigation Length (Days)	118	94

Description: Baseline average and median investigation lengths of sexual assault investigations for each Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO). Length measured from date of victim report to date that all investigative activity is completed.

Source: MCIOs (CID, NCIS, and AFOSI).

Implication: Provides a means to address expectations about investigation length. Investigation length is not a measure of a thorough and professional investigation and may vary greatly depending on the complexity of the allegation and evidence. Shorter investigations are not necessarily better investigations.

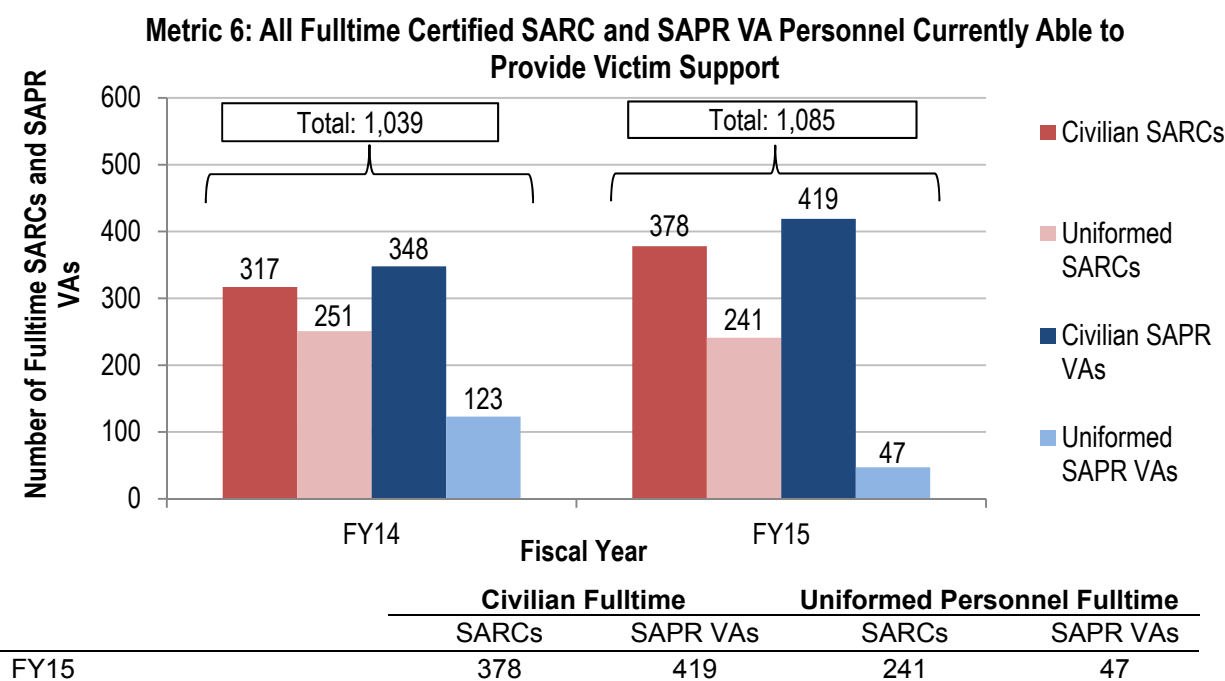
Summary Points: On average, a criminal investigation in DoD takes 4.2 months.

* The median is a “midpoint” for a set of numbers; it is the value for which half are above and half are below. Unlike an average, the median is less influenced by outliers in a set of numbers.

Figure I - Metric 5: Investigation Length, FY13 – FY15

Metric 6: All Fulltime Certified Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and SAPR Victim Advocate Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support

As illustrated below, there are 1,085 fulltime civilian and Service member Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Uniformed SAPR Victim Advocates (UVAs) working to provide victim support. In addition to fulltime SARCs and SAPR VAs/UVAs, the Services also employ collateral duty Service member SARCs and UVAs to provide support to victims on a part-time basis.



Description: Number of fulltime civilian SARCs and SAPR VAs, number of fulltime uniformed SARCs and SAPR VAs.

Source: Service Manning Data.

Implication: Indicator of fulltime professional capability both in garrison and deployed.

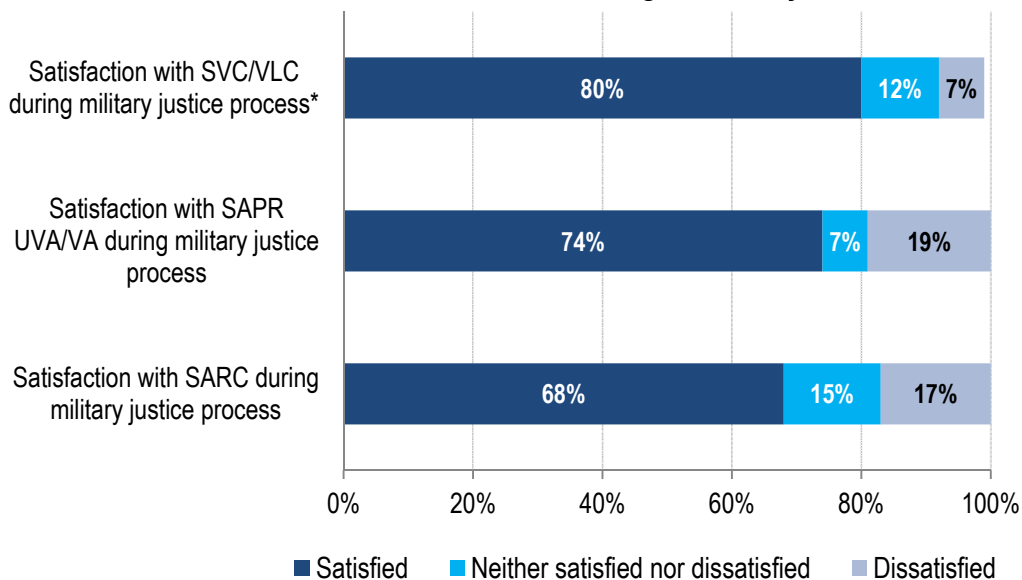
Summary Point: There are 1,085 fulltime SARCs and SAPR VAs. In addition, the Services have many collateral duty and volunteer SARCs and SAPR VAs available to assist victims. In total, 21,283 individuals across the Services are D-SACP certified.

Figure J - Metric 6: Fulltime Certified SARC and SAPR VA Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support, FY14 – FY15

Metric 7: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with Services Provided by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, SAPR Victim Advocates, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel during the Military Justice Process

In 2015, DMDC conducted the *Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)* to assess the investigative/legal experiences of victims who made Unrestricted Reports. Overall, the majority of respondents to the *MIJES* indicated that they were satisfied with their Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel (SVC/VLC), SARC, and SAPR VA/UVA during the military justice process (68% to 80% indicated that they were satisfied). The *MIJES* recruited a small sample of respondents and results of the study may not be representative of the entire population of military victims who participated in the military justice system.

Metric 7: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with SVC/VLCs, SARC, and SAPR VAs/UVAs during the Military Justice Process



Description: Victim opinion of the quality/value of support provided by the SVC/VLC, SARC, and SAPR VA/UVA, if they interacted with these individuals during the military justice process.

Source: 2015 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES).

Implication: Indicates the degree to which victims value SARCs, SAPR VAs/UVAs, and SVCs.

Summary Points: The vast majority of victims who took the survey and interacted with SVCs/VLCs, SARCs, and/or SAPR VAs/UVAs during the military justice process were satisfied with the support provided.

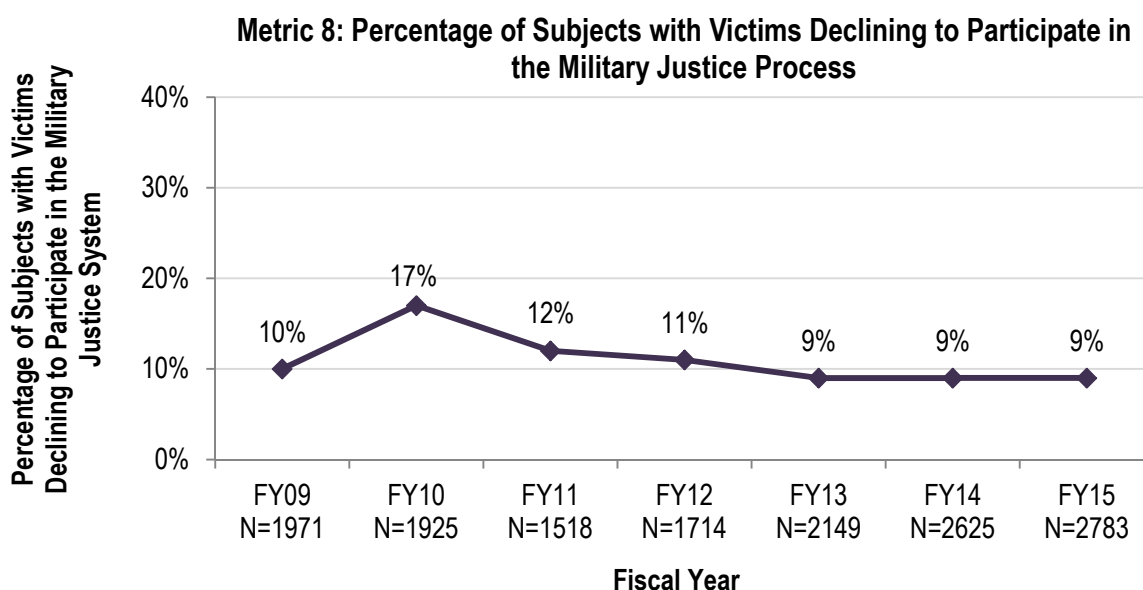
Note: Only respondents who indicated interacting with a SARC, SAPR VA/UVA, and/or SVC/VLC during the military justice process answered this question (86% of respondents indicated interacting with a SARC, 78% of respondents interacted with a SAPR VA/UVA, and 61% of respondents interacted with a SVC/VLC). Due to the small number of respondents contributing toward many of these estimates, we caution against comparing across groups.

*Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure K - Metric 7: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with Services Provided by SVCs/VLCs, SARCs, and SAPR VAs/UVAs, 2015

Metric 8: Percentage of Subjects with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

The Services reported that DoD commanders, in conjunction with their legal advisors, reviewed and made case disposition decisions for 2,783 subjects in FY15. However, the evidence did not support taking disciplinary action against everyone accused of a sexual assault crime. For example, disciplinary action may be precluded when victims decline to participate in the military justice process. In FY15, 9% of accused subjects whose cases command considered for action did not receive disciplinary action because their victims declined to participate in the justice process. As illustrated in Figure L, the percentage of subjects with victims declining to participate remained steady from FY09 to FY15, with the exception of an increase in FY10. Although the majority of victims participate in the justice process, DoD continues to pursue avenues for greater and sustained victim involvement in the justice system. DoD anticipates that recent initiatives, such as the addition of SVCs/VLCs and the Counsel/Advocacy Program will encourage greater victim participation and engagement with the military justice process.



Description: The percentage of subjects that DoD cannot hold appropriately accountable because the victim declined to participate in the military justice process.

Source: F09 to FY13 = Service reporting; FY14 to FY15 = Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

Implication: Provides indication if the Department's changes in the military justice process are having an impact on victim involvement.

Figure L - Metric 8: Subjects with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process, FY09 – FY15

Metric 9: Perceptions of Retaliation

The Department aims to foster a climate of confidence in which victims feel free to report sexual assault without any concern of retaliation or negative repercussions. In an attempt to gather information about perceptions of retaliation as they relate to sexual assault reporting, DoD compiled data from three sources.

Given the challenges associated with interpreting these data, DoD sampled a number of domains to get as full a picture of this phenomenon as possible. Notably, these sources provide data on victims' broad perceptions of retaliation that do not necessarily align with actionable offenses that meet the elements of proof required for a charge of retaliation under the UCMJ.

- 2015 *DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*
- 2014 *RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*
- 2015 *Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)*⁸

A. 2015 DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)

The *DEOCS* includes six items that assess the extent to which Service members believe their command or units would retaliate against victims who reported a sexual assault. The items used a four-point scale ranging from "Not at all likely" to "Very likely." DEOMI coded the responses to the items listed below such that a high score indicates a more favorable climate and combined the items into a four-point index:

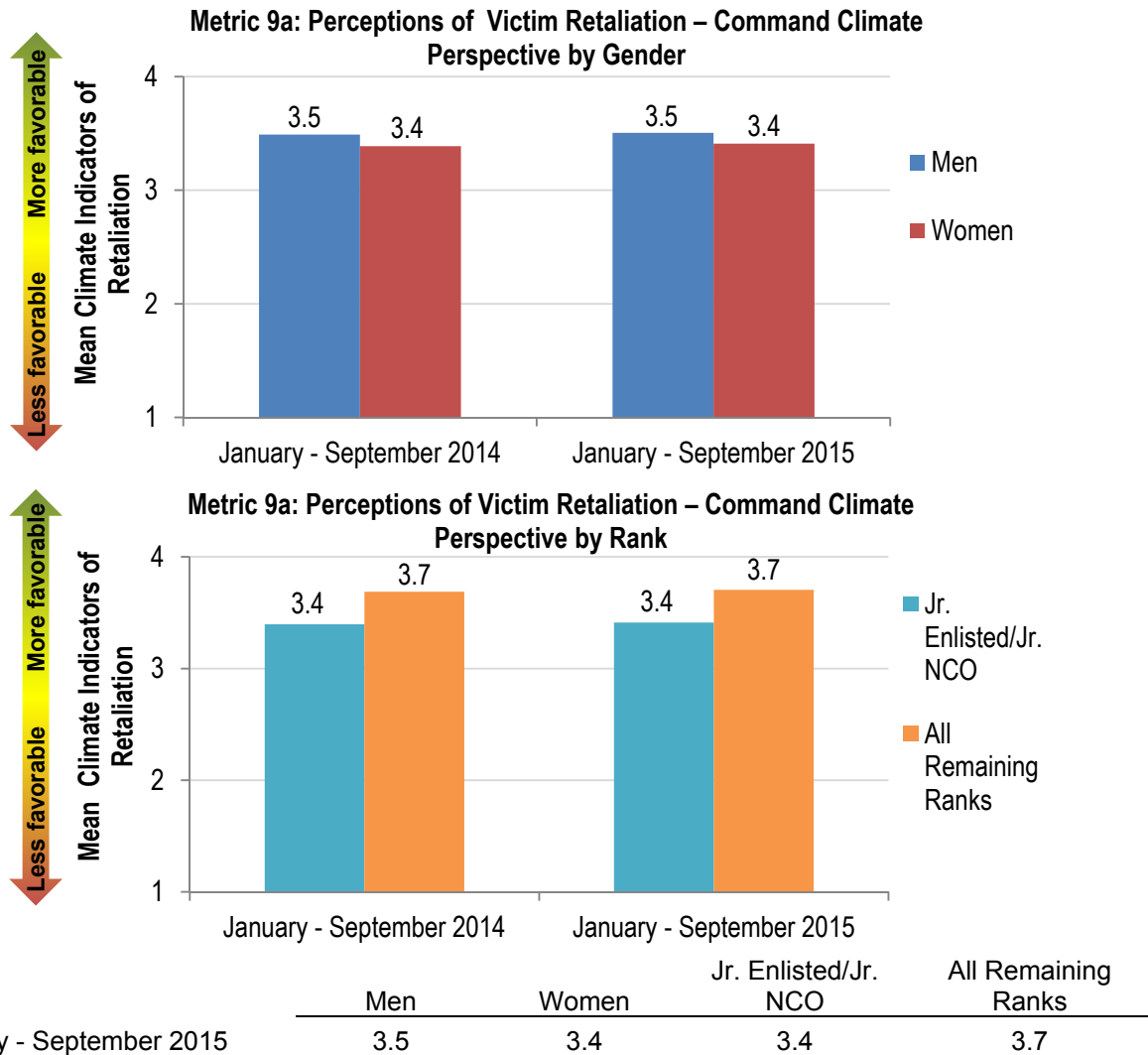
If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that:

- Unit members would label the person making the report a troublemaker
- Unit members would support the person making the report
- The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report
- The chain of command would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report
- The chain of command would support the person making the report
- The chain of command would take corrective action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault

Overall, Service members who completed the *DEOCS* perceived the potential for retaliation from their command and unit members to be unlikely (i.e., they perceived a favorable climate). However, men perceived a slightly more favorable climate with a lower likelihood of retaliation (3.5 out of 4.0) compared to women (3.4 out of 4.0; Figure M). Moreover, senior enlisted Service members and officers perceived a more favorable climate and perceived that retaliation was less likely to occur (3.7 out of 4.0) compared to junior enlisted Service members and junior non-commissioned officers (3.4 out of 4.0). Although thousands of DoD personnel complete the *DEOCS* each month, the respondents may not represent the force as a whole.⁹

⁸ In the FY14 Annual Report, the Department included data from the *SES*. This year, the Department is including data from the *MIJES*, as data from the *SES* is not available for FY15. Data from the *MIJES* uses the Department's updated "perceptions of retaliation" item.

⁹ As previously stated, DEOMI has not yet fully analyzed the data to determine scientific reliability and validity, representativeness, and sensitivity to changes in the military population.



Description: Mean command climate indicators that victims may be retaliated against for reporting. Higher scores indicate a more favorable command climate.

Source: DEOMI *Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*.

Implication: Provides an indication of Service member perceptions of whether individuals who report a sexual assault would experience some kind of retaliation for doing so. However, *DEOCS* results draw from a convenience sample and may not be representative of the entire force.

Summary Points: Command climate indicators suggested that, overall, surveyed Service members did not believe that retaliation is likely to occur. Compared to men, women reported that retaliation was slightly more likely to occur. Compared to all other ranks, junior enlisted Service members and junior NCOs reported that retaliation was more likely to occur.

Notes: The *DEOCS* is a voluntary survey administered to military units annually or within 120 days of change in unit command. Rankings are categorized as follows: junior enlisted includes E1-E3, junior NCO includes E4-E6, and all remaining ranks include E7-E9, W1-W5, and O1 and above.

Figure M - Metric 9a: Service Members' Perceptions of Victim Retaliation – Command Climate Perspective, 2014 – 2015

B. 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS form)

According to the 2014 *RMWS*, of the women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the year preceding the survey, and who reported the matter to a DoD authority, 52% perceived an experience of social or professional retaliation. A comparable estimate could not be produced for men because too few men indicated experiencing a sexual assault that they then reported.

C. 2015 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)

In FY15, the *MIJES* survey assessed the experiences of victims who made Unrestricted Reports using a new measure of retaliation. However, the *MIJES* recruited a small sample of respondents and results of the study are not representative of the entire population of victims.

The *MIJES* asked respondents to endorse specific negative experiences they encountered following their report of sexual assault. Follow-up questions then assessed the context of those experiences to better align with prohibited behaviors described by the UCMJ. Under the UCMJ, retaliatory behavior by the chain of command that affects Service members' professional opportunities may constitute reprisal. Retaliatory behavior by anyone that involves exclusion from social acceptance may constitute ostracism. Finally, the UCMJ prohibits service members from committing acts of cruelty, and maltreatment against a crime reporter because he or she reported a crime or was going to report a crime.

Overall, 68% of respondents endorsed at least one negative experience associated with their report of sexual assault. However, once the context of those negative experiences was assessed, only 38% of the respondents' responses were consistent with the kinds of circumstances that military law prohibits concerning reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. Victim endorsements of these survey items do not constitute a report of retaliation, nor do they constitute a finding under the law that the victim experienced some form of retaliation. Rather, these endorsements allow the Department to gain a better understanding of the broad range of negative experiences associated with reporting and what portion of such experiences could possibly be addressed with investigative and/or legal approaches.

With regard to perceptions of reprisal, 22% of respondents endorsed experiences and contextual factors that indicated the matter might be an actionable offense. With regard to perceptions of ostracism and maltreatment, 31% percent of respondents endorsed experiences and contextual factors that indicated the matter might be an actionable offense. Again, only a complaint by a member followed by an investigation and a finding of fact can determine if a crime was committed. These survey items do not constitute a complaint (Figure N).

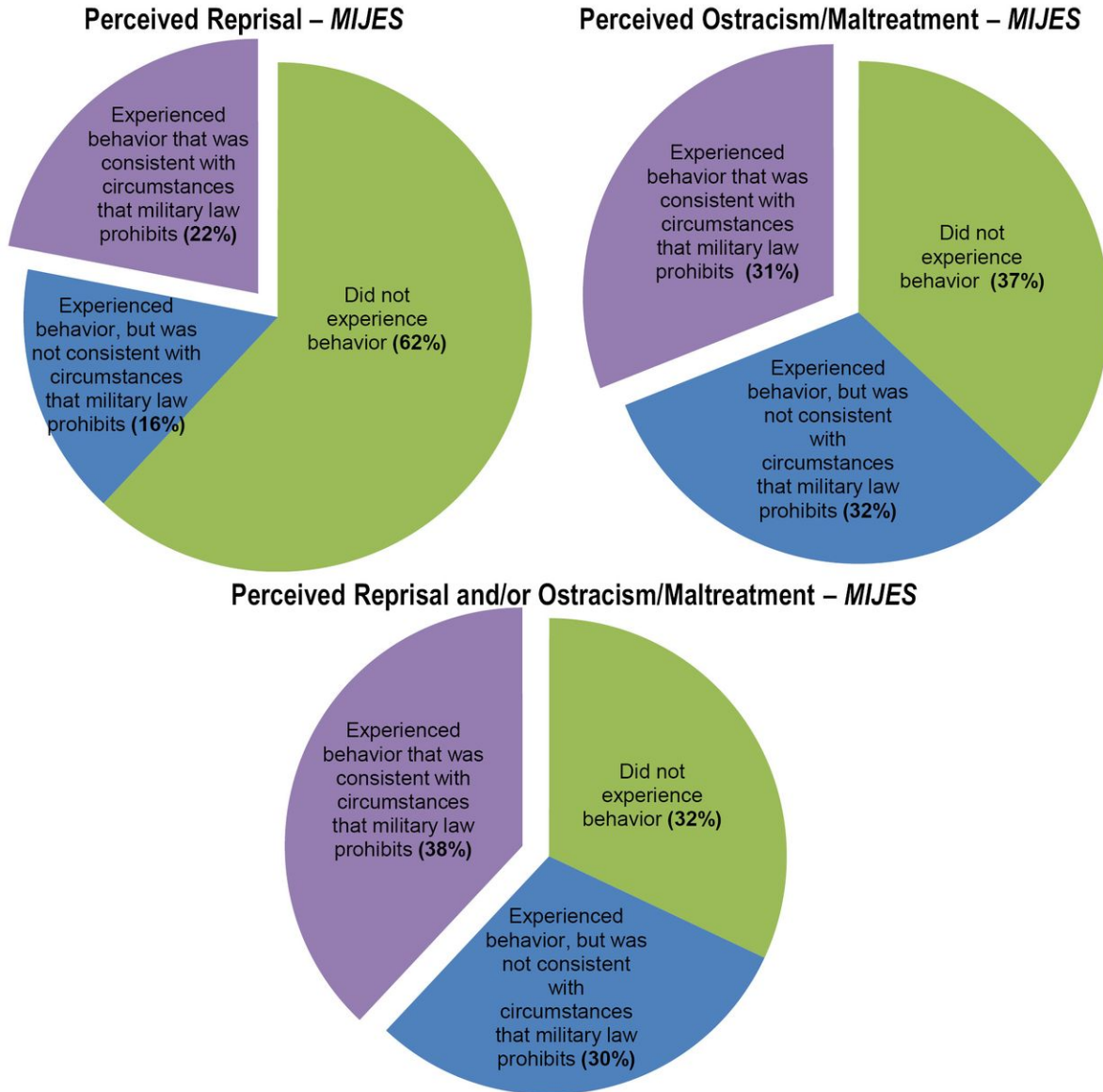
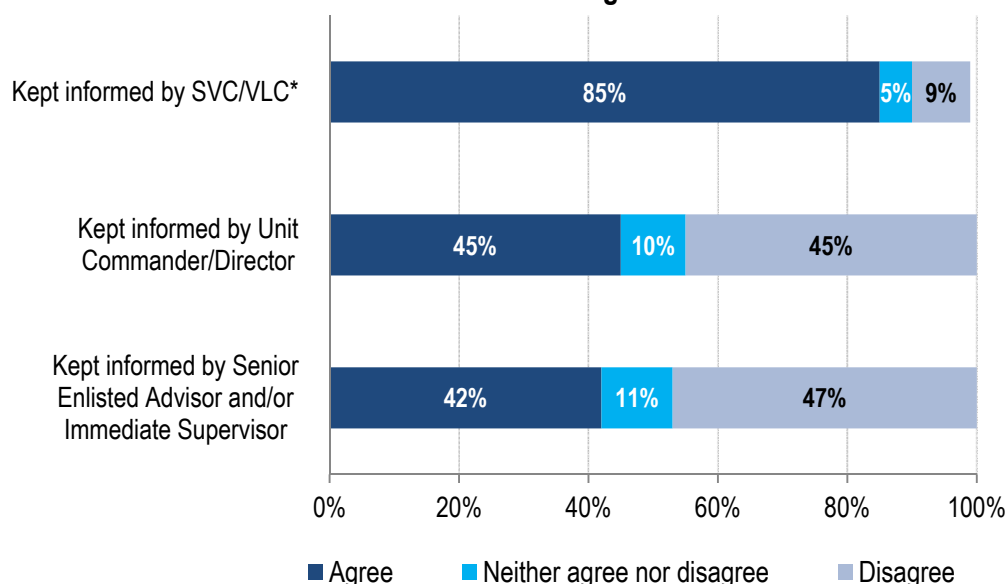


Figure N – Metric 9c: Perceived Reprisal and Ostracism/Maltreatment – Victim Perspective (MIJES), 2015

Metric 10: Victim Experience – Victim Kept Regularly Informed of the Military Justice Process

The 2015 MIJES asked respondents to indicate whether response personnel and leadership informed them about the status or progress of their case. Of those who interacted with SVCs/VLCs during the military justice process, 85% agreed that their SVC/VLC kept them informed of their case progress. However, of those who interacted with a Senior Enlisted Advisor, Immediate Supervisor, or Unit Commander/Director during the military justice process, just over 40% agreed that these leaders kept them informed about the progress of their case (Figure O).

Metric 10: Victim Experience – Victim Kept Informed About Case Status or Progress



Description: Survey respondents, who made an Unrestricted Report, indicated the extent to which they were regularly informed about the progress of their case from their SVC/VLC, Unit Commander/Director, and Senior Enlisted Advisor and/or Immediate Supervisor, if they interacted with these individuals during the military justice process.

Source: 2015 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES).

Implication: Indication of whether victims are kept regularly informed of their case's progress, as required by DoD policy.

Summary Points: Results suggest that the vast majority of victims were kept updated on their case by their SVC/VLC. However, fewer than half of victims were kept informed by their leadership.

Note: Only respondents who indicated interacting with a SVC/VLC, Unit Commander/Director, and/or Senior Enlisted Advisor and/or Immediate Supervisor answered this question (61% of respondents indicated interacting with a SVC/VLC, 61% of respondents interacted with their Unit Commander/Director, and 72% of respondents interacted with their Senior Enlisted Advisor and/or Immediate Supervisor). Due to the small number of respondents contributing toward many of these estimates, we caution against comparing across groups.

*Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure O - Metric 10: Victim Kept Regularly Informed of the Military Justice Process, 2015

Metric 11: Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR

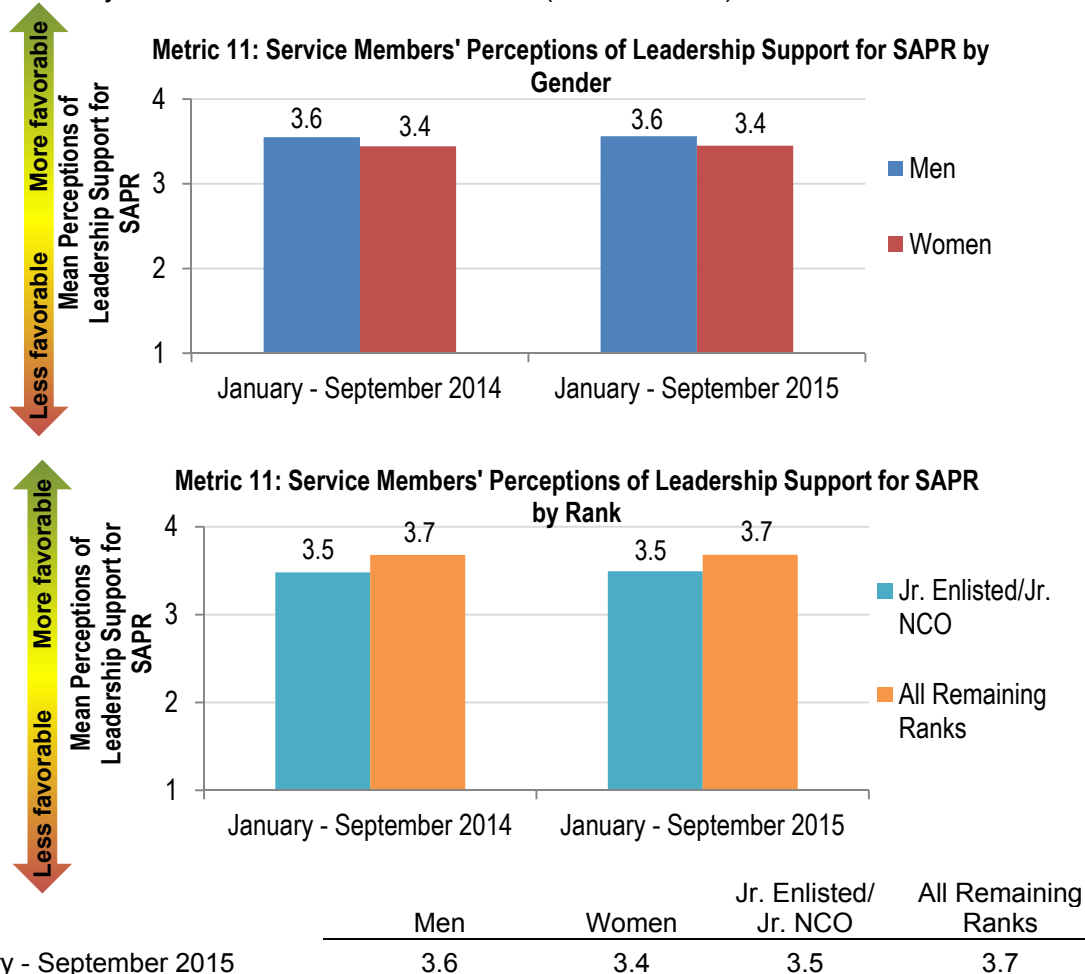
The DEOCS included two questions on leadership support for SAPR. The items listed below used a four-point scale ranging from "Not at All" to "Great Extent." DEOMI coded responses to the following items such that a higher score indicates higher perceived support.

To what extent does your chain of command:

- Encourage victims to report sexual assault?
- Create an environment where victims feel comfortable reporting sexual assault?

DEOMI combined the responses to these items into an index and averaged across all military respondents to the DEOCS from January through September in 2014 and 2015. Results did not differ from 2014 to 2015. Overall, Service members who completed the DEOCS reported that

their command supported sexual assault reporting by victims. While an overall encouraging trend was observed in *DEOCS* results, there are differences in perceptions of command support for SAPR by gender and rank. Consistent with the pattern of results for previous *DEOCS* metrics, men (3.6 out of 4.0) perceived greater command support for victim reporting compared to women (3.4 out of 4.0; Figure P). Additionally, senior enlisted Service members and officers perceived greater command support for SAPR (3.7 out of 4.0) compared to junior enlisted members and junior non-commissioned officers (3.5 out of 4.0).



Description: Mean Service member perceptions of command and leadership support for the SAPR program, victim reporting, and victim support. Higher scores indicate perceptions that are more favorable.

Source: DEOMI *Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*.

Implication: Service member rating of command climate in this area. However, *DEOCS* results draw from a convenience sample and may not be representative of the entire force.

Summary Points: Overall, Service members perceived their command and leadership to be supportive of SAPR. Women perceived lower levels of leadership support for SAPR compared to men. Junior enlisted Service members and junior NCOs perceived lower levels of leadership support for SAPR compared to all other ranks.

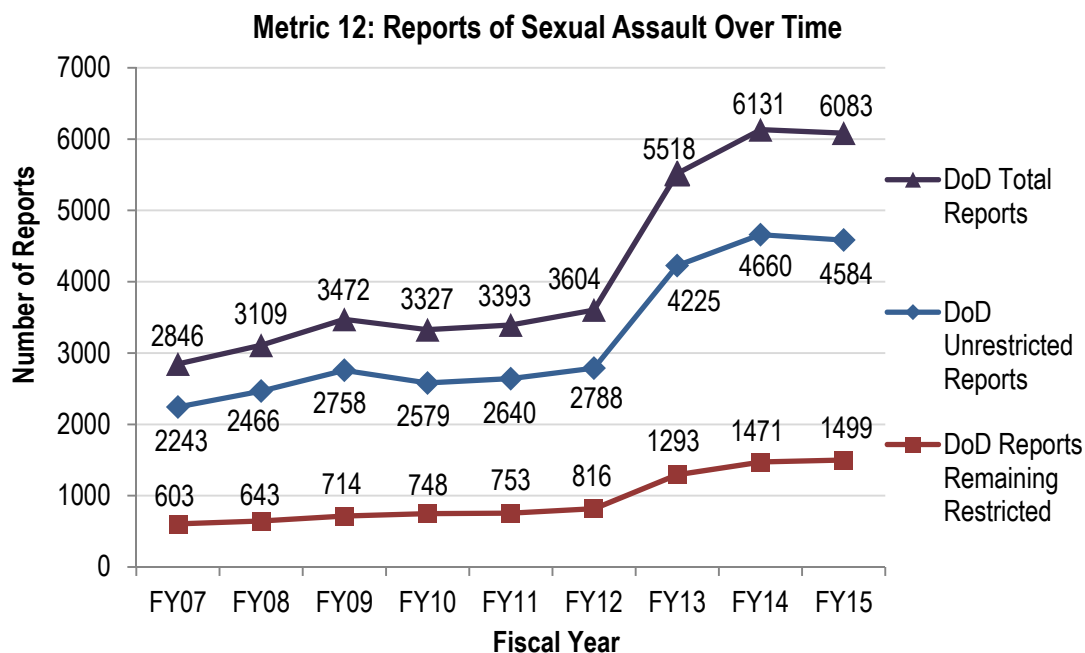
Notes: The *DEOCS* is a voluntary survey administered to military units annually or within 120 days of change in unit command. Rankings are categorized as follows: junior enlisted includes E1-E3, junior NCO includes E4-E6, and all remaining ranks include E7-E9, W1-W5, and O1 and above.

Figure P - Metric 11: Service Members' Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR, 2014 – 2015

Metric 12: Reports of Sexual Assault over Time

It is imperative to track reports of sexual assault for several reasons. The number of sexual assault reports received each year indicates:

- Number of victims who were sufficiently confident in the response system to make a report
- Number of victims who gained access to DoD support and services
- Number of victims who may be willing to participate in the military justice system to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable



Reports of Sexual Assault	Total (±)	=	Unrestricted (±)	+	Restricted (±)	% of Reports Restricted
FY15	6083 (-1%)	=	4584 (-2%)	+	1499 (+2%)	25%
FY14	6131	=	4660	+	1471	24%

Description: Year-to-year trend of Restricted and Unrestricted Reports received by the Department.

Source: FY07 to FY13 = Service Reporting, FY14 to FY15 Source = Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

Implication: A change in reports of sexual assault may reflect a change in victim confidence in DoD response systems. The continuing growth of Restricted Reporting may be a sign that victims view this option as a valuable and trustworthy means to access support while maintaining confidentiality.

Summary: Reports of sexual assault decreased by less than 1% from FY14 to FY15.

Figure Q - Metric 12: Reports of Sexual Assault over Time, FY07 – FY15

In FY15, the Military Services received 6,083 reports of alleged sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects, which represents a less than 1% decrease from the 6,131 reports made in FY14 (Figure Q). While DoD received these reports in FY15, a portion of reported incidents occurred in prior FYs and/or prior to military service. Of the 6,083 reports in

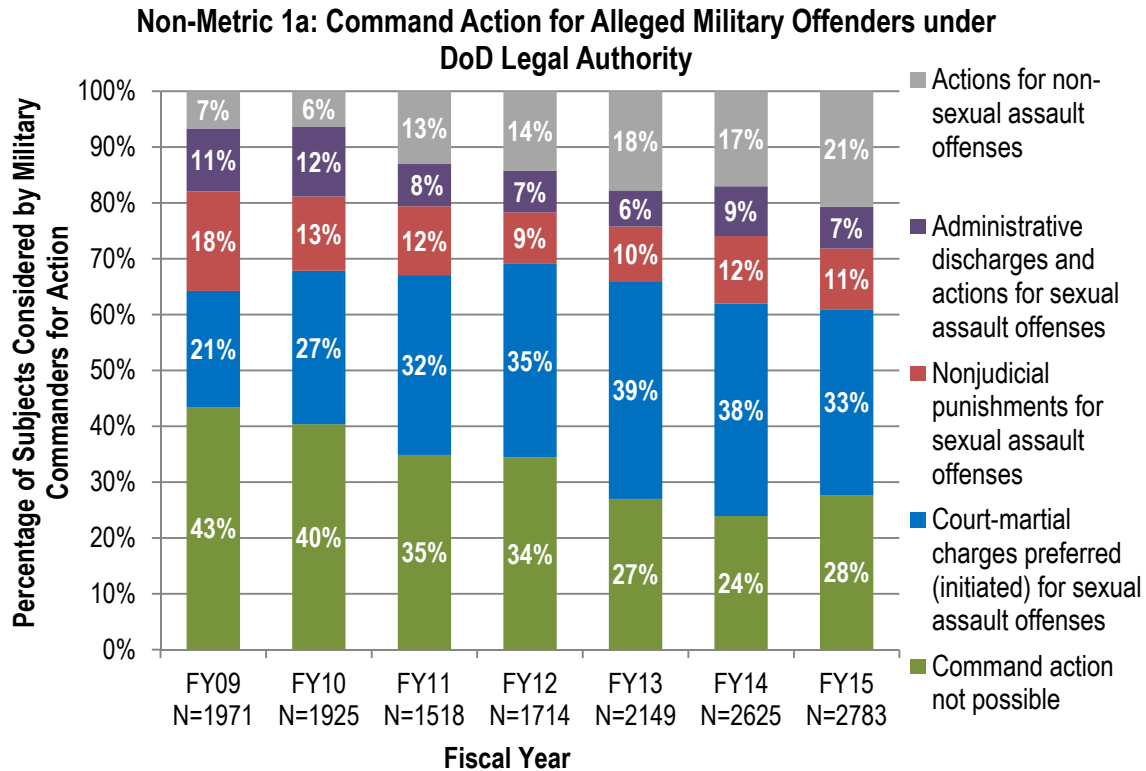
FY15, 504 (approximately 8%) were made by Service members for incidents that occurred prior to their entering military service.¹⁰ The Military Services received 4,584 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects, a 2% decrease from FY14. The Military Services initially received 1,900 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 1,900 initial Restricted Reports, 401 (21%) reports later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. There were 1,499 Reports remaining Restricted, a 2% increase over FY14.

Non-Metrics

Non-Metric 1: Command Action – Case Dispositions

The following describes outcomes for subjects' cases whose investigations were completed and case disposition results were reported in FY15. In FY15, 2,783 subjects investigated for sexual assault were primarily under the legal authority of DoD. However, as with the civilian justice system, evidentiary issues may have prevented DoD from taking disciplinary action against some subjects. In addition, commanders declined to take action against some subjects after a legal review of the matter indicated that the allegations against the accused were unfounded, meaning they were determined to be false or baseless. Command action was not possible in 28% of the cases considered for action by military commanders (Figure R) in FY15. For the remaining 72% of cases considered for command action, commanders had sufficient evidence and legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense or other misconduct. Figure R displays command action taken from FY09 to FY15 and Figure S displays command action in FY15 for penetrating versus sexual contact crimes alleged/investigated. Since FY09, the percentage of subjects who had charges preferred to court-martial has increased and the percentage of subjects for whom command action was not possible has declined.

¹⁰ Prior to FY14, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault may have included one or more victims and one or more subjects. DoD relied upon the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) to provide the number of Unrestricted Reports each year, and the subsequent number of victims and subjects associated with those reports. In FY14, DoD moved to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) as the primary source of reporting statistics with each Unrestricted Report corresponding to a single victim.



Disposition of Alleged Offenders	FY15	(% of N)
C-M Charge Preferral for Sexual Assault Offense	926	33%
NJP for Sexual Assault Offense	303	11%
Admin D/C & Actions for Sexual Assault Offense	208	7%
Action for Non-Sexual Assault Offense	576	21%
Command Action Not Possible	770	28%

Description: Year-to-year trends summarizing the actions commanders have taken against alleged military offenders under the jurisdiction of military law.

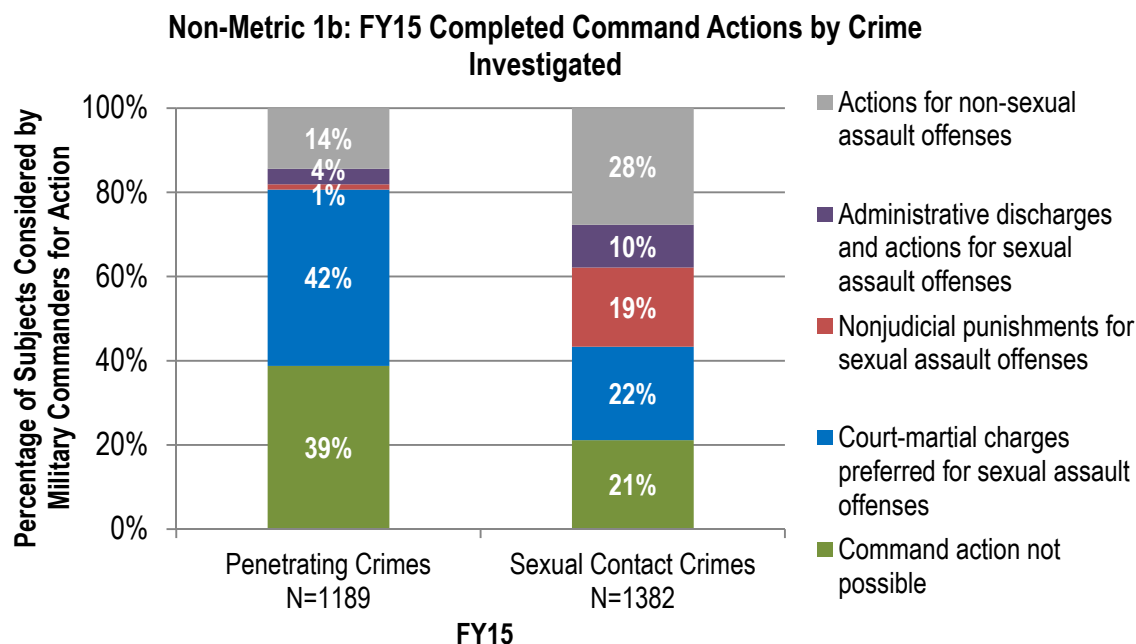
Source: FY09 to FY13 = Service Reports and Offices of the Judge Advocates General (OTJAGs); FY14 to FY15= Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and OTJAGs.

Implication: When DoD has sufficient evidence and jurisdiction over the alleged offender, commanders are using the court-martial process as the primary means for discipline in sexual assault allegations. This non-metric pertains to holding offenders appropriately accountable.

Summary Point: Between FY09 and FY15, commanders preferred court-martial charges on an increasing portion of alleged offenders, while there was a decrease in cases where command action was not possible.

Notes: Command action is not possible when there is insufficient evidence of a crime to prosecute, the victim declines to participate in the justice process, the statute of limitations expires, the victim dies before action can be taken, or when the allegations against the offender are unfounded. Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure R - Non-Metric 1a: Command Action for Subjects under DoD Legal Authority, FY09 – FY15

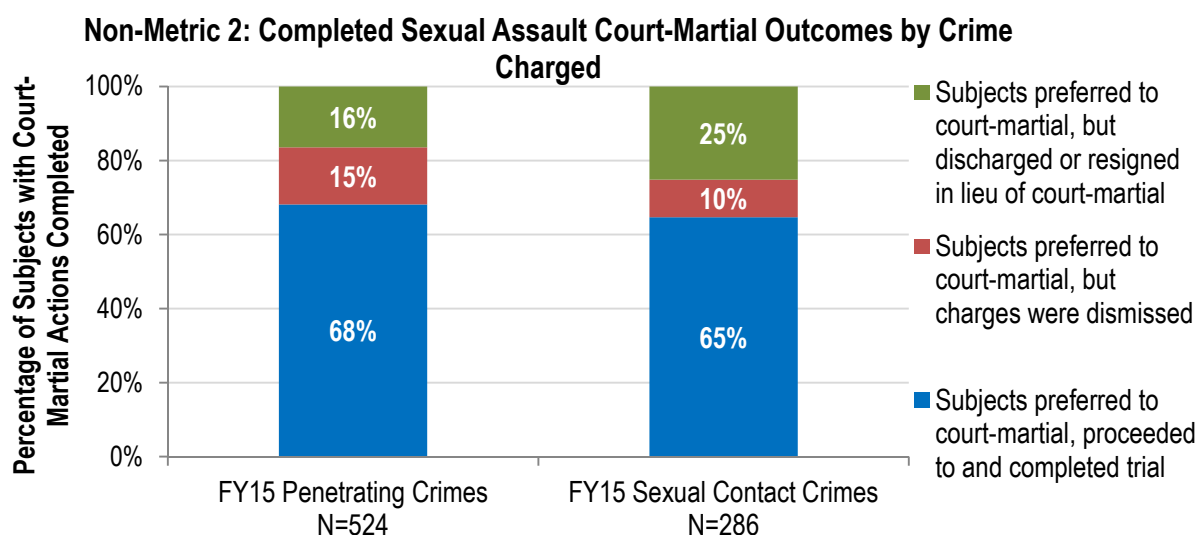


Note: This figure only includes command actions in which the action was completed in FY15. Command actions pending completion (e.g., court-martial preferred but pending trial) are not included in this graph. Additionally, 31 completed command actions could not be classified as penetrating or sexual contact crimes because the crime charged was attempted sexual assault.

Figure S - Non-Metric 1b: Completed Command Actions by Crime Investigated, FY15

Non-Metric 2: Court-Martial Outcomes

Figure T illustrates subject outcomes in the court-martial process, displayed by type of crime charged (penetrating versus sexual contact). Not all cases preferred to court-martial proceeded to trial. In certain circumstances, DoD may approve a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial (RILO/DILO). Furthermore, Article 32 (pre-trial) hearings can result in a recommendation to dismiss all or some of the charges. Commanders may use evidence gathered during sexual assault investigations and evidence heard at an Article 32 hearing to impose a nonjudicial punishment (NJP) for other misconduct against subjects whose charges were dismissed. As depicted in Figure T, the majority of cases preferred to court-martial, for both penetrating and sexual contact offenses, proceeded to trial.¹¹



Sexual Assault Offenses	FY15 Penetrating Crimes		FY15 Sexual Contact Crimes	
C-M Charge Preferrals	587		336	
C-M Actions Completed in FY15	524		286	
Cases Dismissed	81	15%	29	10%
RILO/DILO Cases	86	16%	72	25%
<i>Proceeded To Trial</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>65%</i>
Acquitted	92	26%	38	21%
<i>Convicted (any charge)</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>79%</i>

Description: Year-to-year trend in outcomes (i.e., Proceeded to Trial; Discharge In Lieu of Court-Martial; Dismissed) of court-martial proceedings involving sexual assault charges.

Source: Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and Offices of the Judge Advocates General (OTJAGs).

Implication: Pertains to holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.

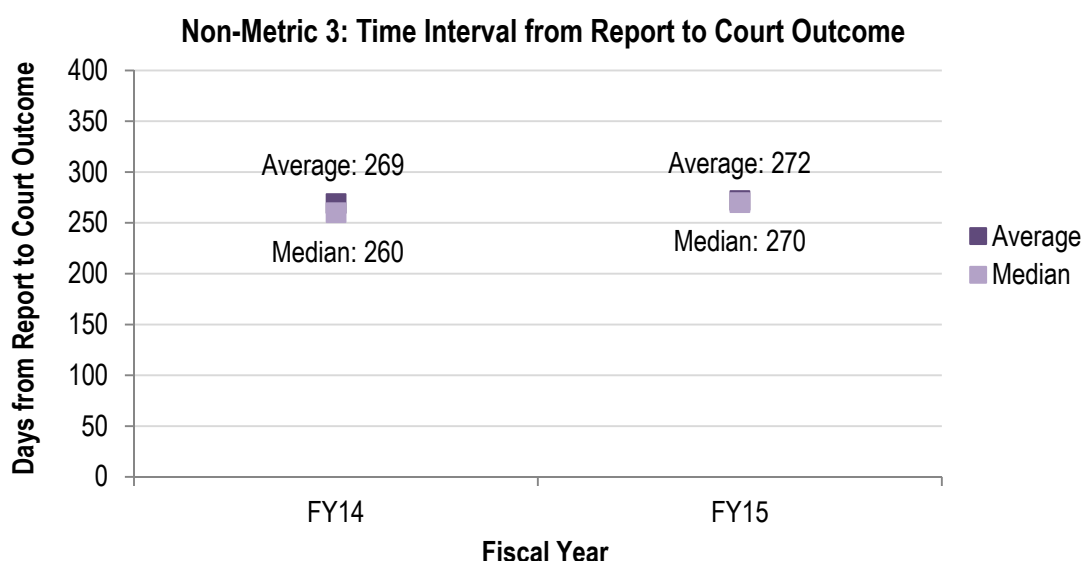
Notes: DoD could not classify 3 cases as penetrating or sexual contact crimes because the crime charged was attempted sexual assault. Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure T - Non-Metric 2: Completed Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes by Crime Charged, FY15

¹¹ Subjects charged with sexual assault crimes at court-martial can also be charged with other misconduct in addition to sexual assault offenses.

Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Court Outcome

As illustrated in Figure U, the average (mean) and median length of time from the date a victim reported a sexual assault to the date that court-martial proceedings concluded, was 272 days (8.9 months) and 270 days (8.9 months), respectively. A variety of factors, such as the complexity of the allegation, the need for laboratory analysis of the evidence, the quantity and type of legal proceedings, and the availability of counsel and judges may affect the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of a court-martial. That notwithstanding, knowledge of the average amount of time between a report and the end of a court-martial is useful because it improves the transparency of the military justice process and helps to inform victims about what to expect.



Description: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted.

Source: Start = Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) DD Form 2910 date, End = DSAID/ Offices of the Judge Advocates General (OTJAG) Report of Trial.

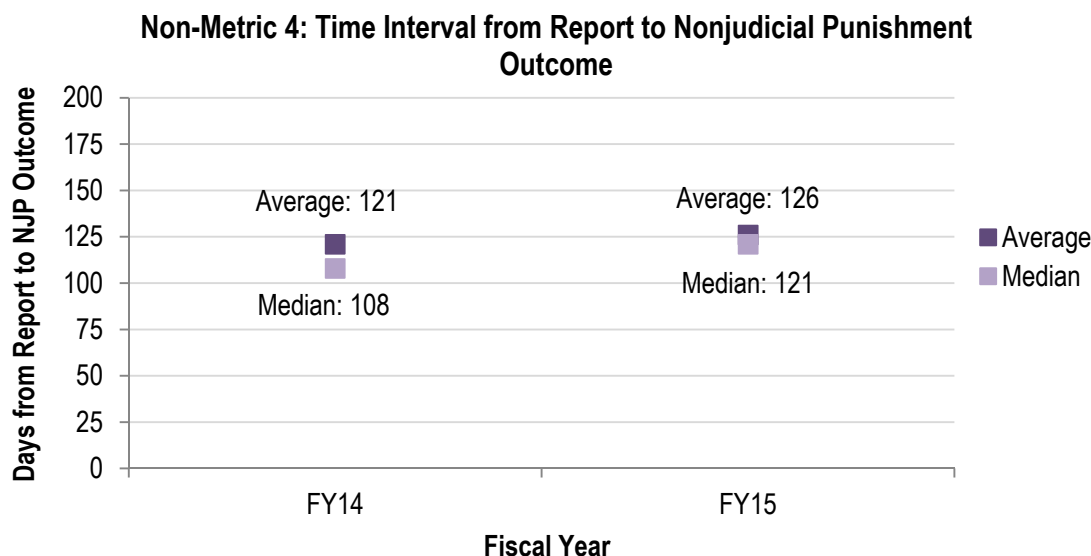
Implication: Provides transparency into justice process and sets expectations on justice process length.

Note: The median is a “midpoint” for a set of numbers; it is the value for which half are above and half are below. Unlike an average, the median is less influenced by outliers in a set of numbers.

Figure U - Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report to Court Outcome, FY14 – FY15

Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome

In FY15, the average (mean) and median length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that the NJP process is concluded (e.g. punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) was 126 days (4.0 months) and 121 days (3.5 months), respectively (Figure V). Similar to non-metric 3, a variety of factors influence the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of a NJP. However, knowledge of the average amount of time between a report and the end of NJP proceedings improves the transparency of the NJP process and helps to set appropriate expectations.



Description: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that nonjudicial punishment (NJP) process is concluded (e.g. punishment awarded or NJP not rendered).

Source: Start = Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) DD Form 2910 date, End = DSAID/ Offices of the Judge Advocates General (OTJAG) NJP Form or Command Action Form.

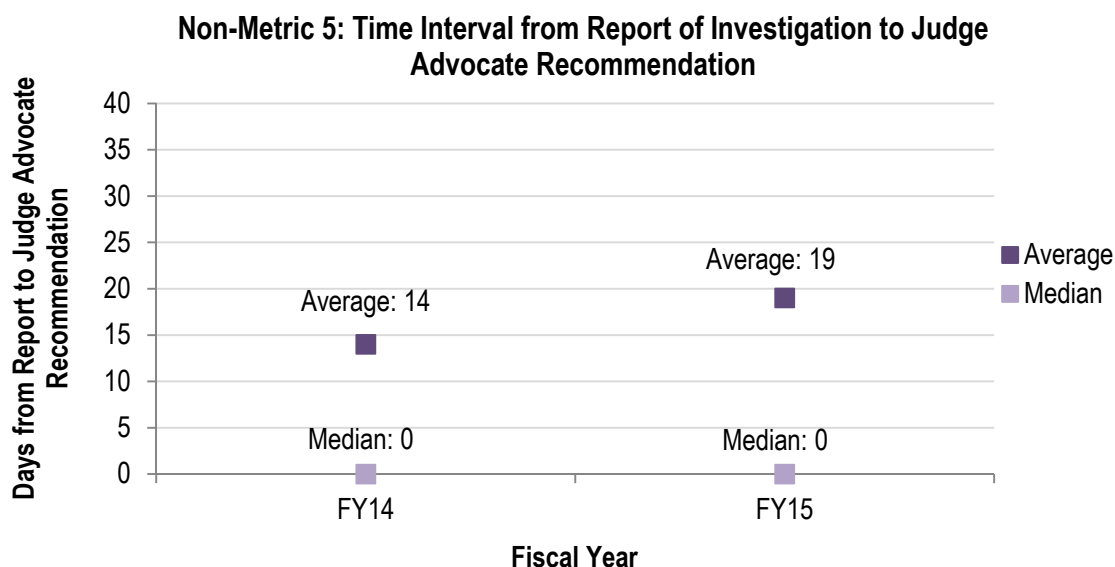
Implication: Provides transparency into justice process and sets expectations on justice process length.

Note: The median is a “midpoint” for a set of numbers; it is the value for which half are above and half are below. Unlike an average, the median is less influenced by outliers in a set of numbers.

Figure V - Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome, FY14 – FY15

Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Report of Investigation to Judge Advocate Recommendation

As illustrated in Figure W, the average (mean) and median length of time from the date a report of investigation was provided to command, until the date a judge advocate made a disposition recommendation to the commander of the accused, was 19 days and 0 days, respectively. A zero value indicates that the legal recommendation was made before the closure of the investigation. As for non-metrics 3 and 4, there is no expected or set time for this to occur.



Description: Length of time from the date an ROI is handed out to the date the Judge Advocate provides a prosecution/non-prosecution recommendation. A zero value indicates that the legal recommendation was made before the closure of the investigation.

Source: Service military justice data.

Implication: Shows responsiveness of legal support to command and may be an indicator of legal officer resourcing.

Note: The median is a “midpoint” for a set of numbers; it is the value for which half are above and half are below. Unlike an average, the median is less influenced by outliers in a set of numbers.

Figure W - Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Report of Investigation to Judge Advocate Recommendation, FY14 – FY15



Appendix D: FY15 Aggregate Data Matrices



DoD FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
	4510	The total number of Unrestricted Reports, 4,584, is the sum of 4,510 (in this section) and the number of Restricted Reports from prior fiscal years converted to Unrestricted this year (74, in the Restricted Report section). Converted Restricted Reports from the current fiscal year are already included in the 4,510 Unrestricted Reports shown here.
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	4510	
# Service Member Victims	3701	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	779	
# Relevant Data Not Available	30	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	4510	
# Service Member on Service Member	2379	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	779	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	196	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	592	
# Relevant Data Not Available	564	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	4510	
# On military installation	2396	
# Off military installation	1756	
# Unidentified location	358	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	4512	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	4197	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	1194	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	3003	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	146	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	169	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	36	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	4	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	50	
# Victims - Other	79	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	1900	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	401	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	1499	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	4510	3701
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1432	1154
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	542	439
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	472	371
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1204	997
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	690	573
# Relevant Data Not Available	170	167
Time of sexual assault	4510	3701
# Midnight to 6 am	1831	1465
# 6 am to 6 pm	1006	837
# 6 pm to midnight	1280	1027
# Unknown	167	156
# Relevant Data Not Available	226	216
Day of sexual assault	4510	3701
# Sunday	601	479
# Monday	531	450
# Tuesday	480	389
# Wednesday	519	424
# Thursday	531	449
# Friday	750	604
# Saturday	891	704
# Relevant Data Not Available	207	202

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals			
	2732	485	66	73	141	353	25	635	4510			
# Service Member on Service Member	1773	401	56	67	3	20	21	38	2379			
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	740	18	0	4	0	9	3	5	779			
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	123	34	7	1	7	10	0	14	196			
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	91	29	3	1	131	314	1	22	592			
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	556	564			
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)												
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals	
	815	31	1124	17	104	1837	20	25	98	439	4510	
	# Service Member on Service Member	298	13	627	3	51	1269	9	4	49	56	2379
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	214	6	221	4	15	282	2	5	12	18	779
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	57	0	34	5	7	54	2	1	5	31	196
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	146	9	194	3	13	140	4	8	29	46	592
	# Relevant Data Not Available	100	3	48	2	18	92	3	7	3	288	564
D2.												
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	595	25	899	13	89	1541	17	19	86	417	3701	
# Service Member Victims: Female	510	18	758	1	71	1114	14	18	67	309	2880	
# Service Member Victims: Male	85	7	141	12	18	427	3	1	19	108	821	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY15												
D3. Time of sexual assault	815	31	1124	17	104	1837	20	25	98	439	4510	
# Midnight to 6 am	422	23	503	8	39	678	15	16	41	86	1831	
# 6 am to 6 pm	105	5	208	3	17	590	4	5	24	45	1006	
# 6 pm to midnight	242	1	353	4	42	522	1	0	28	87	1280	
# Unknown	36	2	41	2	6	26	0	4	5	45	167	
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	0	19	0	0	21	0	0	0	176	226	
D4. Day of sexual assault	815	31	1124	17	104	1837	20	25	98	439	4510	
# Sunday	128	6	166	2	10	232	2	6	10	39	601	
# Monday	84	4	125	1	9	248	3	6	18	33	531	
# Tuesday	87	1	113	5	14	207	4	2	14	33	480	
# Wednesday	88	3	127	3	15	236	1	5	11	30	519	
# Thursday	93	2	143	1	12	236	2	2	13	27	531	
# Friday	129	5	203	2	15	330	5	2	14	45	750	
# Saturday	198	10	244	2	25	339	3	2	16	52	891	
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	0	3	1	4	9	0	0	2	180	207	

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to DoD with Investigation Initiated During FY15 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	3846
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	2344
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	1502
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	4311
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1568
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1017
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	481
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD.	133
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD.	690
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD.	33
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	65
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	35
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	289
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	3839
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	230
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	251
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	20
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by DoD	4240
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1666
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1062
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	590
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	130
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	682
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	110
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by DoD	4215
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1546
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1221
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	582
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by DoD	824
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	42

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 Note: This data is entered by a Service SARC for cases supported by that Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	80
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	2
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by DoD	89
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	21
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	36
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	22
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	10
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by DoD	87
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	72
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by DoD	15
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") Note: This data is entered by a Service SARC for cases supported by that Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by DoD	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by DoD	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by DoD	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by DoD	1
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by DoD	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	901	55	1076	21	100	1875	27	16	99	133	4303
# Male	78	7	144	16	21	465	8	3	26	39	807
# Female	813	48	923	4	77	1394	19	13	73	93	3457
# Unknown	10	0	9	1	2	16	0	0	0	1	39
F2. Age of Victims	901	55	1076	21	100	1875	27	16	99	133	4303
# 0-15	14	1	3	4	0	3	0	1	0	11	37
# 16-19	223	12	233	1	24	427	7	3	17	20	967
# 20-24	361	18	513	13	46	762	8	4	47	43	1815
# 25-34	160	13	205	0	14	396	7	3	24	23	845
# 35-49	42	4	34	1	5	114	3	1	4	5	213
# 50-64	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	10
# 65 and older	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Unknown	100	7	85	2	11	167	2	4	7	29	414
F3. Victim Type	901	55	1076	21	100	1875	27	16	99	133	4303
# Service Member	630	46	849	16	82	1567	23	12	79	118	3422
# DoD Civilian	4	0	2	0	1	24	1	0	0	0	32
# DoD Contractor	3	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	17
# Other US Government Civilian	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# US Civilian	238	8	207	4	15	233	3	4	20	14	746
# Foreign National	14	1	7	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	41
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	10	0	9	1	2	19	0	0	0	1	42
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	630	46	849	16	82	1567	23	12	79	118	3422
# E1-E4	483	30	688	10	63	1236	15	4	65	84	2678
# E5-E9	105	11	114	5	16	244	6	2	11	30	544
# WO1-WO5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
# O1-O3	24	3	20	1	2	56	2	3	3	3	117
# O4-O10	4	1	7	0	0	12	0	2	0	1	27
# Cadet/Midshipman	11	1	17	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	48
# Academy Prep School Student	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	630	46	849	16	82	1567	23	12	79	118	3422
# Army	255	24	322	3	21	905	15	9	6	9	1569
# Navy	147	3	253	5	28	307	3	2	36	64	848
# Marines	96	2	122	3	17	110	2	1	20	19	392
# Air Force	132	16	151	5	16	243	3	0	17	25	608
# Coast Guard	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	630	46	849	16	82	1567	23	12	79	118	3422
# Active Duty	577	38	796	15	79	1348	23	11	77	112	3076
# Reserve (Activated)	35	7	30	1	2	122	0	1	2	5	205
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	0	6	0	0	79	0	0	0	1	90
# Cadet/Midshipman	11	1	17	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	48
# Academy Prep School Student	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	1017	64	1111	24	107	1735	27	16	100	129	4330
# Male	834	48	876	17	95	1489	24	9	66	65	3523
# Female	13	2	26	0	3	90	0	0	1	4	139
# Unknown	132	11	162	4	5	119	0	7	28	30	498
# Relevant Data Not Available	38	3	47	3	4	37	3	0	5	30	170
G2. Age of Subjects	1017	64	1111	24	107	1735	27	16	100	129	4330
# 0-15	9	0	7	1	1	14	0	0	0	1	33
# 16-19	66	5	57	0	12	155	0	0	4	5	304
# 20-24	371	13	402	5	46	487	6	1	26	23	1380
# 25-34	239	18	310	6	23	570	9	0	29	20	1224
# 35-49	77	12	90	1	10	296	5	5	2	5	503
# 50-64	2	0	5	0	0	36	1	1	0	1	46
# 65 and older	5	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	20
# Unknown	41	4	11	1	5	8	1	0	2	8	81
# Relevant Data Not Available	207	12	225	10	10	162	5	9	37	62	739
G3. Subject Type	1017	64	1111	24	107	1735	27	16	100	129	4330
# Service Member	724	45	836	9	87	1501	20	8	61	49	3340
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# DoD Civilian	1	0	2	0	0	13	1	0	0	3	20
# DoD Contractor	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	9
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	42	4	27	3	5	27	0	1	1	11	121
# Foreign National	2	0	4	0	0	5	1	0	0	2	14
# Foreign Military	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	219	13	220	8	11	158	4	7	35	37	712
# Relevant Data Not Available	27	2	19	4	4	25	1	0	3	27	112
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	724	45	836	9	87	1501	20	8	61	49	3340
# E1-E4	435	23	519	7	57	750	9	0	35	26	1861
# E5-E9	228	17	259	1	24	620	9	4	22	20	1204
# WO1-WO5	6	1	3	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	23
# O1-O3	29	4	29	1	5	48	0	2	2	2	122
# O4-O10	10	0	11	0	0	56	2	1	1	0	81
# Cadet/Midshipman	9	0	8	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	30
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	13
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	724	45	836	9	87	1501	20	8	61	49	3340
# Army	319	30	386	4	26	885	12	7	4	2	1675
# Navy	120	0	184	1	24	271	3	1	24	29	657
# Marines	134	2	102	1	24	122	1	0	14	10	410
# Air Force	147	13	157	3	13	220	4	0	18	7	582
# Coast Guard	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	13
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	724	45	836	9	87	1501	20	8	61	49	3340
# Active Duty	676	36	785	7	81	1342	19	8	59	40	3053
# Reserve (Activated)	29	3	27	2	5	96	1	0	1	8	172
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	8	6	9	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	72
# Cadet/Midshipman	9	0	8	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	30
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	13

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	32		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	9		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	3		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	7		
# Subjects - Other	13		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	4340	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	4305
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	1889	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	2119
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	576		
# Unknown Offenders	411	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	267
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	74
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	85	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	46
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	31
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	72	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	28
# Subjects who died or deserted	8	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	2
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	659		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	203	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	149
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	389	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	280
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	16	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	12
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	50	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	58
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	1552	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	1971
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	1398		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	1398	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	1238
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	527	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	431
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	238	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	234
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	72	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	71
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	90	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	76
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	37	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	35
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	290	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	273
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	44	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	33
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	100	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	85
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		926
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15		113
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15		813
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		111
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		43
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		11
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		42
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		11
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		4
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		159
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		11
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		148
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		543
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		130
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		413
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		2
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		411
# Subjects receiving confinement		331
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		311
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		269
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		262
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		26
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		13
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		48
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		26
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		20
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		255
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY15		303
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15		27
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15		276
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		31
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		245
# Subjects with unknown punishment		2
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		243
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		5
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		174
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		195
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		120
# Subjects receiving extra duty		137
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		69
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		80
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		24
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		39
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		12
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15		13
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		82
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		27
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		41
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		12
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15		10
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		103

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15		64
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15		1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15		63
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		10
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		4
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		4
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		49
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		5
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		44
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		3
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		41
# Subjects receiving confinement		23
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		33
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		22
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		15
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		3
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15		338
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15		11
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was completed by the end of FY15		327
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		12
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		315
# Subjects with unknown punishment		1
# Subjects with no punishment		2
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		312
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		199
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		221
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		141
# Subjects receiving extra duty		155
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		100
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		63
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		15
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		40
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		5
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15		2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		53
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		14
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		30
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		6
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15		2
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		117

Restricted Reports

DoD FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	1900
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	1825
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	33
# Relevant Data Not Available	42
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	401
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	360
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	33
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	1499
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	1465
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	1499
# Service Member on Service Member	711
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	323
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	25
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	355
# Relevant Data Not Available	85
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	1499
# On military installation	449
# Off military installation	682
# Unidentified location	210
# Relevant Data Not Available	158
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	1499
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	301
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	133
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	93
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	223
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	288
# Relevant Data Not Available	461
Time of sexual assault incident	1499
# Midnight to 6 am	376
# 6 am to 6 pm	172
# 6 pm to midnight	502
# Unknown	372
# Relevant Data Not Available	77
Day of sexual assault incident	1499
# Sunday	155
# Monday	87
# Tuesday	102
# Wednesday	89
# Thursday	92
# Friday	181
# Saturday	305
# Relevant Data Not Available	488
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	1465
# Army Victims	470
# Navy Victims	361
# Marines Victims	277
# Air Force Victims	355
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2

Restricted Reports (continued)

DoD FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	1499
# Male	313
# Female	1178
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	1499
# 0-15	157
# 16-19	346
# 20-24	590
# 25-34	295
# 35-49	61
# 50-64	6
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	44
Grade of Service Member Victims	1465
# E1-E4	1015
# E5-E9	311
# WO1-WO5	2
# O1-O3	75
# O4-O10	24
# Cadet/Midshipman	38
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	1465
# Active Duty	1317
# Reserve (Activated)	80
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	30
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	38
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	1499
# Service Member	1465
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	25
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	321
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	197
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	115
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	29.31
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	44.28
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	74
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	74
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

DoD FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	8998	
# Medical	889	
# Mental Health	1816	
# Legal	1711	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1067	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	2463	
# DoD Safe Helpline	612	
# Other	440	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	619	
# Medical	59	
# Mental Health	161	
# Legal	16	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	17	
# Rape Crisis Center	136	
# Victim Advocate	130	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	100	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	458	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	183	
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY15 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	835	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	14	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	12	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	1	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	71	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	2	
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	663	
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	10	
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	FY15 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	3692	
# Medical	429	
# Mental Health	910	
# Legal	479	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	539	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	893	
# DoD Safe Helpline	307	
# Other	135	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	280	
# Medical	25	
# Mental Health	81	
# Legal	4	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	8	
# Rape Crisis Center	78	
# Victim Advocate	39	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	45	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	140	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1	
Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:		FY15 TOTALS
Total Number Denied		12
Reasons for Disapproval (Total)		12
Moved Alleged Offender Instead		0
Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead		0
No Credible Evidence of a Sexual Assault		3
Additional Support Services Found		1
Alleged Sexual Assault was Unfounded		1
Victim declined to make a statement to NCIS		1
A Permanent Change of Assignment was issued instead		1
Did not meet the threshold of an MCIO investigation		1
Subject no longer assigned to the command or base where the victim worked		1
Victim a subject in a separate criminal investigation		1
Victim rescinded the request		1
Investigation concluded there was a lack of evidence that sexual assault took place		1

DoD FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	440
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	74
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	93
# Relevant Data Not Available	273
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	440
# Male	22
# Female	320
# Relevant Data Not Available	98
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	440
# 0-15	2
# 16-19	25
# 20-24	62
# 25-34	49
# 35-49	31
# 50-64	6
# 65 and older	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	264
D4. Non-Service Member Type	440
# DoD Civilian	63
# DoD Contractor	10
# Other US Government Civilian	1
# US Civilian	240
# Foreign National	15
# Foreign Military	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	110
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	413
# Medical	50
# Mental Health	73
# Legal	85
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	41
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	110
# DoD Safe Helpline	32
# Other	22
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	139
# Medical	9
# Mental Health	46
# Legal	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	26
# Victim Advocate	26
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	23
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	51
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	148
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	9
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	139
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	139
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	34
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	37
# Relevant Data Not Available	68
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	139
# Male	3
# Female	81
# Relevant Data Not Available	55
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	139
# 0-15	10
# 16-19	23
# 20-24	51
# 25-34	36
# 35-49	14
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
E4. VICTIM Type	139
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	81
# Relevant Data Not Available	58
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	200
# Medical	33
# Mental Health	49
# Legal	25
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	23
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	49
# DoD Safe Helpline	17
# Other	5
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	45
# Medical	6
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	15
# Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	6
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	28
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSABD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		62
# Service Member Victims		61
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		62
# Service Member on Service Member		31
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		15
# Relevant Data Not Available		12
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		62
# On military installation		20
# Off military installation		41
# Unidentified location		1
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		62
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15		57
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015		12
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015		45
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		3
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		2
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		2
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY15 (one Victim per report)		63
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		7
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15		56
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	62	61
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	20	19
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	12	12
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	8	8
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	15	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	62	61
# Midnight to 6 am	19	19
# 6 am to 6 pm	13	13
# 6 pm to midnight	21	20
# Unknown	4	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	5
Day of sexual assault	62	61
# Sunday	7	7
# Monday	8	8
# Tuesday	14	14
# Wednesday	6	6
# Thursday	11	11
# Friday	10	10
# Saturday	6	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	34	6	1	0	3	4	0	14	62		
	# Service Member on Service Member	24	6	1	0	0	0	0	31		
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	6	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	15	
	# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	
	FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)										
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	10	1	17	0	3	24	0	0	1	6	62
# Service Member on Service Member	5	0	8	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	31
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3	0	5	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	12
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	9	1	17	0	3	24	0	0	1	6	61
# Service Member Victims: Female	6	1	16	0	2	16	0	0	1	4	46
# Service Member Victims: Male	3	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	2	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	10	1	17	0	3	24	0	0	1	6	62
# Midnight to 6 am	4	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	19
# 6 am to 6 pm	2	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	13
# 6 pm to midnight	3	0	5	0	2	9	0	0	0	2	21
# Unknown	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
D4. Day of sexual assault	10	1	17	0	3	24	0	0	1	6	62
# Sunday	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	7
# Monday	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# Tuesday	2	0	3	0	1	6	0	0	0	2	14
# Wednesday	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
# Thursday	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	11
# Friday	2	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	10
# Saturday	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) (Oct07-Jun12)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	10	1	17	0	3	24	0	0	1	6	62
Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
Bahrain	4	0	12	0	2	12	0	0	1	2	33
Djibouti	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	9
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	10	1	17	0	3	24	0	0	1	6	62

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to DoD with Investigation Initiated During FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	55
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	38
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	17
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	55
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	6
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	22
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD.	2
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD.	13
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD.	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD.	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD.	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	10
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	49
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by DoD	49
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	9
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	17
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	2
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	13
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	6
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by DoD	50
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	13
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	31
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	6
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by DoD	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by a Service SARC for cases supported by that Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by DoD	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by DoD	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by a Service SARC for cases supported by that Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by DoD	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by DoD	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by DoD	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	6	0	12	2	3	23	1	0	1	2	50
# Male	2	0	1	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	12
# Female	4	0	11	0	3	17	0	0	1	2	38
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	6	0	12	2	3	23	1	0	1	2	50
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
# 20-24	3	0	4	2	0	13	1	0	0	0	23
# 25-34	3	0	6	0	1	6	0	0	1	1	18
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
F3. Victim Type	6	0	12	2	3	23	1	0	1	2	50
# Service Member	6	0	12	2	3	23	1	0	1	2	50
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	6	0	12	2	3	23	1	0	1	2	50
# E1-E4	3	0	4	2	1	14	1	0	0	1	26
# E5-E9	2	0	5	0	2	6	0	0	1	1	17
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# O4-O10	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	6	0	12	2	3	23	1	0	1	2	50
# Army	1	0	2	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	13
# Navy	3	0	7	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	25
# Marines	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Air Force	2	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	6	0	12	2	3	23	1	0	1	2	50
# Active Duty	6	0	12	2	3	17	1	0	1	2	44
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	6	0	12	2	3	22	1	0	1	2	49
# Male	4	0	8	1	3	16	1	0	1	0	34
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	7
G2. Age of Subjects	6	0	12	2	3	22	1	0	1	2	49
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	1	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	8
# 25-34	2	0	7	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	18
# 35-49	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	6
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	4	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	12
G3. Subject Type	6	0	12	2	3	22	1	0	1	2	49
# Service Member	2	0	6	1	2	16	1	0	0	0	28
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	3	0	4	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	2	0	6	1	2	16	1	0	0	0	28
# E1-E4	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	9
# E5-E9	2	0	3	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	17
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	2	0	6	1	2	16	1	0	0	0	28
# Army	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	9
# Navy	1	0	6	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	15
# Marines	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	2	0	6	1	2	16	1	0	0	0	28
# Active Duty	2	0	6	1	2	10	1	0	0	0	22
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	2		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	2		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	49	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	50
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	20	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	39
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	11		
# Unknown Offenders	8	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	6
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	2
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	6		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	3	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	3
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	3	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	4
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	22	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	21
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	9		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	9	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	9
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	2
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	63
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	61
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	7
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	6
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	56
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	55
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	56
# Service Member on Service Member	38
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	5
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	56
# On military installation	52
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	56
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	8
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	28
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
Time of sexual assault incident	56
# Midnight to 6 am	10
# 6 am to 6 pm	10
# 6 pm to midnight	18
# Unknown	18
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	56
# Sunday	6
# Monday	6
# Tuesday	4
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	7
# Friday	6
# Saturday	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	55
# Army Victims	22
# Navy Victims	12
# Marines Victims	7
# Air Force Victims	13
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	56
# Male	17
# Female	38
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	56
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	20
# 25-34	23
# 35-49	7
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
Grade of Service Member Victims	55
# E1-E4	25
# E5-E9	21
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	6
# O4-O10	3
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	55
# Active Duty	50
# Reserve (Activated)	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	56
# Service Member	55
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other-US-Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign-National	
# Foreign-Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	9.5
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	12.14
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	56
Afghanistan	20
Bahrain	5
Djibouti	4
Egypt	1
Iraq	11
Jordan	0
Kuwait	5
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	1
Pakistan	0
Qatar	4
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	0
UAE	4
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

DoD CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	169
# Medical	15
# Mental Health	36
# Legal	30
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	18
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	51
# DoD Safe Helpline	11
# Other	8
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	9
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	10
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	9
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	136
# Medical	13
# Mental Health	35
# Legal	19
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	18
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	30
# DoD Safe Helpline	16
# Other	5
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	13
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	10
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
Total Number Denied	0
Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	0

DoD CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	5
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	2
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	5
# Male	0
# Female	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	5
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D4. Non-Service Member Type	5
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	1
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	8
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Appendix E: Implementation Status of Sections of NDAA for FY15 Pertaining to SAPR



Appendix E: Implementation Status of Sections of NDAA for FY15 Pertaining to SAPR

The Department continues to make progress implementing the sections of law and unique requirements of National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAA) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2013-2015. All of the legislative changes from the FY13 NDAA are now in effect; and most of the sweeping reforms of the FY14 NDAA have been implemented with the following exception:

- Section 1701: Extension of crime victim's rights to victims of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). This section has been partially implemented by Executive Orders 13669 and 13696, and Department of Defense Form 2701.

Section 1731 of the FY14 NDAA established independent reviews and assessments of the UCMJ judicial proceedings of sexual assault cases. The Response Systems Panel was terminated as specified by law and provided 125 recommendations to the Secretary of Defense, who accepted 119 of them. Twenty seven of the recommendations have been completed, and 92 have been initiated and are in progress. The Judicial Proceedings Panel continued its work with new responsibilities added through the passage of FY15 NDAA, Section 545.

NDAA for FY15

FY15 NDAA contained 19 sections of law with multiple unique requirements. While some have been fully implemented, the Department continues to make steady progress on a number of unique requirements and key sections, for example:

- Section 534: Enhancement of Victim's Rights in connection with prosecution of certain sex-related offenses. This section has been partially implemented in Executive Order 13699, and the remaining individual Service regulations are pending.
- Section 541: Review of decisions not to refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by courts-martial if requested by Chief Prosecutor. In any case where the convening authority does not refer a charge for any sex-related offense to courts-martial, the Secretary of the Military Department shall review upon request of the Chief Prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned. The implementation status is pending.
- Section 546: Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces. This section is on-going and was included in FY16 NDAA. The Advisory Committee is required to be established 90 days after the enactment of the FY16 NDAA.
- Section 547: Confidential review of Characterization of Terms of Discharge of members of the Armed Forces who are victims of sexual offenses. The Navy and Marine Corps have implemented this section, with the Army and the Air Force's efforts still in progress.

Way Forward in FY16

The FY16 NDAA includes 15 sections of law addressing sexual assault, with a focus on military justice. Examples of the new laws include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 532: Provides for DoD civilian employee access to SVC services in certain circumstances. • Section 533: Expands the role of SVC to include consultation and assisting with complaints against the government, Freedom of Information Act requests, and correspondence or communications with Congress. • Section 534: Requires notification of availability of an SVC to members/dependents and USCG (when serving with DoD) before a military criminal investigation organization or trial counsel interviews or statement. • Section 535: Requires standardized training time and requirements for the | <p>SVC programs to maximize face-to-face contact, and institutionalize performance measures and evaluation procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 538: Requires the Department to produce a plan to improve DoD prevention and response to sexual assault in which the victim is a male member for the Armed Forces. • Section 539: Requires the Department to produce a strategy to prevent retaliation against members of the Armed Forces who report or intervene on behalf of the victim of an alleged sex-related offense. • Section 540: Requires the Secretaries of the Military Departments to ensure regular sexual assault prevention and response training is occurring for administrators and instructors of ROTC. |
|---|---|



Appendix F: Status of Secretary of Defense Initiatives



Appendix F: Status of Secretary of Defense Initiatives

The Secretary of Defense has directed 54 initiatives since Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 that have fundamentally reformed how the military prevents, responds to, and adjudicates sexual assault. The Department worked diligently to comply with these initiatives throughout FY15. Three initiatives remained in progress by the end of the FY. Many of the Secretary of Defense initiatives have been codified in National Defense Authorization Acts and will be tasks in the revised *Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan* for FY16.

Initiative	Summary	Completion Status
Standardize Protections	The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) will review and ensure current policies prohibiting inappropriate relations between recruiters and recruits and trainers and trainees are consistent across the Military Services. This initiative was codified into law with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.	● Complete
Review Alcohol Policies	The Secretaries of the Military Departments will review and revise, as necessary, alcohol policies to address risk factors beyond the individual use of alcohol, to include such matters as training of alcohol providers, emphasizing responsible sale practices, and engaging local community leadership and organizations to expand efforts off-post.	● Complete
Ensure Investigative Quality	DoD Inspector General (IG) will plan to evaluate the adequacy of closed sexual assault investigations on a recurring basis.	● Complete
Ensure Victim's Rights	The Office of General Counsel (OGC), in coordination with the Joint Service Committee on military justice, will report on findings and recommendations to incorporate the rights afforded to victims through the Crime Victims' Rights Act (18 United States Code 3771) into military justice practice, to the extent appropriate.	→ In Progress Changes proposed as part of the Military Justice Act of 2016

Initiative	Summary	Completion Status
Improve Response for Male Victims	The Secretaries of the Military Departments, in conjunction with the Chiefs of the Military Services and NGB, will report implementation plans and methods to improve reporting and enhance efforts to encourage male victims to seek assistance. The Military Departments are to solicit male victim input in the development of these methods.	➔ In Progress Feedback being incorporated into plan required in FY16 National Defense Authorization Act
Installation Prevention Study	USD(P&R) will provide a concept of operations to conduct a multi-year initiative to customize prevention efforts at select military installations. This effort will identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault and develop associated actions leadership can take to mitigate sexual violence.	● Complete
Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge	The Chiefs of the Military Services and the NGB will create a curriculum development plan to augment all supervisor training to address the role of the supervisor in unit SAPR programs. This training will apply to all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees that supervise military members. Curriculum will emphasize the importance of engaging with subordinates on SAPR, recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation, and provide the opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.	➔ In Progress
Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation	The Chiefs of the Military Services and the NGB will develop new procedures for installation commanders who serve as the SAPR case management group chair. These procedures will require installation commanders to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.	● Complete
Provide Feedback to the Force	The Secretaries of the Military Departments will provide execution plans to provide the findings in the <i>Report to the President</i> to all Service members in an interactive manner.	● Complete

Initiative	Summary	Completion Status
Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, and Reporting-Related Retaliation	The Secretaries of the Military Departments, in collaboration with USD(P&R), will submit proposed activities to incorporate insights derived from the <i>2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)</i> into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation to address the linkages between sexual harassment and sexual assault.	● Complete
Evaluate Gender-Focused Treatment Capabilities and Provider Training	USD(P&R) will report plans to assess clinical interventions that address the specific needs of men and women who are seeking treatment for sexual assault.	● Complete
Employ a Common Prevalence Survey and Feedback Strategy	USD(P&R) will conduct force-wide sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence surveys biennially for the Military Services and National Guard, using the measures created for the <i>2014 RMWS</i> . In alternate years, force-wide focus groups will be conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center to obtain feedback from the field.	● Complete
Develop a Department Strategy to Prevent Retaliation Associated with Reporting Crimes and Other Misconduct	USD(P&R), in collaboration with the Secretaries of the Military Departments and DoD IG, will provide plans to develop a strategy to establish a comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of the victim in instances of sexual assault and other crimes.	● Complete



Appendix G: Safe Helpline Data



Appendix G: Safe Helpline Usage and User Satisfaction Data

The Department established Safe Helpline to offer survivors a confidential, anonymous, and secure place to get the help and reporting information that they need, by providing live, one-on-one tailored crisis support and assistance to the worldwide DoD community. Since launching in 2011, the Safe Helpline has served over 59,000 people through online, phone, and texting services, and nearly 700,000 people—both mobile and desktop visitors—have obtained information from SafeHelpline.org.¹

Website Usage

The Safe Helpline website (safehelpline.org) saw a 95% increase in unique users during fiscal year (FY) 2015. The website saw 282,032 unique users in FY15 compared to a total of 144,826 users in FY14. Over 500,000 (580,841) people have visited safehelpline.org since the website was launched in 2011.

Visitors to the website may request to engage in an online chat with Safe Helpline staff. Safe Helpline logged 4,120 online chat sessions this year. For chat sessions in which a sexual assault or a related event was discussed, 75% of users identified as victims. Other website users may include friends, family members, and intimate partners of the victim. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) seeking information about services also use the Safe Helpline. Users accepted military referrals in nearly half of all sessions, and referrals directly to SARCs were frequently provided.

Users can access Safe Helpline and other self-help resources through the Safe Helpline app. The number of app users continued to increase this year. Mobile application

analytics logged 3,900 new Safe Helpline app users during FY15. This marked a 17.6% increase in new users from FY14. New users are distinct from downloads obtained via the Apple App Store and Google Play, as the app may be downloaded but never used. There were 4,933 app downloads in FY15.

Safe Helpline Online Sessions

Safe Helpline Online sessions saw a significant increase (65%) in usage from 2,513 sessions in FY14 to 4,120 sessions during FY15. Since the online sessions launched, there have been 10,449 sessions.

Safe Helpline Phone Sessions

Safe Helpline staff responded to 6,023 calls on the telephone helpline in FY15, representing only a slight increase over the 5,984 calls taken during FY14 (0.65% increase). Since the Safe Helpline launched in 2011, there have been 19,158 live phone sessions.

While women are the most frequent users of the Safe Helpline, over one-third of phone users (38%) are men.

Safe HelpRoom

The Safe HelpRoom was designed to be a secure place for survivors to meet, talk, and support each other. This moderated service provides survivors with an important opportunity to connect with others and share their experiences. Since launching in April 2013, there have been over 1,400 participant visits to the Safe HelpRoom.

¹ Not everyone who contacts or obtains information from Safe Helpline is a victim of sexual assault.

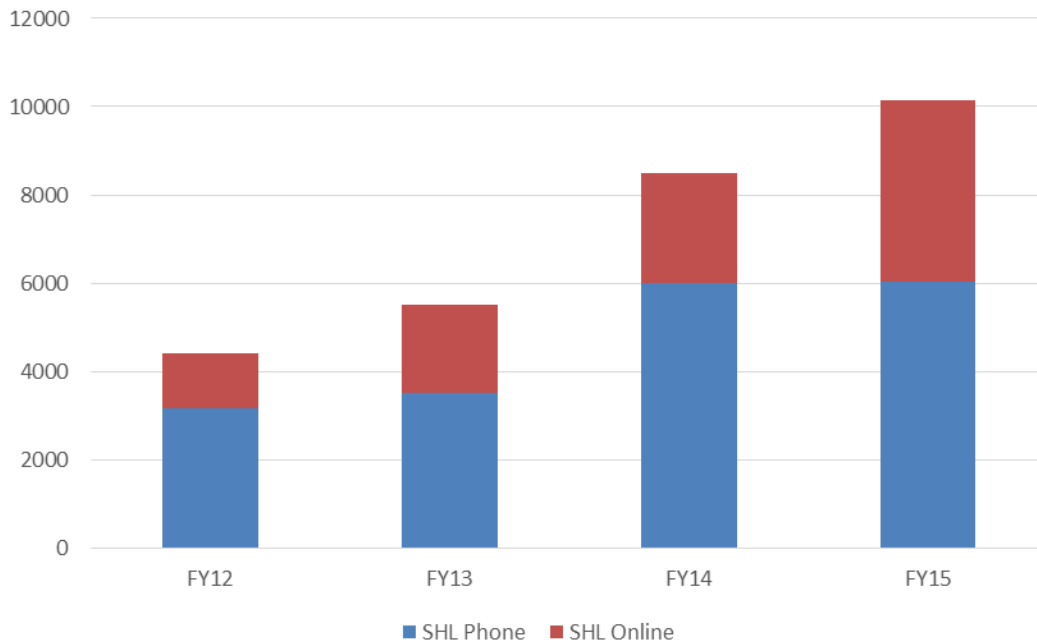


Figure 1: Safe Helpline Online and Telephone User Sessions Increased 19%

Safe Helpline staff and the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) began holding virtual web-conferences using the Safe HelpRoom. Attendees this year consisted of base/installation level stakeholders and allied professionals who work with survivors of sexual assault (i.e.: SARCs, Victim Advocates, Chaplains, Judge Advocate Generals (JAGs), mental health professionals on base, etc.). This practice will continue in FY16.

Referrals to Military Resources

Safe Helpline maintains a robust referral database to provide appropriate referrals to survivors. The database includes contact information for each Service's SARCs, military police, legal personnel (e.g., JAG and Special Victims Counsel/Victims Legal Counsel), medical and mental health providers, and chaplains. It also contains referral information for civilian affiliate sexual assault service providers and Department of Veterans Affairs resources.

Almost half (43%) of the 2,460 individuals who accessed Safe Helpline services included in this year's analysis received a

referral to a military resource, illustrating that the Safe Helpline plays a crucial role in connecting users to help and support available through the Military Services.

Transitioning Service Members Usage

There were 1,522 unique visitors to the Transitioning Service Member (TSM) sections of the Safe Helpline website in FY15. These 1,522 visitors join the more than 6,000 unique visitors that have accessed information in the TSM section, which contains 10 different topic areas, such as healthcare, mental healthcare, housing, and employment. Interestingly, website analytic data indicates there are visitors who come back repeatedly. Return visits reinforce how important it is for users to have a safe, secure, and reliable source of information during transition out of military service.

Male Survivor Web Content

There were 2,209 unique visitors who accessed the newly updated male survivor content on Safe Helpline in FY15. This represents a 52% increase over FY14. Since

the section was launched, 3,725 unique visitors have reviewed information to address concerns specific to male survivors of sexual assault.

corrections facilities. Safe Helpline staff provides crisis response, information, and contact with a SARC for unrestricted reporting of prison sexual assaults. The Safe Helpline received 8 calls from military correctional facilities in FY15.

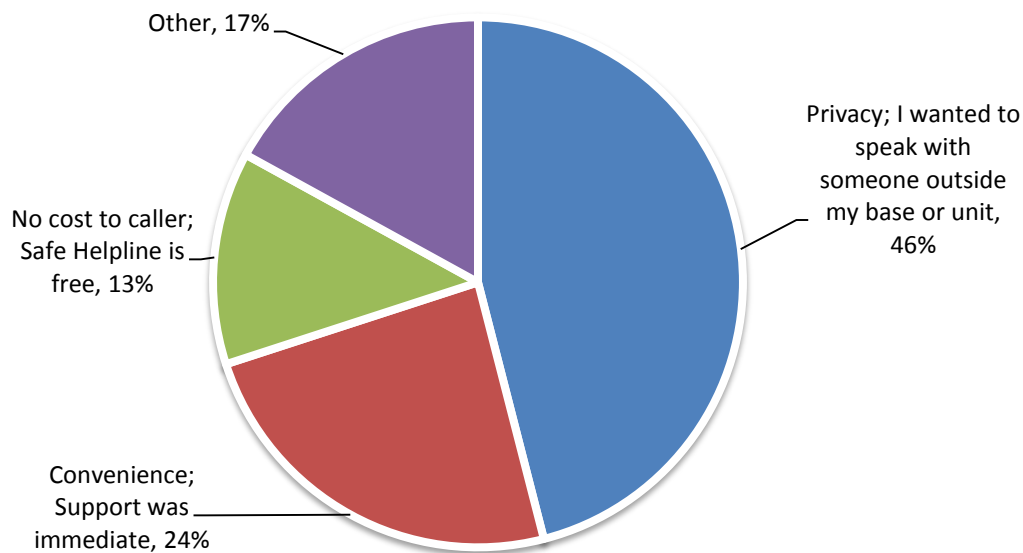


Figure 2: User Ratings for Most Important Feature of Safe Helpline

Follow Up and Other Support Services

The Department expanded Safe Helpline services in FY15 to offer follow-up support to all users who have not yet reported their assault to a military authority. Safe Helpline staff connects these users to long-term care and treatment through on-base and civilian resources. Staff also follows up to discuss referrals recommended and help users overcome difficulties in accessing care.

The Department also expanded the Safe Helpline feedback form to include information related to retaliation in order to assist the inquirer with resolution of their complaint and inform program and policy improvements.

Additionally, Safe Helpline is the Prison Rape Elimination Act Hotline for military

User Feedback

Telephone helpline users provide feedback through an interactive voice response system, while online users fill out a short form. Visitors using phone and online services are overall very satisfied with Safe Helpline support. Average ratings were high (over 4.0 on a scale of 1 to 5). Most users find the Safe Helpline easy to use, are satisfied with staff knowledge and skills, intend to use services suggested by staff, and would recommend the service.

Safe Helpline users are also asked to provide feedback on what they consider to be Safe Helpline's most important feature, as indicated in Figure 2. Most users indicated privacy (46%) as the feature they considered to be most important.

Users could also choose “other” as the most important feature of the Safe Helpline. When choosing this option, users were prompted with an open-ended follow up question to provide some explanation. The 17% of users that selected “other” indicated their most important features as follows:

- A combination of features (ex: Privacy and no cost to caller)
- The interaction with the staffer (e.g. staffer was empathetic, respectful, etc.)
- Information/resources provided



Appendix H: Summary of Changes to DoDI 6495.02



Appendix H: Summary of Changes to DoDI 6495.02

Background

The detailed procedures for implementation of requirements in Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Directive 6495.01 are established in DoD SAPR Instruction 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures." The SAPR Instruction was originally issued June 23, 2006, and was reissued on March 28, 2013. A Change 1 to the SAPR Instruction was published on February 12, 2014, incorporating National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 provisions. A Change 2 was published on July 8, 2015. **This policy includes NDAA 14 & 15 requirements; initiatives directed by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef); recommendations from the Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel (RSP); clarifications to the existing SAPR policy; and retaliation prevention and response efforts and training.**

Improving Victim Response

Updated procedures are provided for the following: ensuring that victims from the Reserve Component and National Guard are eligible for SAPR services, requiring the Services to support the DoD Safe Helpline, requiring a safety assessment for all victims of sexual assault, incorporating victim feedback, integrating legal assistance programs for victims, and providing retention requirements for DD Forms 2910 (election of reporting option) and 2911 (forensic examination report). Highlights include:

- Explanation in Annual SAPR training of the codification and enhancement of victims' rights in the military. ([§1701 of NDAA FY14](#), [§534 of NDAA FY15](#))

- Provision that Service member victims' alleged collateral misconduct will be excluded from consideration as intentional misconduct or gross negligence in Line of Duty determinations for the purposes of receiving medical care.
- Requirement for explanation of right to consult with Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) and the types of legal assistance available. ([RSP Recommendation #61, §1716 of NDAA FY14](#))
- Clarification of roles and responsibilities of the monthly SAPR Case Management Group (CMG) members to enhance collaboration among responders.
- Requirements for Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Kit collection and preservation.
- Requirement to notify sexual assault victims to answer "no" to Question 21 on Standard Form 86, if consultation with health care professional meets outlined criteria. ([§1747 of NDAA FY14](#))
- Requirement that sexual assaults in DoD confinement facilities involving Service members will be governed by the National Standards to Prevent, Detect and Respond to Prison Rape, consistent with the Presidential Memorandum Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

Addressing Retaliation

Updated procedures are provided for the following: establishing comprehensive retaliation prevention and response training requirements and procedures to require commanders to protect those who report or intervene to prevent a sexual assault.

- New procedures for the CMG Chair to ask CMG members if the victim, witnesses,

bystanders (who intervened), Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), responders, or other parties to the allegations have experienced any incidents of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment. If any allegations are reported, the CMG Chair will forward the information to the proper authority or authorities (e.g., military criminal investigative organization (MCIO), Inspector General (IG), Military Equal Opportunity (MEO)). (3 December 2014 SecDef Initiative)

- Highlights of training requirements include:
 - Explaining what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections.
 - Explaining what is the appropriate, professional response by peers to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit. Required to utilize scenarios to facilitate discussion of appropriate behavior, to include discussing potential resentment by peers of a victim or witness who reports a sexual assault and opens up unit to scrutiny.
 - Explaining that ALL supervisors in the victim's chain of command, are required when they become aware of allegations of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment in an Unrestricted Report, to take appropriate measures to protect the victim from further retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment.
 - Requirement that SARCs and SAPR VAs must inform victims of the resources available to report allegations of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, maltreatment, sexual harassment, to request a transfer, and to obtain a Military Protective Order (MPO). If the allegation is

criminal in nature and the victim filed an Unrestricted Report, the crime should be immediately reported to a MCIO, even if the crime is not something normally reported to an MCIO (e.g., victim's personal vehicle was defaced). Victims can seek assistance on how to report allegations by requesting assistance from:

- A SARC or SAPR VA or SVC/VLC.
- A SARC on a different installation, which can be facilitated by the Safe Helpline.
- Their immediate commander.
- A commander OUTSIDE their chain of command.
- Service personnel to invoke their Service-specific reporting procedures regarding such allegations.
- Service MEO representative to file a complaint of sexual harassment.
- A General/Flag Officer (G/FO), if the allegation of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment involves the administrative separation of victims within one year of the final disposition of their sexual assault case, a victim may request that the G/FO review the separation.
- A G/FO if the victim believes there has been an impact on their military career because they reported a sexual assault or sought mental health treatment associated with the sexual assault. The victim may discuss the impact with the G/FO.
- An SVC or VLC, trial counsel and Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, or a legal assistance attorney to facilitate reporting with a SARC or SAPR VA.

- Service personnel to file an Article 138, “Complaint of Wrongs,” in the UCMJ.
- DoD IG, invoking whistle-blower protections.
- Commander or SARC to request an Expedited Transfer.
- Commander or SARC to request a safety transfer or an MPO and/or Civil Protective Order, if the victim is in fear for her or his safety.
- The MCIO, if the allegation is of an act that is criminal in nature and the victim filed an Unrestricted Report. (In this case, the allegation should immediately be reported to an MCIO.)
- Explaining Service regulations that protect the SARC and SAPR VA from retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment related to the execution of their duties and responsibilities.
- Explaining Service regulations that protect witnesses and bystanders who intervene to prevent sexual assaults or those who report sexual assaults from retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment.

Improving Procedures for SAPR Personnel

Updated procedures are provided for the Command Team, SARCs/SAPR VAs, and Health Care Providers. Highlights include:

Commanders and SAPR Program Managers

- Requirement that commanders will, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center for the duration of the order.
- Requirement for Military Departments to allow victims to request G/FO review of a personnel action that impacted his/her military career based on having been a victim of sexual assault, having reported sexual assault, or having sought mental

health treatment for sexual assault. ([RSP Recommendation #64](#))

- Requirement to submit an 8-day incident report in writing after an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault has been made. The 8-day incident report will only be provided to personnel with an official need to know. ([§1743 of NDAA FY14](#))
- Requirement for notation in the personnel record of any Service member punished (via court-martial, non-judicial punishment, or adverse administrative action) for a sex-related offense. Requirement for receiving commander to review incoming personnel service records for this type of notation. ([§1745 of NDAA FY14](#))
- Requirement for commanders to direct SARCs to provide information on incidents of sexual assault for inclusion in the Commander’s Critical Information Requirements (CCIR) report. CCIR reportable incidents are those meeting criteria as determined by the SecDef.
- Establishing procedures to implement minimum standards for the qualifications necessary to be selected, trained, and certified for assignment as a SAPR Program Manager in accordance with Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Memorandum, “Certification Standards for Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Managers,” March 10, 2015. ([§1725 of NDAA FY14](#))
- Establishing a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the Military Departments by which a sexual assault victim during service in the armed forces may challenge the terms or the characterization of the discharge or separation on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by being a sexual assault victim. ([§547 of NDAA FY15](#))

SARC and SAPR Victim Advocates

- Requirement that the SARC confirm in her or his report to the installation commander (without revealing the identity of the victim) that the victim in a Restricted Report has been offered SAPR advocacy services; received explanation of the notifications in the DD Form 2910; been offered medical and mental healthcare; and been informed of his or her eligibility for an SVC/VLC. (RSP Recommendation #68)
- Requirement that SARCs and SAPR VAs collaborate with the Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability personnel (prosecutors and investigators) during all stages of the investigative and military justice process.
- Requirement that SARCs be trained on and provide a response that recognizes the high prevalence of pre-existing trauma.

Healthcare Providers and Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners

- Requirement that psychotherapy and counseling records and clinical notes pertaining to sexual assault victims contain only information that is required for diagnosis and treatment.
- Obtain qualifications necessary to be selected, trained, and certified for assignment as a Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner. (§1725 of NDAA FY14)

Updating DSAID

Several of the changes in Change 2 require SAPRO to modify the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Specifically, DSAID interface with MCIO case management systems (rather than Military Service sexual assault case management systems) and requires procedures for entering final case disposition information into the database.

Enhancing SAPR Training Requirements for DoD Personnel

Updated procedures are provided for the following: ensuring all Service members understand reporting options and evaluating SAPR training program for consistency and compliance. Highlights include:

- Requirement of specialized training for all supervisors (officer, enlisted, civilian) down to the most junior supervisor, to address their prevention and response to retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment issues.
- Explaining updates to military justice that impact victims, to include:
 - The codification and enhancement of victims' rights in the military.
 - Changes in Articles 32 and 60 and their impact on victims.
 - Elimination of the 5-year statute of limitations on sexual assault.
 - Minimum mandatory sentence of dismissal or dishonorable discharge for persons found guilty in a general court-martial of rape under Article 120(a), sexual assault Article 120(b); forcible sodomy under Article 125; or an attempt to commit these offenses under Article 80 of the Manual for Courts-Martial.
 - That defense counsel has to make the request to interview the victim through the SVC/VLC or other counsel for the victim, if the victim is eligible for an SVC/VLC. In addition, the victim has the right to be accompanied to the interview by the SARC, SAPR VA, SVC/VLC, or counsel for the government.

Ensuring Oversight of the SAPR Program

SAPRO's role was expanded in the FY14 NDAA. Additional responsibilities include:

develop metrics to measure the effectiveness of, and compliance with, training and awareness objectives of the Military Departments on SAPR; act as liaison between the DoD and other Federal and State agencies on programs and efforts relating to SAPR; oversee development of

strategic program guidance and joint planning objectives for resources in support of the SAPR; and make recommendations on modifications to policy, law, and regulations needed to ensure the continuing availability of such resources. (§1726 of NDAA FY14)



Appendix I: Domestic Abuse Related Sexual Assault



Appendix I: Domestic Abuse Related Sexual Assault

Within the Department of Defense, the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) is the congressionally mandated program responsible for clinical assessment, supportive services, and treatment in response to domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect in military families. Sexual assault occurring within the context of a marriage or intimate partner relationship (sexual abuse) is a subset of domestic abuse.

Oversight Responsibilities

Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD P&R), the DoD FAP has broad responsibility for promoting public awareness and prevention of domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect, providing victims of domestic abuse with the option for making a restricted report, and coordinating comprehensive intervention, assessment, and support to victims.

Definition of Domestic Abuse

Department of Defense Instruction 6400.06 (Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel) defines “domestic abuse” as domestic violence, or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional/psychological abuse, economic control, and/or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is:

- A current or former spouse,
- A person with whom the abuser shares a child in common, or
- A current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

Sexual assault occurring within the context of the above definition of domestic abuse is referred to FAP for comprehensive

safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment when appropriate.

Preliminary Data

The Department publically releases an annual report of FAP data in June. Data described herein are preliminary, as comprehensive validation and analysis have not yet been conducted. The FY15 FAP data report will be released June 15, 2016.

Data Collection

FAP incident data are tracked by the Military Services and reported to the Department through the FAP Central Registry maintained by Defense Manpower and Data Center. The Family Advocacy Program Central Registry contains information pertaining to incidents that met criteria for abuse. In this context, “met criteria” means that the incident met the threshold set forth by a standardized algorithm that indicates the need for more rigorous treatment, intervention, support, safety planning, and protection.

Victim Characteristics

Preliminary data indicate that in FY15 there were 251 unique victims of sexual abuse who received Family Advocacy Program services. Victims were 95.2% female (239 of 251), and 4.8% male (12 of 251). Of the 251 victims, 140 (56%) were family members, 106 (42%) were military Service members, 4 (1.6%) were non-beneficiaries, and 1 (.04%) was a government civilian.

Offender Characteristics

Of the 251 alleged offenders, 241 (96%) were male and 10 (4%) were female. Military service members represent 75.3% (189 of

251) of alleged offenders, family members represent 19.5% (49 of 251), non-beneficiaries represent 1.6% (4 of 251), and 3.6% (9 of 251) were government civilians, contractors, or retired Service members.

Of the 189 alleged offenders who were military Service members, 184 (97%) were Active Duty, 4 (2%) were National Guard or Reserve, and the status of 1 (<1%) is unknown. Of the military Service members, 177 (94%) were enlisted members, 10 (5%) were officers, and 2 (1%) were warrant officers.

Accountability

The mission and scope of FAP is to provide comprehensive clinical assessment and support services to individuals and families impacted by domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. The primary focus is to assess the risk and safety of victims, and to provide treatment and rehabilitation for the victim or offender when appropriate. By responsibility set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 6400.01 (Family Advocacy Program), FAP reports all unrestricted reports of domestic abuse to law enforcement within 24 hours. As part of the coordinated community response model employed by DoD, law enforcement (military or civilian depending on jurisdiction) and military criminal investigative personnel have the responsibility for investigating reports of domestic abuse. Investigation, command

action, and legal adjudication are beyond the scope and mission of FAP.

FAP social workers, prevention specialists, victim advocates, and nurses provide critical clinical and support services to families impacted by these often complex incidents, and are bound ethically to promote the well-being of clients and support their self-determination foremost. Responsibility for holding offenders criminally accountable and tracking associated outcomes falls entirely to law enforcement and the legal system.

Way Forward

Synchronized Data Reporting

The reporting cycle for FAP data in FY16 will be changed to match the SAPR reporting cycle. FAP is working closely with SAPRO, and a FAP TAB will be included in the FY16 Annual SAPR Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Services.

Accountability Reporting

The Department is committed to transparency in data, and is identifying the best way forward to report accountability actions for incidents of domestic abuse related sexual assaults without impacting the mission and scope of FAP.



Appendix J: Acronym List



Appendix J: List of Acronyms

AF	Air Force
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
ARNG	Army National Guard
BI2F	Bystander Intervention to the Fleet
CAI	Combat Area of Interest
CID	Criminal Investigative Division
CMG	Case Management Group
CoP	Community of Practice
CY	Calendar Year
DD	Department of Defense (Form)
DEOMI	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
DEOCS	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey
DSPO	Defense Suicide Prevention Office
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDI	DoD Instruction
D-SAACP	DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
DSAID	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DTM	Directive-type Memorandum
EDG	Ethical Discussion Groups
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FGSAPR	Focus Groups on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
FY	Fiscal Year
HQMC	Headquarters Marine Corps
IG	Inspector General
IPP	Installation Prevention Project
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
LOE	Lines of Effort
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MEO	Military Equal Opportunity
MCLD	Marine Corps Leadership Development
MIJES	Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NOVA	National Organization for Victim Assistance
NJP	Nonjudicial Punishment

ODMEO	Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OTJAG	Office of the Judge Advocate General
P.L.	Public Law
QSAPR	QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Related Responders
RAINN	Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network
RILO/DILO	Resignation or Discharge in lieu of Court-Martial
RMWS	RAND Military Workplace Study
RSP	Response Panel to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel
SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SAIRO	Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SECNAVIST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SES	Survivor Experience Study
SHAPE	Sexual Harassment Assault Prevention Education
SHARP	Sexual Harassment /Assault Response and Prevention
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPCMCA	Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
SVC	Special Victims' Counsel
SVIP	Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution
U.S.C.	United States Code
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UOTHC	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions
USC	Unwanted Sexual Contact
U.S.C.	United States Code
UVA	Uniform Victim Advocate
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
VA	Victim Advocate
VLC	Victims' Legal Counsel
WGRA	Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members
WGRR	Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members



Enclosure 1: Department of the Army





SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

INFO MEMO

03-02-16 A11:43 OUT

FOR: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: Patrick J. Murphy, Acting Secretary of the Army

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Sexual Assault Report

- The Army's Sexual Assault Report for FY15 is attached. The report is prepared in accordance with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness memorandum dated September 22, 2015, subject: Data Call for the Fiscal Year 2015 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military. The report highlights attributes of the Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program, including:
 - The Army's continued commitment to creating a climate where Soldiers live the Army Values, thereby reducing incidents of sexual harassment and assault. The unprecedented priority placed on sexual assault prevention and response by Army leaders has seemingly encouraged victims, who previously were reluctant, to come forward and report. In FY15, the Army continued to see a high rate of reports, 3.9 reported cases of sexual assault per 1000 Soldiers, comparable to 4.1 per 1000 Soldiers in FY14. This continued high rate of reports is believed to be indicative of victims feeling safe to come forward due to the positive command climates established by commanders throughout the Army.
 - The Army's actions and future plans for a comprehensive sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention strategy which focuses on:
 - a. Leaders maintaining a positive command climate where Soldiers do not tolerate behavior that, left unchecked, may lead to sexual assault.
 - b. Developing research-based strategy to address risk factors such as sexual harassment, alcohol induced behaviors, and male-involved sexual assaults.
- The report contains the following data spreadsheets in the prescribed DoD format:
 - Spreadsheet 1: Army sexual assault unrestricted report data
 - Spreadsheet 2: Army sexual assault restricted report data
 - Spreadsheet 3: Support services for victims of sexual assault
 - Spreadsheet 4: Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) unrestricted report data
 - Spreadsheet 5: CAI restricted report data
 - Spreadsheet 6: Support services for victims of sexual assault in CAIs
 - Spreadsheet 7: Service Member sexual assault synopses report

COORDINATION: None
Attachments: As stated

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Report

Prepared By: Ms. Monique Y. Ferrell, 703-695-5568

U.S. ARMY

Annual Report on Sexual Assault Fiscal Year 2015

LOYALTY DUTY RESPECT SELFLESS SERVICE HONOR INTEGRITY PERSONAL COURAGE



www.preventsexualassault.army.mil DoD Safe Helpline: 1-877-995-5247

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Part 1 - Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Army

Executive Summary

The following Executive Summary Template should be used to capture a summary of your submission regarding the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program from October 2014 through September 2015. This overview should include but not be limited to information such as:

- Authorizing regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication.
- General organizational structure of your SAPR program and personnel (e.g., Brigade, Installation, Regional, and/or Major Command Sexual Assault Response Coordinator [SARC] and SAPR Victim Advocate [VA] structure, mid-level program management [if any], and program management) as well as a brief description of how this structure changes in deployed and joint environments.
- Other personnel and their respective roles in your SAPR program.

The U.S. Army is committed to reducing and eventually eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment from its ranks through a comprehensive Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program. The Army's goal is a culture of dignity and respect that results in positive command climates in which the behaviors and attitudes that lead to sexual offenses are rare and victims feel safe in reporting, free from reprisal.

Army Values demand Soldiers respect and trust each other. In this context, Soldiers who commit the crime of sexual assault, or fail to intervene and stop an assault, violate the trust of their fellow Soldiers. The overwhelming majority of

"The entire chain of command is responsible for creating a climate that prevents sexual assault, protects victims from retaliation or reprisal, and holds perpetrators fully accountable...."

Acting Secretary of the Army, Patrick J. Murphy

Soldiers serve honorably and capably, meeting the standards embodied in the Army Values. However, the actions of a few are unacceptable and jeopardize the trust and confidence the American people have in their Army.

The Army's efforts to ensure it retains the trust and confidence of the Nation are embedded in a SHARP Program that combines initiatives related to preventing and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment. SHARP operationalizes these efforts throughout the Army using a strategy called "I. A.M. Strong" which stands for *Intervene, Act and Motivate*. This report details initiatives, programs and policies that constitute the Army's SHARP Program, while also demonstrating the progress the Army has made in preventing and responding to the crime of sexual assault.

Since its inception in 2009, the Army's SHARP Program focused its efforts on five specific priorities or Lines of Effort (LOE):

LOE 1 - Prevention of sexual assault.

LOE 2 - Competent and sensitive investigations of sexual assault.

LOE 3 - Accountability for the perpetrators of sexual assault.

LOE 4 - Assistance to, and advocacy for, victims of sexual assault.

LOE 5 - Effective assessment of SHARP programs.

These five LOE follow those found in the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan and are formally expressed in the Army's strategy. Also, the Army holds annual leader summits to communicate these LOE and to emphasize the importance of sexual assault prevention and response.

In addressing LOE 1 (Prevention), the Army has continually revised its policies, training and engagement strategies that deal with sexual assault. SHARP training is required for all Soldiers and Civilians and is fully integrated into Future Soldier Training for new recruits, Initial Entry Training (IET) for new Soldiers and at each level of Professional Military Education (PME) for officers and non-commissioned officers (NCO). The Army regularly revises PME courses, and specialty training (i.e. Company Commander/First Sergeant, Recruiter, Advanced Individual Training (AIT) Platoon Sergeants, and training for first responders) in order to update and improve their corresponding SHARP training. In addition, annually required unit-level SHARP training is now complemented by interactive presentations designed to educate Soldiers and Civilians about the importance of active bystander intervention. During FY15, the Army began funding research to look at reducing alcohol's impact on sexual assault, and a study to look into ways to prevent male victimization.

The Army addresses LOE 2 (Investigation) by sustaining the already improved processes and thoroughness of sexual assault investigations. The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) has joined with prosecutors, Victim Witness Liaisons (VWLs), Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Victim Advocates (VAs) and other sexual assault responders to form Special Victim Capability teams at more than 70 Army installations. These teams are trained in the unique aspects of investigating and prosecuting sexual assault cases, including the need to ensure that victims are referred to the appropriate agencies for comprehensive care. The U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS), recognized as a "Best Practice" in sexual assault investigative training, continues to increase the number of agents certified, with over 600 agents now trained in these advanced sexual assault investigative procedures. USAMPS' innovative investigative technique, the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI), was specifically recognized by Congress.

The cornerstone of the Army's efforts in LOE 3 (Accountability) is the Special Victim Prosecutor (SVP) program. SVPs are selected for their courtroom expertise and for their ability to sensitively work with victims of sexual assault. SVPs complete an intensive training course and oversee, or assist, in the prosecution of every sexual assault case in the Army. Since 2009, the Army has seen an increase of more than 100% in the proportion of sexual assault cases that result in prosecutions and convictions. At the same time, the Army also observed a substantial decrease in the portion of founded cases in which command action is not possible (e.g., because the victim will not participate in the prosecution, there is insufficient admissible evidence to proceed or the statute of limitations has expired). Equally notable, the Army began a program of providing victims with Special Victims Counsel (SVC) in FY14. The SVC represents the victim throughout the investigation and judicial process, with the

primary duty to represent the express interests of the victim. The Army maintains approximately 75 specially trained judge advocates serving as SVCs in the Active Component; 67 in the Army Reserve and 47 in the Army National Guard. By the end of FY15, Active Component SVCs served more than 2,118 client victims, conducted approximately 9,000 consultations and attended more than 415 courts-martial.

The Army remains dedicated to victim care and response through LOE 4 (Advocacy). In 2014, the Chief of Staff directed the development of a centralized SHARP training center to expand the knowledge and skills of SARCs and VAs.

"People are our most valuable asset and their well-being of absolute importance. All deserve to be treated with dignity and respect..."

General Mark A. Milley
Chief of Staff, Army

Established in a permanent facility at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in October 2014, the Army SHARP Academy conducted ten baseline courses, training approximately 328 SARCs/VAs and conducted three SHARP Trainer courses, training 38 new trainers. The Army also ensures that victims of sexual assault receive quality medical care. Since 2012, the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) trains more than 100 Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFE) annually. The Army SAMFE training educates healthcare providers to conduct Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFE) through an 80-hour training program which exceeds the Department of Justice National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations Adult/Adolescents. MEDCOM also provides at least one SAMFE at every Military Treatment Facility (MTF) with a 24/7 emergency room (ER).

The objective of LOE 5 (Assessment) is to measure, analyze and assess the effectiveness of the Army's efforts throughout all LOEs. To address this, the Army actively conducts command inspections and collects multiple types of data through Soldier focus groups and surveys as well as examining the efficacy of SHARP training. Using its research and analysis experts, the Army SHARP Program Office works closely with the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI), as well as other governmental and non-governmental research entities, to assist in expanding and focusing SHARP assessments. Additionally, the Army SHARP Program Office developed a capability within the Army Strategic Management System (SMS) to help commanders assess their units.

Signs of real progress in the Army SHARP Program are encouraging. One indicator of this progress is the sustained high rate of reporting. Specifically, FY14 and FY15 have the two highest rates of reported cases since the Army began tracking and reporting sexual assault data. The Army believes this increase in the number of reports of sexual assault reflects increased awareness and reporting, and does not result from an increase in the number of sexual assault incidents. The unprecedented priority placed on sexual assault prevention and response by Army leaders appears to have resulted in increased victim confidence. Data from the most recent FY15 Army climate survey seem to support this belief, as more than 90% of Soldiers surveyed indicated they favorably view their units' reporting climate and chain of command support for victims. In spite of this progress, sexual assault remains an under-reported crime and the Army continues to improve reporting climates.

Indicators of progress are a credit to committed Army leadership and the sustained resourcing of the SHARP Program. The Army's actions in FY15 demonstrate a continued commitment to strong and compassionate responses to sexual assault. While each case is troubling, the Army fully investigates every alleged misconduct, follows every lead, provides support to victims, and takes available and appropriate

"Close knit teams with sound leadership don't allow teammates to be assaulted by their actions, they say, 'Not in My Squad.'"

Sergeant Major of the Army, Daniel A. Dailey

action to hold individuals accountable. Nevertheless, the Army recognizes there is more work to do, especially in efforts to improve processes to prevent sexual assaults.

The foundation of the Army's prevention efforts is its leaders, who are ultimately responsible for climate and culture. The Army provides leaders with capabilities and resources that empower Soldiers to intervene and take appropriate action when they see something wrong. When junior leaders and Soldiers assume this level of

responsibility, sexual assault and sexual harassment will not happen in their units. Accepting this level of ownership is the intent of "Not in My Squad", a grass-roots approach to creating a climate of dignity, respect and cohesion. This FY15 initiative of the Sergeant Major of the Army, empowers NCOs to take responsibility to fix problems that stem from within their own ranks.

"Not in My Squad" is one of many efforts guided by the Army's strategy to achieve cultural change and thereby reduce, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault and sexual harassment. The following sections of this report provide a review of the Army's efforts, by LOE.

The authorizing policy for the Army's SHARP Program is Chapter 8 of Army Regulation (AR) 600-20, Army Command Policy. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASA M&RA) supervises the Army's SHARP Program, while the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (through the Army SHARP Program Office) is responsible for program implementation and assessment. The SHARP Program Office created a dedicated policy and oversight branch that just completed a comprehensive review and revision of AR 600-20, scheduled for publication in FY16.

As the SHARP Program is a command responsibility, commanders are required to establish a command climate that prevents the crime of sexual assault, treat all allegations of sexual assault seriously, ensure investigations occur, treat victims with dignity and respect, and take appropriate action against offenders. Significant elements of the current Army program include:

- Senior Commanders (SC), at installations and in deployed locations, have overall responsibility for SHARP Program implementation and execution. As a critical element of their program execution, these leaders conduct required monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB). The SARB provides executive oversight, procedural guidance and feedback concerning local program implementation and case management.
- Command SHARP Program Managers (PM) assist commanders in executing their SHARP Program and integrating sexual assault response efforts (legal,

law enforcement, chaplain and medical) above the brigade level.

- SARC and VAs support commanders in implementing the SHARP Program. These SARCs and VAs are available 24 hours a day/7 days a week to interact directly with victims of sexual assault and other response agencies.
 - SARCs and VAs provide support and advocacy services in garrison and deployed environments.
 - Active Component and Army Reserve brigade level units have one full-time SARC and one full-time VA. The Army National Guard has a collateral duty SARC and VA at each brigade level unit and a full time SARC and VA for each State/Territory.
 - Currently, Army policy also requires two VAs be appointed, as a collateral duty, for each battalion sized unit. The draft revision to this policy changes the requirement to one battalion level collateral duty SARC and one collateral duty VA.

This report complies with content and format requirements in the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD P&R) memorandum, dated September 22, 2015 (SUBJECT: Data Call for the FY15 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military). Per the memorandum, this report is in two parts:

- Part 1 (Program Review) contains details of Army actions within the five LOE contained in the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Advocacy/Victim Assistance and Assessment). Highlights of the Army's FY15 actions include:
 - Conducting the 8th Annual SHARP Summit featuring senior Army leaders, subject matter experts (SME) and an inaugural sexual assault survivor panel.
 - Introducing "Not in My Squad" to improve command climates of dignity and respect.
 - Maintaining the "DoD Best Practice" Special Victim Unit Investigation Course for investigators and prosecutors from all Services.
 - Holding the initial SHARP Program Improvement Forum for Command SHARP PMs who submitted more than 70 issues for consideration.
 - Maintaining and improving the Special Victims Counsel program to support victims throughout the investigation and judicial process.
 - Debuting the permanent Army SHARP Academy at Fort Leavenworth.
 - Implementing the SHARP Resource Center pilot program.
- Part 2 (Statistical Report) contains data and analysis of the 2,046 Unrestricted Reports and the 470 Restricted Reports of sexual assault which were reported in the Army during FY15. Part 2 also contains a brief profile and synopsis of each sexual assault case in which there was disposition decision in FY15.

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.”

Prevention is a leadership mission, supported greatly by training and education. The Army requires leaders to establish a positive climate that supports Soldier safety, emphasizes Army Values and encourages candor and trust throughout their organizations. The Army trains Soldiers to trust in their leaders to take appropriate action when they bring concerns forward. Successful prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault requires that all Soldiers and leaders understand expected standards of conduct; hold each other accountable for violations of those standards and work together to build a unit climate of dignity, respect and sensitivity to others.

The Army’s efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate during FY15 remained focused on the sustained roll-out of the Army’s Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. The cornerstone of the prevention strategy is the “I. A.M. Strong” Campaign where the letters *I. A. M.* stand for Intervene – Act – Motivate. The purpose of “I. A.M. Strong” is to encourage Soldiers to take action to prevent sexual assault and to actively foster respectful treatment of others. Accordingly, leaders at all levels are charged to facilitate this prevention strategy by establishing positive climates in which incidents of sexual assaults rarely occur, but when they do, victims come forward with confidence that there will be appropriate action.

The Secretary, the Chief of Staff and the Sergeant Major of the Army continue to emphasize culture change to eliminate sexual harassment and sexual assault from the Army. In February of 2015, the Secretary and the Chief of Staff hosted the 8th Annual SHARP Summit. This Summit serves as a forum for the sharing of information and ideas for achieving cultural change, and as a vehicle for the Army-wide promulgation of best practices and lessons learned. Attendees included 2, 3 and 4-Star Commanders and Command Sergeants Major (CSM); select Brigade and Battalion Command Teams; Army Staff principals and national advocacy group SMEs. Leader and SME panels during the Summit facilitated the exchange of lessons learned/best practices and the opportunity for Commanders and CSMs to explain how they are addressing retaliation, strengthening trust and supporting victims. This year, sexual assault survivors volunteered to participate in a panel discussion. The survivors told their experiences, allowing senior leaders to hear different perspectives of how commands address organizational climate and handle sexual assault incidents.

The Army recognizes that primary prevention is most effective when empowered

and competent individuals interact and collaborate to create a sustainable positive environment. This requires a climate that supports sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and places special emphasis on institutionalizing prevention policies and practices. To support this effort, The Army is revising its SHARP Program Campaign Plan with special emphasis on enhancing LOE 1 (Prevention). In strengthening the Prevention LOE, the Army is incorporating aspects of Leadership Involvement, Peer-to-Peer Mentorship, Accountability, Community Involvement, Harm Reduction, Education and Training, Communication, Incentives to Prevent, Deterrence, and Organizational Support.

1.2. Communications and Engagement: Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings, etc.).

In accordance with AR 350-1 (Army Training and Leader Development) and AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy), commanders must conduct and report their unit's SHARP training. SHARP Annual Refresher Training is a command inspection item which is required annually, pre/post deployment and during in-processing.

Units throughout the Army proactively make SHARP a priority. For example:

- Monthly SARBs provide the means for all SCs to review policies, incidents and high-risk behaviors at the installation level and identify trends/corrective actions.
- In U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), the Army's largest command, SHARP and Inspector General (IG) personnel conduct annual staff assistance visits (SAV) as well as IG inspections. Specific items checked vary from post to post but include feedback sessions with Soldiers and leaders to determine climate, understanding of policy, and issues concerning sexual harassment or assault.
- The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) reviews sexual assault data as part of its monthly Commander's Unit Status Report (USR). The data provides a 90-day snapshot of sexual assault related serious incident reports in the command as well as 3-year trends. TRADOC also includes SHARP in its bi-annual Executive Safety Council, providing commanders and SHARP professionals an opportunity to share best practices and discuss areas of the SHARP Program with safety implications.
- U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) instituted a SHARP Dashboard that monitors all SHARP personnel, SHARP cases, and SHARP training status of AMC major subordinate commands (MSC). The dashboard is viewable by senior leadership and MSC Commanders/Directors.
- U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC), another of the Army's large commands, requires monthly reports from all subordinate commands in order to monitor the status of SHARP personnel staffing, track SHARP Annual Refresher Training, audit Safe Helpline phone numbers and track expedited transfer status. USARPAC and its four SCs in Alaska, Hawaii, Japan and Korea also conduct regular senior leader professional development sessions.

- SHARP is a Campaign Objective in the U.S. Army Central (ARCENT) Campaign Plan. This plan synergizes the efforts of the ten Ready and Resilient Campaign (R2C) Programs, culminating quarterly in the Community Health Promotion Council (CHPC).
- Each U.S. Forces Afghanistan (USFOR-A) unit is measured in their SHARP staffing statistics and training requirements during monthly SARBs and in quarterly training briefs (QTB). USFOR-A monthly newcomers' briefings not only cover SHARP topics, but also the required Human Rights Violation Reporting procedures, addressing child sexual abuse.
- U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) SARCs attend monthly CHPC meetings to discuss sexual harassment and sexual assault risk assessments for each command and tenant on the installation.
- The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) instituted the Ready and Resilient (R2) Strong Campaign. Led by INSCOM's Deputy Commanding General, this dedicated team conducts assistance visits to INSCOM brigades, emphasizing the SHARP Program and incorporating elements of resiliency, Army Values and leadership into their narratives.

1.3. Communications and Engagement: Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability and the sharing of promising practices.

The Army continues to partner with several nationally recognized SMEs in order to help develop and validate the components of the "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign and facilitate greater outreach skill sets among the Army's SHARP professionals. These noteworthy experts include:

- Dr. James Hopper, independent consultant and part-time instructor in Psychology, Cambridge Health Alliance, Harvard Medical School. Dr. Hopper's work has focused on the psychological and biological effects of sexual assault, child abuse and other traumatic experiences.
- Ms. Martha Marin, Managing Director of Special Projects, 1in6.org, specializes in developing outreach and engagement programming for male survivors of unwanted or sexually abusive experiences.
- Anne Munch, an attorney with more than 20 years of experience as a career prosecutor and advocate for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. She has worked extensively on the development of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Programs in the military.
- Dr. Wendy Patrick prosecutes sexually violent predators, human traffickers, stalkers, rapists, and child molesters. She serves as co-chair of the statewide California District Attorneys Association Sexually Violent Predator Committee and the Human Trafficking Committee.
- Dr. Gail Stern and Christian Murphy are the co-founders of Catharsis Productions. Their program, "Sex Signals," incorporates humor and audience participation to foster greater understanding about the nature and impact of interpersonal violence. Sex Signals is used during PME and for operational

units in a limited capacity. The Catharsis team also provides a program called "Got Your Back", which incorporates realistic situations and examples of bystander intervention with audience participation.

- Robert Shadley, Major General, U.S. Army (Retired), is the author of *The GAME: Unraveling a Military Sex Scandal* documenting leadership in a crisis. He serves as an adjunct instructor at the Army SHARP Academy at Fort Leavenworth.
- Russell Strand is Chief of the USAMPS Behavioral Sciences Education and Training Division and has specialized expertise in sexual assault investigations. He received the "End Violence Against Women International Visionary Award" in recognition for his work. During FY15, Mr. Strand continued to work extensively with commands throughout the Army on topics such as "Advanced Cultural Change" and "Sex Offender/Perpetrator Behavior". He also leads the Army's efforts to educate special agents and attorneys in the highly advanced Special Victims Capabilities Course.
- Ms. Jane Randel is a co-founder of NO MORE (nomore.org), a national initiative intended to raise the profile of and normalize the conversation about domestic violence and sexual assault.
- Dr. Patricia J. Harned is the CEO of the Ethics & Compliance Initiative. She directs outreach efforts to Federal employment agencies, speaks, and writes frequently on ethics in the workplace, particularly with regard to employee reporting and protection from retaliation. Dr. Harned advises CEOs on effective ways to build an ethical culture and promote integrity in organizational climates.
- Dr. Alan Berkowitz is an independent consultant who serves as an SME for the military on sexual assault and bystander intervention. He has published numerous articles about violence against women, bystander intervention, campus-based sexual assault prevention, and social norms. He is also working with SHARP on Current Research Implications for Sexual Assault Prevention Programming: Best Practices Applications and Opportunities for Future Research by the Defense Research, Surveys and Statistics Center.
- Dr. Sarah DeGue, Behavioral Scientist, Research and Evaluation, Center for Disease Control Division and Violence Prevention. Dr. DeGue's primary research interests concern perpetrators and victims of interpersonal violence, with an emphasis on sexual violence.
- Dr. Matthew King is a senior member of the national Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Support Team, within the Veterans Health Administration's Office of Patient Care Services. His work involves consultation on MST-related healthcare policy and coordinating national-level MST education, training, and outreach initiatives.

1.4. Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.

AR 600-8-8 (The Total Army Sponsorship Program) contains sponsorship

requirements and responsibilities, including guidance on the assignment of same-gender sponsors for first-term Soldiers.

Across the Army, Soldiers attend a newcomer's orientation upon arrival at new location. During this orientation, Soldiers receive a briefing, usually from a SARC or VA, regarding the local SHARP Program and points of contact.

Supporting actions by Army commands include:

- FORSCOM published an updated Sponsorship Operations Order (OPORD), incorporating lessons learned from recent years. This update requires better tracking of personnel, longer duration of sponsorship, and reaches out to inbound Soldiers sooner.
- TRADOC installations use programs such as "Sisters at Arms" and "Better Empowered Soldiers Today" to bring together Soldiers from different job specialties and organizations and to seek out mentorship.
- USARPAC includes Sponsorship as an inspection item during the USARPAC Command Organization Inspection Program (OIP).
- Each of U.S. Army, Europe's (USAREUR) garrisons incorporate SHARP into their in-processing checklists, ensuring the opportunity for all new Soldiers to meet with the full-time or collateral duty SARC and/or VA.
- All U.S. Army South (ARSOUTH) Soldiers are assigned a sponsor. Projected incoming Soldiers are assigned a sponsor within ten calendar days of receiving assignment orders and reactionary sponsors are assigned as soon as a short-notice gain is identified.
- MEDCOM Operation ORDER 14-42 (Total Army Sponsorship Program) is the transition policy for all MEDCOM Soldiers (Colonel and below) to ensure proper reception and integration into their new units, as well as out-processing/transition from current unit.
- INSCOM commanders must inspect their unit's Sponsorship Program as part of the unit Command Inspection Program (CIP). INSCOM assigns sponsors to all Soldiers in the rank of Private through Colonel and Civilians in grades GS-15 and below.

1.5. Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your training and education approach that addresses appropriate, professional peer response to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit.

The Army's SHARP Annual Refresher Training consists of online and face-to-face training where Soldiers learn the key components of the Army SHARP Program and the rights of a victim and alleged offender. In face-to-face training, vignettes and scenarios highlight peer responses to victims and alleged offenders.

During FY15, the Army continued to provide "Got Your Back" training. This interactive training augments SHARP Annual Refresher Training and is a dynamic, 90-minute facilitated interactive lecture created by Catharsis Productions. To date, the Army conducted more than 3,000 separate training events, which received very positive feedback. "Got Your Back" is conducted Army-wide for audiences of up to 350 personnel. One male and one female, specially trained in the subjects of sexual

harassment and sexual assault prevention and response, conduct the training. Key training goals of “Got Your Back” include:

- Language Exercise:
 - Make connections between objectifying language, violent crime and bystander intervention.
 - Make connections between objectification, dehumanization and consent.
 - Understand the continuum of harm, making connections between sexual harassment and sexist language demonstrating how those behaviors permit an inappropriate and unacceptable climate.
- Cycle of Non-Stranger Rape:
 - Examine the perpetrator’s modus operandi.
 - Understand how to identify a potential perpetrator.
 - Explore the points in the cycle of non-stranger rape that a bystander can be activated to intervene in a way that is safest for all parties.
- Bystander Intervention Discussion and Activities:
 - Recognize barriers to intervention and how to overcome them.
 - Use scenarios to build participants’ skills in intervening.
 - Enhance Soldiers’ confidence to intervene in risky sexual situations.

Another peer response training venue that educates Soldiers on how to respond to a victim is “Sex Signals.” This actor facilitated interactive training uses humor and audience participation to discuss multiple scenarios in order to educate Soldiers on sexual harassment/assault topics, to include responding to victims.

SHARP training in PME is instructor led training, normally conducted in small groups. This training focuses on educating leaders on how to respond to a report of sexual harassment and assault, to include victim rights and proper treatment of an alleged offender in the unit.

The Army trains all SARCs on their requirement to conduct one-on-one SHARP training for all new commanders within 30 days of taking command. Part of this training is to ensure the new commander understands their requirements for responding to both a Restricted and Unrestricted report and the proper response to both the victim and alleged offender.

Additional initiatives from major Army commands include:

- Numerous FORSCOM units include bystander intervention training in their additional SHARP training programs of instruction. This training focuses on encouraging peer intervention and support. A similar program presented at several installations attempts to arm every Soldier with the cognitive tools to identify insider threats and prevent sexual assault before it occurs.
- During monthly and quarterly SHARP meetings, USARPAC shares best practices on approaches to resolve complicated sexual assault scenarios.
- In USAREUR, commanders at all levels have incorporated bystander prevention/intervention into unit SHARP training to ensure all Soldiers are aware

of the appropriate response to potential victims and/or perpetrators of sexual assault. The training includes small group discussion as well as vignettes, practice exercises, and scenarios that provide Soldiers the necessary tools to intervene when a potentially dangerous situation exists.

- The United States Military Academy (USMA) launched a Peer Support Program in FY15. Peer counselors receive 60 hours of specified training from the Center for Professional Development (CPD) Psychologists, preparing them to provide generic support for fellow cadets in dealing with life adjustment concerns across the spectrum of their cadet experience.

1.6. Leadership Involvement: Describe improvements to Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback from command climate assessments.

Command climate and other surveys are key components in measuring progress in LOE 1 (Prevention). Results of the FY15 DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate continuing chain of command support for victims. Overall DEOCS results show moderately favorable to highly favorable sentiment towards commanders and leaders from the perspective of Soldiers.

Army commanders are required by Army Directive 2013-29 (Army Command Climate Assessments) to complete a baseline command climate assessment using the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS). Commanders at all levels receive the DEOCS results from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI), analyze those results, and conduct additional research or focus groups to validate or refine the findings. Commanders are expected to address issues identified in the surveys and conduct required follow up surveys. Sample findings and/or actions include:

- A lack of Soldier knowledge regarding the results of courts-martial or administrative actions. Units corrected this by publishing more results and exploring the possibility of printing all adjudication results in the installation newspaper. Results of all courts-martial are publically available online and are printed in The Army Times. Local commands re-print results in installation publications.
- Relocating SHARP offices to a more discreet location to provide maximum confidentiality to victims who wish to report. One installation established a SHARP Resource Center/Advocacy Center near the installation hospital, away from unit areas, providing a greater degree of privacy to anyone entering the facility.
- Understanding SHARP reporting as an information gap. Leadership addressed this gap with a greater focus by small unit leaders on reporting processes, increasing the knowledge and confidence of all Soldiers.
- Increased emphasis by leaders personally introducing SHARP training classes and leading more group discussions.
- Changes to procedures to protect information regarding Restricted Reports as well as improve procedures to prevent and deal with retaliation.

Given the positive responses, leadership involvement in responding to sexual assault appears strong.

The Sergeant Major of the Army started the "Not in My Squad" initiative in FY15 to focus on the well-being, safety, and dignity of all Soldiers. "Not in My Squad" supports strengthening junior leaders' ability to improve unit climate and readiness by empowering NCOs to take responsibility to fix problems that stem from within their own ranks. The "Not in My Squad" initiative included a series of three-day workshops designed to inspire and motivate Squad Leaders to accept the responsibility and authority to find and implement solutions to problems within their squad (or squad-sized unit). The squad is the foundational team upon which the Army builds its formations and the Squad Leader is responsible for all the squad does or fails to do. "Not in My Squad" calls for Soldiers, as a team, to accomplish a mission in the right way, strive for standards of excellence, and persevere through adversity.

The Center for the Army Profession and Ethic (CAPE) developed an online resource in support of "Not in My Squad". This resource helps junior NCOs assess the state of mutual trust and cohesion within their squad/section/team. Based on their assessments, users are directed to resources that can help reinforce success, make adjustments to strengthen areas of weakness, and consider alternatives that can remediate areas of concern.

1.7. Leadership Involvement: Summarize your efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in order to advance and sustain an appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged to prevent sexual assaults and victim retaliation.

The DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy employs a proactive and comprehensive approach to achieve unity of effort and purpose at multiple levels across all of DoD. DoD and the Army place "primary prevention" at the core of their prevention-related initiatives, including:

- Strategies implemented before sexual violence occurs to prevent initial perpetration.
- Reducing the factors leading to sexual violence, thereby stopping the crime before it occurs.

Army Directive 2015-16 (Command Engagement to Prevent Retaliation) requires that the SARB determine if the victim, witnesses, bystanders (who intervened), SARCs, VAs, first responders or other parties to the incident have experienced any retaliation or reprisal. If any incidents are reported, the Lieutenant Colonel (O-5) or higher commander of the victim of retaliation or reprisal must develop a plan to immediately address the issue and forward the plan to the SARB chairperson.

In addition, when CID initiates a sexual assault investigation, it will also initiate and conduct subsequent investigations relating to suspected threats against the sexual assault victim, including minor physical assaults and damage to property. Complainants and/or their commander should immediately notify CID whenever the victim of an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is threatened, assaulted or suffers property damage subsequent to her/his complaint of a sexual assault.

Commanders across the Army continue to support sexual assault prevention with their own initiatives:

- The FORSCOM Commanding General (CG) addresses this issue at least quarterly in video teleconferences (VTCs) with all subordinate commands while each installation commander addresses SHARP at their monthly SARB and in other forums. Additionally, FORSCOM recently updated its policy to require SCs or deputy commanders to personally conduct the monthly SARBs. As part of the SARB, commanders must address responses and prevention of retaliation within their units.
- TRADOC developed a SHARP Campaign Plan, which is nested within the DoD and Army SHARP framework. As a living document, the FY16-17 TRADOC SHARP Campaign Plan is in the final staffing phase and focuses the command on the five LOEs outlined by the Army.
- The AMC Commanding General meets quarterly with all major subordinate Commanders/Directors and their SHARP leaders to share best practices, concerns, ways ahead, and other feedback.
- USARPAC conducted several senior leader professional development sessions including: presentations by Mr. Russell Strand; “Got Your Back” training; “The Hunting Ground” with panel discussion; and the inaugural USARPAC SHARP Summit.
- USAREUR brigade-level commanders review their 12-month strategic plans in April during the USAREUR-wide SHARP Stand-Down and in conjunction with Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) to ensure alignment with the current DoD SAPR Strategy Plan.
- The SHARP Program is an integral part of monthly ARCENT Command Atmospherics meetings, where the CG and special staff, including Equal Opportunity (EO), IG, Chaplain, Surgeon, Safety, and Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), discuss command-wide trends and concerns to improve processes.
- U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) units incorporate training seminars for senior leaders and command teams to facilitate honest discussions on how to best address SHARP issues.
- In MEDCOM, commanders conduct visual inspections to identify and remove all offensive material from all work places to ensure a positive work environment for all Soldiers, civilian employees, and government contractors.
- The INSCOM CG has placed special emphasis over the last three years on the importance of the SHARP Program by mandating the INSCOM IG to conduct special inspections keeping command emphasis on maintaining a strong program.
- IMCOM conducts SHARP inspections at each garrison when a new commander arrives. IMCOM provides the initial assessment to the Garrison Commander, Regional Director and the CG. Garrison Commanders have 60 days to complete an action plan to address the findings in the inspection.

1.8. Accountability: Describe your efforts to publicize the punishments for

misconduct or criminal offenses consistent with law and Department of Defense regulations.

The Department of the Army publishes the results of all courts-martial on its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) website. This information is publicly accessible by the media and other interested parties. The results also appear monthly in the Army Times. The SHARP Program Office distributes the Army Times articles to the SHARP community through the SHARP Program's daily media updates.

Army commands also publicize misconduct:

- All FORSCOM installations have methods of disseminating monthly or quarterly adjudication updates. These updates, some in the form of teal colored memos, are released to all Soldiers in order to demonstrate the consequences of behavior contrary to Army Values.
- TRADOC identified the "Blue Borders" as a best practice and disseminated it to all its commanders leading to implementation of similar practices. The "Blue Border" is a document, written by the SJA, which describes the facts surrounding a court martial case and the trial outcomes.
- USARPAC published a policy memorandum requiring adjudication of sexual assault cases be conducted at the Colonel/O6-level. Some commands also publicize Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) actions in high visibility areas and command websites. USARPAC also published a policy memo addressing collateral misconduct by victims of sexual offenses.
- USAREUR developed a "Teal Hash Note" to publicize the General Courts-Martial results, which include convictions for sexual assault offenses. USAREUR posts Teal Hash notes on the USAREUR SHARP Website. Commands utilize the Teal Hash notes during SHARP training to reinforce the command's commitment to hold perpetrators accountable.
- The ARCENT SHARP Program publishes monthly "Teal Hash" vignettes based upon actual sexual assault and/or sexual harassment incidents. The vignettes are thoroughly scrubbed of personally identifying information and legally vetted before disseminated across the command.
- Throughout IMCOM, Garrisons publish information regarding cases in the local installation weekly newspaper. Newspaper articles include the name of the subject, the charges against the subject and the final disposition of the case, to include any administrative and criminal punishment.
- The INSCOM SJA publicizes punishments of misconduct and criminal offenses on a monthly basis. The INSCOM "Justice Matters" policy is posted to the Knowledge Management portal, SHARP bulletin boards, and it is distributed to all unit personnel.

1.9. Accountability: Describe how you are incorporating SAPR monitoring into readiness assessments (e.g., quarterly training briefings, operational readiness assessments, inspections, etc.) to ensure program implementation and compliance.

The Army developed a SHARP OIP that addresses echelons above battalion,

battalion and below. The Army SHARP Program Office is in the process of developing an implementation plan for the OIP, to include: reporting requirements back to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA); commander reporting requirements; and HQDA inspections of Army Commands (ACOM), Army Service Component Commands (ASCC) and Direct Reporting Units (DRU).

Actions by Army commands include:

- The FORSCOM IG and the FORSCOM SHARP office inspect all installations annually. SHARP readiness is part of overall unit and Soldier readiness and SHARP training continues to be tracked on unit training calendars.
- TRADOC integrated EO, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and SHARP into their SAV process, providing a means for checking compliance of the SHARP Program, sharing lessons learned, assessing shortcomings and providing instruction. Additionally, many TRADOC Centers of Excellence (CoE) OIP programs include SHARP inspection criteria.
- AMC SHARP personnel continuously conduct SAVs and travel with IG teams to ensure program implementation and compliance at all locations. The AMC IG produced a corrective action plan endorsed by the CG to correct areas where commands failed to meet compliance.
- USARPAC conducts quarterly SHARP forums and command-level SARBs.
- The USAREUR OIP utilizes a SHARP Program checklist to ensure program implementation and unit compliance with applicable regulations and policies.
- ARCENT began conducting staff assistance visits during FY15 for units within 30 days upon arrival in theater, followed by SHARP initial staff-inspections 60 days later.
- USASOC conducts Initial Command Inspections (ICIs), Secondary Command Inspections (SCIs), and SAVs.
- MEDCOM conducts organizational inspections, SAVs, IG inspections, quarterly program surveys, 100% review of Military Treatment Facilities (MTF) with 24/7 Emergency Room (ER) capability. MEDCOM also reviews Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) and/or Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) with local civilian treatment facilities to verify program compliance.
- IMCOM provides an annual directive to all garrisons to implement SHARP mandatory training. Garrisons are required to report the percentage of staff trained each month.
- The INSCOM OIP ensures units remain in compliance and that any deficiencies are either reported or corrected before the IG inspections. In addition, SHARP monitoring is incorporated into the CG's quarterly Commander's R2 Council meetings with subordinate commanders.

1.10. Deterrence: Describe your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging and outline how this is being extended to Service members.

Army deterrence measures are designed to clearly demonstrate that the

consequences of perpetrating a sexual assault are so undesirable that those consequences inhibit potential offenders from acting out. There are two primary deterrence methods: the criminal justice system (professional/individual deterrence) and social acceptance (social deterrence). The Army uses SHARP Annual Refresher Training, Initial Military Training (IMT), PME, and operational training to deter potential offenders from committing a sexual assault. For the past two years the Army has also used a training program called “Got Your Back” to help to educate Soldiers on facts and myths when it comes to dating and sexual relations.

The Army’s deterrence measures also highlight the critical role of individuals in preventing sexual assault and harassment. Through “I. A.M. Strong” and “Not in My Squad,” messaging reinforces that everyone plays a role in cultivating a positive command climate where sexual assault, sexual harassment and the conditions that lead to such behaviors are not tolerated.

Army commands’ support Army deterrence efforts with their own initiatives:

- The FORSCOM CG initiated quarterly forums in which subordinate commanders address their SHARP Programs and statistics as well as best practices.
- One of the best practices in TRADOC is using area CID agents to brief trainees. The briefing provides an overview of what constitutes criminal behavior in the Army related to sexual assault.
- ARCENT CG’s SHARP messages deliberately convey his intent to reduce assaults and harassment by creating a climate of dignity and respect.
- The majority of USASOC SARCs and VAs have taken Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) training in order to better facilitate these valuable discussions.
- ARSOUTH addressed deterrence through live training and information campaigns.
- INSCOM SARCs and VAs participated in a 40-hour small group training forum that focused on techniques to “reach the masses” when it comes to bystander intervention.

1.11. Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative programs, to include efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, and ensure Service members are aware of local sexual assault support resources.

Army installation SHARP offices maintain MOAs with several local agency and community organizations to assist in supplying services to sexual assault victims when the installation cannot provide such services. Local law enforcement offices provide services to civilian victims when an incident occurs outside of the installation’s jurisdiction. Local law enforcement offices also collaborate with the Army CID when cases occur off post and the alleged offender is a Soldier.

The Army expanded its outreach in order to enhance military and non-military audiences’ awareness of the SHARP Program. As cited in Section 1.3, the Army collaborates with SMEs who provide invaluable SHARP experience and resources.

Additionally, the Army partnered with Our Voice, Inc., an advocacy group that raises awareness of Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault (DFSA). Through its outreach initiative, “The Bar Program”, Our Voice shows local establishments how alcohol is used in sexual assaults and what measures can be used to prevent or intervene.

In June 2015, the Army SHARP Program Office entered into a research project with DoD SAPRO and the Air Force SAPR Office. The project is titled “Reducing Alcohol’s Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors”. Its objectives are:

- Develop an understanding of Soldiers’ alcohol purchase patterns, including the types of alcohol purchased and the purchase locations. This is called the “Alcohol Landscape Study”.
- Design a two-year evaluation of actionable alcohol price and availability interventions, to determine the interventions’ impact on rates of sexual assault and other harmful behavior.

Army command initiatives include the following:

- FORSCOM encourages all commands to establish and maintain close working relationships with the entire community around each installation. This includes all units and commands on an installation as well as local service organizations.
- While methods vary, TRADOC units partner with their local communities on prevention of sexual assault and to ensure resources are available. Through its ROTC programs, TRADOC’s U.S. Army Cadet Command (USACC) engages colleges and universities to partner with them to prevent sexual assault. To date, 248 host institutions have signed partnership charters with USACC.
- Many AMC locations include the local civilian organization for victim assistance to participate in monthly SARBs.
- USARPAC continues to engage with community partners in each of its Areas of Responsibility (AOR):
 - In Hawaii, relationships continue to grow with the Joyful Heart Foundation and Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children.
 - The Alaska SHARP office works in coordination with the Anchorage Police Department, Abused Women Aid in Crisis and the Anchorage Mental Health Center.
 - In Korea, the SHARP Program team participates in monthly U.S. Forces Korea Prevention of Sexual Assault Task Force meetings and share best practices across their AOR.
- USAREUR conducts an annual SHARP Stand-Down in conjunction with SAAPM, including community prevention and awareness events.
- MEDCOM continues to partner with local civilian healthcare facilities through MOU/MOA to ensure access to local patient care and advocacy resources.
- INSCOM units increased their community involvement by meeting with shelters for women and child victims of sexual assault, colleges, and hospitals. Many units have guest speakers and training on a regular basis and specifically for safety stand down days and SAAPM.

- USMA has an MOU with Orange County Mental Health and Rape Crisis Centers. Their Advocates are available to meet with any USMA sexual assault victim, if the victim chooses. USMA also belongs to the Orange County Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), which has meetings once every quarter at various locations throughout Orange County.

1.12. Incentives to Promote Prevention: Describe your efforts to promote and encourage leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts.

The Army participates in the DoD Prevention Innovation Award and the SARC of the Year recognition programs. The awardees are recognized by the Secretary, Chief of Staff and Sergeant Major of the Army during a formal ceremony as part of the SAAPM observance. The purpose of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award is to recognize an individual, group or unit (military or civilian) from each Military Service for their contributions or development of an innovative idea, concept, methodology or approach to prevent sexual assault at an installation or deployed environment.

Additionally, the Army SHARP Program now features a column in the *SHARP Focus Newsletter* that allows Commands to informally recognize their outstanding SHARP PMs, SARCs and VAs on a monthly basis.

Army commands recognition efforts include:

- FORSCOM also recognizes a SARC of the Year and presents a SHARP innovation award each year. Each installation chooses representatives for these awards.
- In FY15, TRADOC won a DoD level SHARP Innovation award. The U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command at Fort Lee, Virginia was recognized for developing a mobile application called “We Care.” The innovative measure supports the Army’s SHARP Prevention Campaign and serves as a resource tool to reduce high-risk behaviors.
- USARPAC recognized their annual SARC of the Year winner at the USARPAC Army Ball in addition to awarding an Army Commendation Medal. Additionally, USARPAC recognizes high-performing SHARP personnel during OIP outbriefs.
- USAREUR developed a recognition program for VAs, scheduled for implementation in FY16. The award recognizes exceptional efforts by VAs.
- The Regional Health Command (RHC) Exceptional SARC Awards were initiated during FY15, setting the stage for a robust group of MEDCOM SARCs/VAs to compete for the Army/DoD SARC of the Year award.
- IMCOM recognizes its “Top SHARP Performers” at the conclusion of SHARP Program OIP inspections. SHARP employees and/or commands who have made innovative contributions to prevention are recognized in front of their peers during the OIP outbriefing.
- The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) leadership recognizes efforts via on-the-spot awards, certificates, medals, etc. For example, the Colorado Springs SHARP team was recognized with Army Achievement Medals for their contributions to SMDC’s first-ever Survivor Event.

- At USMA, the Cadets Against Sexual Harassment and Assault (CASHA) Program is a cadet-led, cadet-designed organization that seeks to influence and inspire individuals to take an active role in creating a positive culture. The CASHA Committee consists of one representative from each cadet company, four regimental representatives, and three brigade representatives. The regimental and brigade representatives form the CASHA Executive Committee, responsible for curriculum development and training assessment.

1.13. Harm Reduction: Describe your efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy, etc.). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and any community involvement efforts that expand DoD and Service policies beyond individual use.

Army policies regarding the use and abuse of alcohol are found in AR 600-85 (The Army Substance Abuse Program) and AR 215-1 (Military Morale, Welfare and Recreation Programs and Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities). Additionally, some installations and commands have adopted more stringent local policies regarding alcohol. For example, some units limit the amount of alcohol Soldiers may have in the barracks. For deployed units, alcohol consumption is banned in many areas. In a few deployed areas, alcohol is available in limited quantities and only in supervised locations, not in living quarters.

In most commands, visitors are allowed in the barracks but are not permitted to spend the night. Cohabitation is strictly forbidden. Some commands have installed closed circuit televisions and self-locking doors in the barracks.

As mentioned in Section 1.11, the Army is taking part in a DoD study aimed at reducing alcohol's impact on sexual assault and other harmful behaviors. Other command initiatives include:

- In FORSCOM, the SHARP Program works with Armed Forces Community Services, Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP), Installation Prevention Program, and Family Advocacy Program (FAP) to ensure that high-risk behaviors are identified and understood by first responders. Units also develop training curriculums that focus on risk reduction, healthy choices, and reinforcing cultural change.
- TRADOC Regulation 350-6 (Enlisted Initial Entry Training Policies and Administration), updated in FY15, outlines specific behaviors and actions forbidden by IMT Soldiers to include alcohol consumption, drug use, barracks visitation and prohibited relationships. The changes specifically prohibit alcohol use by IMT Soldiers regardless of whether they are on pass, on post, off post, and regardless of age. Additionally, most IMT units now place all local hotels/motels as "off limits" while on pass. The regulation also outlines privileges for each phase of training and incentives for Soldiers to remain in compliance with policies and regulations.
- USARPAC efforts include SHARP guidance in barracks Charge of Quarters (CQ) books; limits on alcohol storage/quantities in barracks; no alcohol sales on

post after 9:00 PM; closed circuit television and lighting in dark areas.

- USAREUR subordinate and tenant unit commanders routinely review and develop policies and practices that address alcohol consumption and barracks visitation. As a result, some installations and commands have adopted more restrictive policies regarding alcohol.
- Many locations within the ARCENT AOR prohibit alcohol consumption. In a few Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) locations (Qatar, Jordan, Egypt), policies are in place that limit alcohol consumption to a specific number of drinks per day and only in designated locations. Subordinate units have policies regarding barracks visitation, command presence checks, and risk management. There is also revised guidance on courtesy patrols on larger installations, such as Camp Arifjan.
- SHARP is an active planning partner for work and sleep spaces in USFOR-A. This planning includes prohibiting alcohol consumption, visitation rights, and directing checks by the chain of command.
- USASOC SARCs are active members of the Unit Health Promotion Council, comprised of all resiliency program leaders including, Command Psychiatrist, Chaplain, SJA and Licensed Clinical Social Worker.
- In ARSOUTH, weekly safety briefings discuss how every Soldier should have a plan prior to engaging in activities in order to prevent over-consumption and high risk behaviors. Commanders regularly discuss how alcohol affects judgment and how many sexual assaults are alcohol-related.
- Alcohol is prohibited in Army Medical Department (AMEDD) AIT barracks. Alcohol sales were eliminated from the Post Exchange (PX) Shopette that is within the AIT footprint on Fort Sam Houston and the Tri-Service Student Activities Center on the Medical Education and Training Campus.
- Throughout INSCOM, first-line supervisors conduct Soldier/Leader risk assessments monthly; new Soldiers are required to have a Battle Buddy and sign out with the unit CQ during their first 90 days in the unit. Leaders conduct weekly barracks checks and maintain presence on weekends and holidays. SHARP personnel bring food to Soldiers in barracks quarterly to establish rapport and presence.
- USMA personnel who serve alcohol at business establishments are required to take training to help prevent alcohol abuse and misconduct. The Directorate of Cadet Activities (DCA), which manages the Cadet Restaurant and the Firstie Club, pays an outside agency to give training to all bartenders and also conducts face-to-face quarterly training on customer care to restaurant personnel. Additionally, all cadets must complete “21st Birthday Training” with their Tactical Officer before they are allowed to drink alcohol.

1.14. Organizational Support: Describe your progress in developing and implementing a Service-specific strategic plan which flows from the overarching DoD-wide prevention strategic plan.

During FY15, the Army continued to review and validate its SHARP Campaign

Plan. This effort will produce a comprehensive and holistic assessment of the SHARP Program, especially the Prevention LOE. The Army plans to publish the revised Campaign Plan in mid FY16.

1.15. Organizational Support: Describe your progress in ensuring that appropriate resources and personnel are in place – within the SAPR Program Office as well as in the field – to support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts. Include your approach to relay the importance of this organization support to all levels of your Service.

The current Director of the Army SHARP Program is a Senior Executive Service (SES) Department of the Army Civilian. The Army SHARP Program Director establishes effective strategies, develops plans, and formulates policies for continued improvement of SHARP Program, working with Army and DoD Senior Leaders to develop and execute long-term initiatives and associated metrics to satisfy changing needs in a dynamic evolving environment.

The Army SHARP Program Office currently has 28 personnel assigned to support more than 700 command SHARP personnel across the Army. The program consists of 51 full-time SHARP Program Managers, 349 full-time SARCs (Soldiers and DA Civilian positions), 334 full-time VAs, and 46 full-time SHARP Trainers. The remaining command SHARP personnel supporting the Army SHARP Program are Soldiers and DA Civilians serving as collateral duty SARCs or VAs. In addition to command SHARP personnel, there are more than 1,000 authorizations that support the SHARP Program to include Special Victim Prosecutors, Paralegals, Victim-Witness Liaisons, Special Investigators, Laboratory Examiners, and SAMFEs.

To ensure the Army has adequate personnel and resources in place, the Army:

- Continues to hire (government civilians) and assign (military) personnel to permanently fulfill the requirements of one full-time SARC and one full-time VA in brigades or equivalent units. These personnel help commanders implement their unit SHARP Program, to include assessing and maintaining positive command climates in which sexual harassment and sexual assault are not tolerated.
- Continues to hire (government civilians) to fill the roles of command SHARP trainers. These trainers have the responsibility of providing instruction and serving as facilitators for command selected collateral duty SHARP personnel via the SHARP 80-Hour Course.
- Continues to hire (government civilians) as SHARP PMs. All ACOMs, ASCCs and DRUs received an authorization for a SHARP PM in FY15. Additionally, every installation that has at least six full time SHARP personnel (SARCs/VAs) received an authorization for a PM. The Army has 51 PM authorizations.
- Uses the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) to provide National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA) certification for our SARCs, VAs, Victim Representatives (VRs), SHARP Advisors and PMs who provide services to victims of sexual assault. The Army works closely with D-SAACP and NOVA to ensure first responders are credentialed in accordance with the FY12 NDAA guidance. The Army SHARP Program Office sends

weekly credentialing status to Command SHARP PMs so they can track their commands' certification status.

- Includes SHARP as part of the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) process and has programmed funding in the FY17-21 POM process to ensure appropriate resources and personnel are in place.

Actions by Army organizations to ensure appropriate resources and personnel are in place include:

- FORSCOM has hired one full-time civilian SHARP PM at its headquarters and has begun the hiring process for 11 subordinate command and installation PMs (FY17 authorized positions). FORSCOM also maintains about an 80% fill rate of trained and experienced civilian VAs and over 90% in civilian trainers. All positions, installation PMs, and Brigade SHARP offices are filled with trained personnel. SHARP personnel are tracked by date assigned to the position, date D-SAACP credentials expire, potential Permanent Change of Station (PCS) window for military personnel and quarterly training objectives by date completed/required.
- In FY15, TRADOC resourced dedicated vehicles and cell phones at the installation level and hired a full-time SHARP analyst to facilitate more robust trend analysis.
- USAREUR implemented a 100% audit of all SHARP personnel to ensure compliance with required qualifications and staffing.
- USARPAC subordinate commands submit monthly reports with details on who is assigned as SHARP PMs, SARCs, VAs, and Trainers. USARPAC SHARP ensures funds are distributed to subordinate commands for training, travel, office supplies, and civilian pay.
- As a split-based headquarters, ARCENT personnel are located at both Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina and Camp Arifjan, Kuwait. During FY15, ARCENT also served as the lead element for the Operation INHERENT RESOLVE, supporting operations in Iraq and Syria. SHARP Program Management within the command was led by a SHARP PM hired at the outset of FY15 and based at Shaw Air Force Base, with operational support led by a military collateral-duty SHARP PM and SARC in Kuwait.
- MEDCOM remains 100% compliant with the FY14 NDAA which mandates that every MTF with a 24/7 Emergency Room capability have at least one SAMFE on staff. This asset provides additional expertise to assist the Sexual Assault Medical Management Office (SAMMO) with patient care and coordination.
- IMCOM SARCs and VAs are available to handle cases where the victim requests assistance in obtaining services from the Garrison Command rather than their own unit.
- SMDC implemented a tracking roster of all SHARP personnel across the command, down to company level, as well as the installations where SMDC owns the SC.

1.16. Education and Training: Describe efforts to revise SAPR training programs, including new recruit training, to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male service members being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, like hazing, can lead to a sexual assault.

The Army provides multiple training opportunities that address the incidence of male Soldiers being sexually assaulted, and how hazing incidents often lead to sexual assaults. During the Basic Officer Leader Course (BOLC), Basic Combat Training (BCT) or One Station Unit Training (OSUT), new Soldiers and leaders receive instructor led SHARP training in addition to “Sex Signals” training that addresses multiple sexual assault topics, to include male on male incidents. More than 500 “Sex Signals” training events were conducted in the past year.

Additionally, “Got Your Back”, another actor facilitated training venue, focuses on bystander intervention, male-on-male incidents, hazing, and victim-blaming attitudes and is offered to the operational force. More than 450 “Got Your Back” training events were conducted for the operational Army during FY15.

Also, there are a number of video vignettes developed that can be used to facilitate small group discussions and address male on male incidents and hazing situations.

Actions taken by Army commands include:

- FORSCOM continues to focus on increased male reporting while addressing hazing and sexual harassment as indicators of indiscipline requiring action by commanders.
- TRADOC includes topics such as male victimization, same-gender assaults, and hazing during quarterly training events at subordinate units. The Intelligence CoE coordinated multiple male-victim specific training events for SHARP representatives during monthly training events.
- All USARPAC AORs began mentorship groups in FY15, both female and male. This was influenced by the creation of “Sisters in Arms,” a mentorship effort implemented by the USARPAC CG. This year a male mentorship group “Standing Strong” was established.
- Many units in USAREUR and ARSOUTH use CAPE’s male sexual assault case study, “PFC Wright: The Effects of Hazing and Sexual Assault on the Army Profession”.
- ARCENT incorporated a wide variety of first responders on SME panels for the SHARP Certification courses conducted in FY15. First responders such as CID agents, SVCs, and SAMFE all provided their experiences with male victims to communicate the similarities and differences in male and female reporting.
- USASOC developed training to specifically address male victims, including presentations by SMEs who discussed the stigmas associated with being a male victim of sexual assault. Units also conducted events throughout the year which included male victims who discussed the difficulties they experienced when reporting their assault.
- INSCOM revised its anti-hazing policies and incorporated male victim vignettes

into SHARP training.

- USMA has a cadet centric distance learning tool that addresses hazing, inappropriate relationships and other actions or inactions that may lead to sexual assault. This 90-minute training includes a pre- and post-test, to assess cadets' knowledge and perceptions of the program and sexual assault.

1.17. Education and Training: Describe your efforts to implement and update core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. Describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.

The Army worked extensively as part of the DoD SAPRO Working Group to develop the core competencies and learning objectives for Army SHARP training. The Army fully implemented these competencies and learning objectives into PME, Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted training.

In FY15, the Army continued to update SHARP training across each cohort of PME (officer, warrant officer, NCO and enlisted). Specifically, the Army updated Training Support Packages (TSP) to include scenario-based, interactive modules focused on the challenges of combating sexual harassment and assault. This integration of SHARP training into every level of PME ensures Soldiers and leaders receive training that is appropriate to their roles and responsibilities.

SARCs and VAs serving in collateral duty positions must attend the SHARP 80-hour Certification Course (conducted by command SHARP Trainers). SARCs and VAs serving in a brigade level full-time position must attend the 7-Week Baseline Certification Course hosted by the Army SHARP Academy at Fort Leavenworth. During FY15, the SHARP Academy conducted ten baseline courses, training approximately 328 SARCs/VAs and conducted three SHARP Trainer courses, training 38 new trainers.

The SHARP Academy established a Leader Development, Education and Training (LDE&T) section to focus on developing and implementing standardized SHARP training for all Army training venues, to include PME institutions. Currently, the LDE&T section is completing a thorough analysis of SHARP training across the Army to determine where to apply immediate efforts and maintain consistency in presenting SHARP related information.

Additionally, the SHARP Academy assumed responsibility for developing and updating all SHARP instruction. Prior to final approval, all training products undergo an intensive review process that includes SHARP Academy instructors, the Army SHARP Program Office, and the HQDA Office of The Judge Advocate General (OTJAG). These agencies review the curriculum to ensure the training is current and follows policy, doctrinal and legal requirements. This detailed process ensures all core competencies and learning objectives are included in the training materials before publishing.

The SHARP Academy also monitors and assesses outcomes in a variety of ways. Instructors conduct checks on learning and practical exercises during each module of instruction as well as graded assessments and capstone events. Other instruments include After Action Reviews (AAR) and surveys directed at SHARP professionals

(PMs, SARCs, and VAs) by the SHARP Academy Quality Assurance Officer (QAO). Currently the QAO is developing a Master Evaluation Plan (MEP), to assess the validity, effectiveness, and delivery of the SHARP learning objectives across the Army through internal and external evaluations.

1.18. Education and Training: Describe how you are conducting and monitoring the requirement that commanders and senior enlisted receive appropriate training on sexual assault prevention and response during leadership development courses to include Pre-command and Professional Military Education.

Army Battalion/Brigade command selectees and CSM selectees receive SHARP instruction from the School of Command Preparation (SCP) during the Pre-Command/Command Sergeants Major Course (PCC/CSMC) in accordance with DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02. The PCC/CSMC includes:

- The following course topics: Leader Identity, Building Trust, Ethical Decision Making, Developing a Positive Environment, Army Profession, Promote and Safeguard (SHARP), Developing Leaders, and Developing Vision and Leading Change.
- Presentations by Army senior leadership and small group seminars facilitated by SCP focusing on personal/leaders' identity, responsibilities and impacts on organizations and safeguarding their personnel.
 - The Department of the Army Inspector General (DAIG) addresses SHARP investigations and accountability.
 - The Provost Marshal General (PMG) addresses sexual assault and other sex crimes.
- The "Promote and Safeguard/Operationalizing SHARP" class. This 4-hour class exceeds the DoD SAPRO recommend 2-hour block with an instructor-to-student ratio of 1:16.
- The Army leader attribute "Character" and competencies "Leads" and "Develops" are woven into all small group seminar lessons and discussions.

To augment efforts aimed at reducing the experience of social retaliation associated with the reporting of sexual assault, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to provide commanders with additional special interest training from the Judge Advocate General Corps. This training focuses on social media misconduct and the authorities that commanders have under the UCMJ to address this issue. The Army is integrating the training into existing General Officer Legal Orientation (GOLO), Senior Officer Legal Orientation (SOLO), Pre-Command Course (PCC) and Company Commander/First Sergeant Course. Each is taught by Judge Advocates at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS), Fort Leavenworth, and local installations.

In addition, most of the Army's major subordinate commands conduct training at the installation or command level, which includes a review of reporting options, commanders' roles and responsibilities and the expedited transfer or reassignment of victims of sexual assault. SHARP training is also part of the Company

Commander/First Sergeant Course. This one-week course, conducted at the installation level, is a requirement for all Company Commanders and First Sergeants prior to assuming command.

Training in the Captains' Career Course focuses on Company Commanders' roles and responsibilities and their ability to foster a climate of prevention. The Officer Candidate School training focuses on new leader responsibilities that support the Army's SHARP Program, including a description of the sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention strategy. The Warrant Officer Basic Course, Warrant Officer Staff Course, Warrant Officer Advanced Course and the Warrant Officer Senior Staff College also contain revised SHARP training.

SHARP training for new Lieutenants is taught in BOLC-B and focuses on interpreting the Army SHARP Program's prevention strategy and applying sexual harassment response techniques to prevent potential sexual assaults. SHARP training in BOLC-B incorporates "Sex Signals" and "Sex Rules" training and includes a pocket guide with scenarios where the new officer applies leader decision-making in response to different sexual harassment and sexual assault situations.

The Army includes SHARP training in the Drill Sergeant School, the Intermediate Level Education (ILE) course, and the remaining NCO PME curriculum:

- Warrior Leader Course for Junior NCOs.
- Advanced Leader Course for Staff Sergeants.
- Senior Leader Course for Sergeants First Class.
- Sergeants Major Academy.

1.19. Education and Training: Describe efforts to align SAPR training programs in pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies.

SHARP training is currently standardized across all pre-commissioning sources (BOLC-A) within TRADOC. All SHARP training products and lesson plans are reviewed by the Center for IMT (CIMT) and the CoE proponents for doctrine to ensure learning outcomes as applied to the Officer Career Continuum.

USACC leadership ensure cadres brief all cadets on Army sexual assault policies within 14 days of their entrance into the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) Program, and continue to reinforce this policy throughout their enrollment. USACC also requires all cadets to complete online SHARP training as a commissioning requirement and includes SHARP training in the classroom curriculum.

University and college leaders are embracing opportunities to increase Army ROTC participation in sexual assault prevention planning and strategy development. On numerous campuses, ROTC leaders serve on universities' Title IX and SAPR committees. Additionally, ROTC cadets have actively participated in education and awareness training on campuses to include serving as sexual assault prevention advocates, peer mentors and influencers, and bystander intervention trainers.

USMA includes components of SHARP training in each of its Summer Military Training details and incorporates specific lessons in several of academic classes. This "Academic SHARP Thread" includes classes throughout the 47-month USMA academic curriculum.

Additionally, USMA contracted with NFORMED.NET for sexual assault prevention and education products, which are interactive and uniquely tailored to the intended audience. During FY15, the creative director for NFORMED.NET conducted small group meetings, personal interviews, and filmed interviews with cadets and staff to add to the USMA SHARP prevention video. This video, scheduled for use in the upcoming academic year, features a diverse group of real cadets who speak and provide honest opinions on relationships and social interactions at West Point.

1.20. Education and Training: Describe your training plan to ensure service members know what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Include your guidance on what actions the chain of command, both officer and enlisted, should take when they become aware of these complaints.

On March 4, 2015, the Secretary signed Army Directive 2015-16 (Command Engagement to Prevent Retaliation). This directive requires SCs at each installation to conduct retaliation inquiries during monthly SARBs. The SC, who serves as the SARB chair, is required to refer all reports of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault for appropriate corrective action. This reporting is ongoing and enables commander visibility and follow-through.

Army policy requires SHARP training be done in small groups with tailored, interactive sessions. Retaliation, reprisal, maltreatment and ostracism are topics available for discussion separately or included along with other topics during training events. Retaliation training at the Army SHARP Academy is part of the 7-Week Baseline Certification Course for full-time SARCAs and VAs. Retaliation training consists of how to process retaliation complaints as well as the method of submitting complaints to the installation SARB for review. During FY16, the Army will incorporate retaliation training into SHARP Annual Refresher Training and PME.

DoD SAPRO developed a Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy that is under review and pending approval from the Secretary of Defense. This DoD strategy will include specific guidance regarding what must be included in training.

During PCC/CSMC, the Army's SCP facilitates presentations from the Army senior leadership and conducts small group seminars on responsibilities for safeguarding their Soldiers and units. In FY15, the SCP updated the curriculum to include having the DAIG address whistleblower reprisal, harassment and maltreatment.

Finally, SVCs also advise and assist victims and other first responders with any concerns regarding retaliation.

1.21. Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.

The Army's prevention related plans for FY16 include:

- Conduct the Installation Prevention Project (IPP), in coordination with DoD SAPRO. The IPP presents opportunities to expand research that will inform future prevention activities. The Army selected Joint Base Lewis-McChord

(JBLM), Washington for the IPP, which will be implemented in four phases: (1) Environmental Scan, (2) Retrospective Cohort, (3) Prospective Cohort, and (4) Quasi-experimental Design.

- The SHARP Academy will revise 15 SHARP lesson plans and training products. These revisions include prevention focused vignettes that leaders can access and use during small group/unit discussions. The SHARP Academy is also researching evolving techniques, programs and social media applications that address personal biases and increase prevention efforts.
- Use the emerging SHARP Strategic Management System (SMS) platform to provide commanders, PMs, and SARCs access to SHARP performance information for program analysis and informed decision-making.
- Continue to provide oversight and review PME and Civilian Education System (CES) SHARP training developed by the Army SHARP Academy to ensure Soldiers and leaders have the skills and knowledge they need to help prevent sexual assault.
- In collaboration with TRADOC, the HQDA SHARP Program Office will deploy innovation and assessment teams to identify promising prevention strategies and techniques.
- Collaborate with a variety of promising prevention practitioners and researchers to ascertain which prevention policies and programs are most effective, and then develop strategies to implement the policies and programs.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”

The Army is committed to achieving high competence in every sexual assault investigation. In FY15, CID issued eight operational memorandums highlighting important investigative issues requiring increased attention in order to ensure a more thorough and complete investigative outcome. CID also issued eight policy changes and updated its Sexual Assault Investigation Handbook, providing special agents with a comprehensive pamphlet that highlights and reminds agents of critical issues regarding sexual assault investigations such as, crime scene processing, victim and suspect interviews and points to remember when investigating alcohol facilitated incidents. CID agents collaborate early in the investigative phase with the trial counsel and/or prosecutor to ensure early and ongoing collaboration throughout the investigative process. CID policy directs supervisors to conduct a case review every ten working days on open investigations to ensure timeliness, thoroughness and quality. Additionally, investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during field office visits by senior management and quality assistance visits by senior special agents. All completed sexual assault investigations receive a secondary review for thoroughness and quality at a headquarters one level above the field office that approved the final report.

CID’s IG includes the timely and thorough investigation of sexual assaults as a special item during inspections and case reviews at field investigative units.

Supervisors at all levels of command review all sexual assault investigations to ensure they are accurate and thorough. Further, the DoD Inspector General (DoDIG) conducts periodic reviews of sexual assault investigations to ensure completion to standard. CID incorporates all deficiencies, shortcomings or better business practices identified by any inspection into the annual refresher training of investigators to improve the conduct of investigations and reinforce the importance of sexual assault investigations.

The USAMPS Special Victim Unit Investigation Course (SVUIC) training, attended by investigators and prosecutors, emphasizes the need for early and frequent coordination between investigators and prosecutors to ensure all evidence collected or considered meets the elements of proof for a crime.

The CID has 30 civilian Sexual Assault Investigator (SAI) positions at 23 large Army installations worldwide. These highly trained, qualified and experienced SAIs lead sexual assault investigative teams, teaching and mentoring less experienced agents.

The CID supports its investigators with cutting-edge investigative tools and resources. These new resources include state-of-the-art alternate light source equipment to enhance the detection of forensic evidence at crime scenes; new video cameras; advanced crime scene sketching software in support of crime scene processing; and new cyber tools to conduct field processing of digital evidence, including cell phones.

Enhanced training and emphasis on timely and thorough investigations resulted in the overall improvement of sexual assault investigations. The number of significant deficiencies found in CID sexual assault investigations in the last completed DoDIG inspection was one percent. The DoDIG also found that CID had more cases with no deficiencies than any other Service. CID will continue to advocate for additional investigative resources to address the increased number of reported sexual assaults.

2.2. Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs).

CID has implemented a Special Victim Capability at all of its locations around the world. CID established a set of baseline standards that special agents must meet before selection for advanced training in sexual assault investigations. Upon completion of the advanced sexual assault training through the SVUIC, CID certifies agents as meeting the Special Victim Capability requirements and awards an Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) to their Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). This ASI helps track the number of agents trained in this specialty and assists in the assignment process to ensure that at least one, if not more, Special Victim Capability agent is at each CID office throughout the world, to include deployed environments.

Approximately 600 CID field agents have received the advanced training in sexual assault investigations. CID agents at all field locations join with SVPs, VWL officers, SARCs and VAs to form a Special Victim Capability at 63 Army installations worldwide. At some locations, SHARP Resource Centers facilitate team integration and make it easier for victims to report, and obtain support at these “one-stop” sites.

At large installations, special sexual assault investigative teams facilitate timely and thorough investigations.

While the Congressionally-mandated Special Victim Capability offenses include allegations of domestic violence (to include sexual assault) and aggravated cases of child abuse, DoD does not report those two categories of offenses in its annual report.

2.3. Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.

CID Regulation 195-1 (Criminal Investigation Operational Procedures) requires CID agents to conduct early and frequent coordination with prosecutors during sexual assault investigations. CID agents notify the trial counsel within 24 hours of receiving an unrestricted report of sexual assault. The SVUIC training, attended by investigators and prosecutors, also emphasizes the need for this coordination to optimize evidence collection to meet the elements of proof for a crime.

This coordination is an essential element of the Army's fully implemented Special Victim Capability which now includes 23 SVPs, 30 SAIs, authorizations for 23 Special Victim Witness Liaisons (15 in place in addition to Program Manager), and 23 Special Victim NCOs (SVNCOs), located at installations across the Army. These specially trained teams have geographic areas of responsibility to ensure Army-wide coverage, including all deployed forces. At some locations, these individuals are co-located to encourage ongoing coordination throughout the investigative and judicial processes.

SHARP Resource Centers at several large Army installations co-locate first responders, including investigators and judge advocates. At other locations, prosecutors often work within the CID building, again ensuring continuous coordination throughout the investigative and action taken process. The trial counsels work with CID during the early phases of the investigation.

When a victim has an SVC, the CID agent, the trial counsel and the SVC work together to enhance victim participation and build confidence in the investigative and military justice process. With the investigator-prosecutor team, victims receive consistent communication regarding the investigation while reducing the possibility of miscommunication or confusion that occurs during the traditional transition of a case from investigator to prosecutor.

2.4. Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.

USAMPS established the SVUIC in September 2009. Cited as a "DoD Best Practice" for sexual assault investigation training, the SVUIC specifically trains investigators in advanced sexual assault investigative practices. The SVUIC is an intense two-week course that establishes common criteria and core competences in trauma, memory recall, alcohol facilitated sexual assault, same sex sexual assaults, marital sexual assaults, child and domestic violence, false report myths, false recantations and enhanced interview techniques. The SVUIC teaches investigators and prosecutors from all three Services and the Coast Guard. The SVUIC training

includes:

- Understanding and respecting a victim's immediate needs and priorities
- Ensuring a victim's criminal complaints will be taken seriously and fully investigated
- Establishing transparency and trust with the victim.
- Explaining the investigative process to the victim
- Employing trauma aware interview techniques that can assist the victim's recollection of events

The common training of both prosecutors and investigators helps the integration and common operating picture needed for successful Special Victim Capability teams. Outside experts such as Dr. David Lisak and Dr. James Hopper (nationally renowned psychiatrists focused on sexual assaults), Dr. Barbara Craig (a child abuse expert) and Dr. Kim Lonsway (a victim advocate expert from Ending Violence Against Women International) provide hours of instruction at the SVUIC. The development of a new method for interviewing victims of sexual assault, called the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI), has proven to be a groundbreaking technique to retrieve information from victims that was previously overlooked or unobtainable.

The effectiveness of SVUIC training is difficult to measure. However, indicators of effectiveness include; the significant number of judicial and non-judicial actions taken against offenders, the low number of sexual assault investigations found to be deficient during DoDIG inspections and the few complaints received from victims about investigator misconduct or shortcomings. Currently, these indicators strongly suggest that the SVUIC is effective in improving the investigative response to sexual assault allegations.

2.5. Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benchmarked against external law enforcement agencies.

The Defense Enterprise Working Group (DEW Group) initiated a series of functional groups to identify, adopt and resource efficiencies for all its members (MCIOs and others). Those functional groups make periodic reports to the DEW Group, providing actionable and logical courses of action. The functional groups include Forensic Investigative Equipment (FIE), Information Technology (IT) and Forensic Science Technician (FST).

- The FIE and IT groups developed a Defense Forensic Material Exchange (DFME) program that enhances the transfer of evidence between the MCIOs and United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, where it merges with the laboratory's electronic tracking of evidence through all the forensic examinations. The program allows investigators to track the processing of evidence in the laboratory so that they can keep prosecutors, commanders and victims updated on the status of investigations.
- The FIE and IT groups adopted an Evidence Collection Management and Crime

Scene program. This software program enhances crime scene processing, collection of evidence, and provides a standardized report of all the results from the processing of a crime scene by trained investigators.

- The FIE group consolidated the procurement of a common digital fingerprint scanning system and is developing a common automated crime scene processing system.
- The FST group finalized a common training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, resulting in the certification of graduates by a civilian national accreditation organization.

Further, the three MCIOs signed a MOU that outlines procedures on Joint Bases that may involve more than one Service.

2.6. Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits).

The United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) is a subordinate element of CID, and as such, is integral to all improvements of investigative and forensic processes enacted by CID. It also serves as the forensic laboratory for all the MCIOs, and is key to Air Force and Navy forensic processes. The Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Branch of USACIL occupies a 26,000 square foot expansion of the existing laboratory. The facility growth is directly attributable to increasing the DNA analyst staff from nine to 41 authorizations to support sexual assault casework for all the Military Services.

USACIL has an aggressive laboratory modernization program that significantly enhances the ability to test smaller samples of forensic material, while at the same time reducing processing times. USACIL purchases the most advanced technology and employs robotics in almost every aspect of testing. Some examples are the Direct Analysis in Real Time for trace evidence and robotics implementation in all phases of DNA processing (extraction, quantification and amplification).

USACIL was instrumental in the design of the current DoD Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit (SAECK). The enhancements enable long-term storage at room temperature, facilitate consistent collections and are not gender specific, eliminating the need to buy two separate kits. USACIL provides routine quality control feedback to the MCIOs and Services on the SAECK kits submitted to the laboratory.

In FY14, USACIL introduced a “Back in 30” campaign with the goal to achieve an average case turn-around time of 30 days or less. USACIL implemented several initiatives to study and improve processes and identify any possible inefficiencies across the laboratory. Business process changes resulting from the efficiencies studies have already resulted in a dramatic reduction in backlog. USACIL reduced the quarterly median turn-around time of sexual assault cases from 65 days in FY13 and 54 days in FY14, to 42 days in FY15.

USACIL examiners, in conjunction with the USACIL’s Office of the Chief Scientist, designed and patented the mixture interpretation software, Armed Xpert. Royalties received from the sales of Armed Xpert, now sold commercially, help provide

additional funding for research and training. Current research projects include advanced mixture resolution, open source software development for assessment of DNA profiles, rapid DNA analysis prototype evaluations, body fluid identification method development, next generation sequencing and sexual assault kit variability studies.

The USACIL's Research Development Program is responsible for managing and directing research and evaluation efforts, identifying needs and gaps in forensic science, and recommending future investments. USACIL has demonstrated that a dedicated research development program can improve quality and efficiency in sexual assault forensic examinations and DNA capabilities by:

- Increasing the amount of male DNA extracted from sexual assault swabs.
- Enhancing the quality of DNA profiles obtained from "touch" samples (items of evidence that a suspect simply touched and do not require bodily fluids).
- Decreasing the time required to generate a DNA profile from reference swabs.
- Improving the significance of DNA mixture interpretation commonly encountered in a sexual assault to aid in prosecution.

2.7. Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian law enforcement organizations to improve interoperability and assume receipt of civilian case dispositions.

CID routinely conducts joint investigations with civilian law enforcement agencies when felony crimes occur in their jurisdictions and involve Soldiers as suspects and sometimes victims. The investigators work closely together, often partnering, to complete various investigative tasks (interviews, crime scene processing, hospital treatment, executing warrants, etc.). While working together, each shares their best practices and techniques. CID often adopts civilian best practices and innovative techniques.

At many locations, CID agents accompany military victims to civilian hospitals for treatment and administration of a SAFE kit. The interaction between agents, SAMFEs, local officials and non-governmental organizations during these visits assists in increasing collaboration with civilian agencies. Additionally, many CID offices are members of local law enforcement working groups or associations that represent local, State, and Federal law enforcement officers and prosecutors. These groups routinely meet on a monthly basis, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of collaboration.

The Army's Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG), through the International Association of Chiefs of Police, has hosted and attended several law enforcement meetings and executive sessions addressing sexual violence. A resolution passed last year called upon law enforcement leadership in the military, universities and colleges to partner with local and state law enforcement agencies to prioritize efforts in addressing sexual violence and strengthening the response to these crimes. Additionally, USAMPS has exported the SVUIC to teach local law enforcement and prosecutors across the United States, fostering an increased recognition of the Army as a leader in sexual assault investigations.

Additionally, Soldiers who contact an IG to report a sexual assault, receive a warm handoff to appropriate support resources and criminal investigative organization, usually CID.

2.8. Describe your procedures to ensure that military commanders, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for the duration of the order.

AR 190-45 (Law Enforcement Reporting) requires that Military Protective Orders (MPOs) be provided to the installation Military Police station, where the protective orders are then input in the NCIC system for the duration of the order.

Additionally, CID policy requires that a copy of any MPO issued by a commander in a sexual assault case be included as an exhibit in the investigative report.

Unit commanders issue MPOs based on safety assessments and feedback from the SARC, VA, SVC, or the High Risk Response Team (HRRT). Victims may request an MPO at any time. The SJA reviews the MPO and CID ensures the MPO is entered into the NCIC database.

2.9. Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.

The USAMPS continues to refine the SVUIC training, incorporating new and proven methods to ensure the course remains on the leading edge of technological advances and evolving investigative practices. CID will continue to send its agents to the SVUIC with a goal of having all of its agents trained.

Agents can also improve their skills by attending other advanced training in crime scene processing, child abuse and domestic violence. Personnel attending these advanced courses receive another ASI that highlights their expertise in all areas within the Special Victim Capability system.

Additionally, senior sexual assault investigation team chiefs attended the annual Ending Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) meeting in FY15, and then took that training back to their home stations and trained the agents in their local offices. That same practice of ensuring the senior sexual assault investigative team chiefs maintain the highest level of training will be repeated in FY16 when they once again attend the EVAWI meeting. Attending such meetings is just another way that increases the collaboration efforts of CID with civilian SMEs.

The CID pamphlet on sexual assault investigation is updated annually and distributed throughout CID in order to codify emerging best practices. CID will continue to work for a revision of the overly restrictive requirements on pre-text telephone calls and communications (a best practice by civilian law enforcement in sexual assault investigations) that hampers collection of the best evidence.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”

The Army’s efforts to hold offenders appropriately accountable show clear and significant progress. Since the inception of its unique SVP program in 2009, the Army

has seen a 68% increase in the number of sexual assault courts-martial, while maintaining conviction rates between 60% and 70%. During the same period, the number of criminal convictions and punitive discharges for sexual assault and serious family violence offenses more than doubled. Army prosecution rates reflect a healthy judicial system, in which commanders demonstrate a commitment to good order and discipline by pursuing cases that serve the interests of victims and our communities.

The Army has also implemented policy to identify and track Soldiers who do not adhere to Army values and undermine readiness with sexual misconduct. In 2013, the Secretary signed Army Directive 2013-21 (Initiating Separation Proceedings and Prohibiting Overseas Assignment for Soldiers Convicted of Sex Offenses). This directive ensures the decision to retain any Soldier convicted of a sex offense is elevated to the Secretarial level and is in the Army's best interest. This directive also prohibits overseas assignment of any Soldier convicted of a qualifying sex offense.

Further, the Army implemented a requirement in 2014 to note any judicial, non-judicial, or adverse administrative action taken against a Soldier for a qualifying sex offense in the Soldier's personnel records. Together, these directives allow transparency for gaining commanders and elevate critical administrative decisions to the most senior leadership.

3.2. Describe your efforts to sustain or increase training of judge advocates to maintain the expertise necessary to litigate adult sexual assault cases in spite of the turnover created by judge advocate personnel rotations. Include efforts to keep judge advocates informed of changes to the military justice system, specifically in the area of sexual assault.

The OTJAG Criminal Law Division, the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP), the Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP) and TJAGLCS synchronize Army Judge Advocate training. With an annual budget of approximately three million dollars, synchronization ensures efficiency and provides a robust set of core courses that are supplemented by outreach programs to local installations to address individual gaps in experience or skill.

The Chief of Advocacy, a senior civilian attorney, evaluates current training and develops future initiatives. The centerpiece of these ongoing initiatives is a new training model based a judicial survey that provides feedback on advocacy skills, and frequent updates and adjustments as required to training.

Additionally, the Army uses multiple on-line forums and messaging systems to keep counsel apprised of the numerous changes to the military justice system. At every installation, SJAs assign and manage their personnel to ensure an appropriate level of experience and oversight.

3.3. Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.

Recognizing the need for a more integrated and synchronized training program, the Judge Advocate General (JAG) Corps completed a substantial overhaul of

available courses and performance tracking. The primary training arms of the JAG Corps are TJAGLCS, the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) and the Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP). These activities coordinate quarterly to synchronize and prioritize training needs.

Judge advocates attend required training at the TJAGLCS throughout their career and can attend more than 21 elective courses with a sexual assault focus offered by the three training arms. In addition, judge advocates attend courses offered by civilian organizations, including the National District Attorney's Association and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. TCAP and DCAP also conduct regional outreach training courses at installations, tailoring these courses to the needs of each jurisdiction and allowing time for direct case assistance and evaluation. As TCAP and DCAP identify emerging issues across the Army, the civilian experts and senior Army litigators develop new courses to offer judge advocates Army-wide.

In order to ensure that the Army most effectively addresses allegations of sexual assault, the JAG Corps continued to implement the SVP Program and employ Special Victim Litigation Experts. These efforts establish the best practices available with regard to disposition of sexual assault allegations and ensure the Army's ability to most effectively prosecute and defend sexual assault and special victim cases.

The Army selects SVPs based on military justice experience, advocacy and interpersonal skills. Within the first six months of duty, SVPs attend a two-week Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course, a five-day New Prosecutor/Essential Strategies for Sexual Assault Prosecution course and a three-day Special Victim Prosecutor course. SVPs receive additional training at the National District Attorney's Association Career Prosecutors Course and perform a two-week internship with a sexual assault prosecutor's office in a major city. SVPs are part of the Army-wide effort to provide expertise to the investigation and disposition of allegations of sexual assault and family violence. SVPs focus nearly exclusively on the prosecution of sexual assault and special victim cases and train/assist other prosecutors on the same types of cases. Their mission requires SVPs to maintain excellent working relationships with those investigating allegations of these crimes and those working to meet the physical and emotional needs of victims.

Army SVNCOs and VWLs also attend an annual 40-hour course focusing on working with victims of sexual assault and family violence.

The Army OTJAG continues to collect and review every DA Form 7568 (Army Victim/Witness Liaison Program Evaluation) in order to improve the services to victims. VWLs provide this form to each victim and witness in every trial by special or general court-martial, including sexual assault cases. These evaluations are overwhelmingly positive.

3.4. Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect is placed in the service member's personnel record and separation action is initiated (for court-martial convictions).

Section 1745 of the FY14 NDAA implemented two new requirements for

accountability of sex-related offenses; the inclusion of information on sex-related offenses in personnel service records and the commanding officer's mandatory review of the personnel record notation. DoD further directed each Service to develop and issue policy to implement this requirement.

On December 9, 2014, the Army published Army Directive 2014-29 (Inclusion and Command Review of Information on Sex-Related Offenses in the Army Military Human Resource Record). This directive requires commanders to ensure that the permanent record in the Army Military Human Resource Record be annotated for Soldiers who receive a court-martial conviction, non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense.

Army Directive 2013-21 (Initiating Separation Proceedings and Prohibiting Overseas Assignment for Soldiers Convicted of Sex Offenses) requires that any Soldier convicted of a qualifying sex offense at a General or Special Court-Martial or in a civilian or foreign court is processed for separation. Any recommendation to retain a Soldier convicted of a qualifying offense must be approved by the Secretary of the Army. The U.S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC), in conjunction with the Criminal Law Division of OTJAG, oversees compliance with the directives.

The Army also issued Army Directive 2014-19 (Review of Decisions Not to Refer Charges of Certain Sex-Related Offenses for Trial by Courts-Martial). This directive states that the Secretary will review any decision by a General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) not to refer charges for trial by courts-martial when the SJA recommends referring for courts-martial trial.

AR 600-20 requires commanders to process for administrative separation any Soldier convicted of sexual assault in foreign, civilian or military courts. This provision does not apply to Soldiers who have a court-martial sentence that includes a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge or a dismissal.

HRC issued Military Personnel (MILPER) Message 15-052 (Revision of Inclusion and Command Review of information on Sex-Related Offenses in the Army Military Human Resource Record) on February 19, 2015. This MILPER Message identifies requirements to place a notation of any court-martial conviction, non-judicial punishment, or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense in the performance-disciplinary folder of the Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR). Commanders must coordinate this requirement with their local SJA, who ensures the offense meets the criteria for a sex-related offense in accordance with Army Directive 2014-29, and that the Soldier was given notice and opportunity to respond to punitive administrative actions. SJA offices forward validated offenses by memorandum to HRC via encrypted email.

3.5. Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, VA, MCIO and commander knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).

SARCs and VAs receive instruction on Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514 in the SHARP 80-Hour Certification Course for collateral duty personnel, and in the 7-Week Baseline Certification Course for full-time personnel. The training, presented by Judge Advocates, occurs in Lesson 11 (Process a Sexual Assault Report) for both courses. Confidentiality and exceptions to confidentiality are discussed as part of the

lesson when addressing a victim's privileges under MRE 514.

Judge Advocates, serving as SJAs, Trial Counsel, and SVC, also advise first responders and commanders at every Army installation about the Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege set forth in MRE 514.

The SVUIC training at the USAMPS teaches MRE 514 to all investigators. Additionally, annual training for CID agents covers MRE 514.

This privilege is noted twice on the DD Form 2910 (Victim Reporting Preference Statement).

3.6. NGB, describe your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate MCIO, civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI).

Not applicable to Army. National Guard Bureau only.

3.7. Describe your efforts to develop policy to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights.

The UCMJ and Army Regulations provide due process for any Soldier alleged to have committed an offense. The Army Trial Defense Service, an independent organization, provides qualified and certified Trial Defense Counsel to represent Soldiers in judicial, non-judicial, and administrative proceedings. Every proposed statutory or policy change is vetted with a thorough legal review to ensure that in the Army's efforts to combat sexual assault and provide compassionate care to victims, there is no erosion of the fundamental due process critical to any judicial system. Soldiers and outside observers must perceive that the Army system is fair and just.

As opposed to civilian law enforcement practice, all Soldiers suspected of a crime are advised of their right to consult with legal counsel (military or civilian) and their right to remain silent prior to any questioning, even if they are not in a custodial setting.

CID is an independent investigative organization, free from any undue command influence. CID investigations are neutral, fact-finding efforts, where success is measured not only in developing sufficient evidence to hold offenders accountable but also in exonerating those who are wrongly accused.

3.8. Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

The Army will continue to ensure SVPs maintain and improve their skills. The following training courses represent some of the continuing education planned for SVPs in FY16:

- Military Institute for the Prosecution of Sexual Violence. TCAP plans to conduct two of these four-day training events. The training is modeled after sexual assault prosecution institutes throughout the country, which train prosecutors to successfully prosecute sexual assault crimes.
- Effective Strategies for Members Cases. TCAP plans to conduct two of these four-day training events. This course provides in-depth instruction on how to

try a case before military members.

- Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course. This course is a two-week trial advocacy course focusing on the fundamentals of trial advocacy in the context of litigating special victim cases.
- Introduction to Forensic Evidence Course. TCAP plans to offer this four-day training event twice during FY16. This course is held at the USACIL using USACIL instructors.
- Sexual Assault Expert Symposium. TCAP plans to offer one session of this three-day training event. The expert symposium introduces participants to the scientific disciplines they will encounter while litigating special victim cases.
- The Prosecution of Online Exploitation of Children. TCAP plans to offer two sessions of this five-day training event hosted by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
- Cornerhouse Forensic Interview Training. TCAP plans to offer two sessions of this five-day training event. This training, hosted by Cornerhouse, teaches a flexible and non-traumatic forensic interview protocol appropriate for children, adolescents, and adults who allege sexual abuse.

Additionally, TCAP plans to conduct two SVP Courses, bringing all SVPs assigned throughout the world to one location to discuss trends and issues in the investigation and disposition of special victim cases. Each course is a three-day event where TCAP personnel provide relevant and timely military justice training. TCAP plans to include SVNCOs and the newly hired Special VWLs in at least one iteration of the course this year.

The Army also will continue to improve the SVC program, implemented in FY14. The Army now maintains 75 specially trained judge advocates serving in the Active Component, who have served more than 2,118 client victims, conducted approximately 9,000 consultations with clients and attended more than 415 courts-martial. Section 7.3 provides additional information about the Army's SVC program.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

It is the Army's goal to eliminate sexual assault; but when incidents do occur, the Army treats victims with dignity, respect and professionalism. As noted in the discussions of LOE 2 (Investigation) and LOE 3 (Accountability), the Army's cadre of SAI, SVP and SVC help ensure that sexual assault victims receive the highest quality of professional and compassionate services during the military justice process. Likewise, other responders such as SARCs, VAs and healthcare personnel play essential roles providing the care and advocacy that victims of sexual assault deserve. To ensure a consistent advocacy capability, the SHARP Academy now

manages the training of SHARP PMs and SARCs/VAs at the brigade and higher levels. They also train all command SHARP trainers.

During FY15, the Army continued to pilot the Chief of Staff directed SHARP Resource Center (RC) concept at twelve designated locations. The SHARP-RC model, based on the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) best practice, enable SHARP assets currently serving on the installation to enhance case coordination and collaboration. A SHARP-RC SART consists of four primary responders, including SHARP VAs, medical providers from the MTF, criminal investigators from the supporting CID, SVCs and military prosecutors from the supporting SJA. SHARP-RCs are a best practice for providing a central location for services to victims, support to the chain of command and coordination of all SHARP education and training expertise at an installation.

The Army continues to make a consolidated effort to ensure those entrusted to provide advocacy to sexual assault victims are the best qualified and the best trained. In 2015, D-SAACP certified 8,789 Army personnel and recertified another 1,819. The Army's recertification effort includes increased and improved training as well as more intense scrutiny and screening of personnel to fill these sensitive and trusted roles. Specific training for Army personnel was designed to enhance skills towards recertification. The annual 24-hour online recertification course and numerous webinars on victim advocacy help to increase the knowledge of SARCs/VAs.

With regard to responsibilities established in Enclosure 2 of DoDI 6400.07 (Standards for Victim Assistance in the Military Community), the Army's SARC and VA Certification Courses include:

- Effective Communication. Topics addressed in the training include active listening, non-verbal and verbal communication, maintaining and establishing boundaries of communication, ethical responsibilities and conflicts of interest.
- Response to Victimization. A detailed discussion on the dynamics of 'Victimology' and victim blaming theories identifies myths that facilitate victim blaming and re-victimization, describes male victimization and explains healing and recovery for victims of sexual assault.
- Crisis Support. Addresses the importance of privileged communications, privacy rules and limitations on disclosure of information to other parties in crisis or dangerous situations. The training emphasizes that all Personally Identifiable Information (PII) is collected, maintained, disseminated and used in accordance with DoD policies.
- Ethical Standards. The importance of abiding by standards for appropriate and ethical conduct when performing duties as a SARC or VA goes hand in hand with providing high quality services. The training identifies ways of documenting and administering services to ensure quality and responsiveness to victims' needs.
- Access to Resources and Services. Students who attend both courses receive detailed information on the availability of resources and services appropriate to their needs.
- Interaction with the Military Justice System and Medical Personnel. The training

stresses that SARCs and VAs are not legal or medical professionals and that it is their job to get a victim/survivor to those professionals for assistance with medical and legal advice or services.

4.2. Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification, if appropriate.

Based on an internal assessment of its processes, the Army continues to enforce stringent screening criteria and background checks for personnel serving as SARCs, VAs, Victim Representatives (VR), SHARP Advisors, PMs, Recruiters, Drill Sergeants and AIT Platoon Sergeants. The requirement mandated by the Secretary in FY14 is still in place for suitability checks for these "positions of trust" to ensure that only the best-qualified and most suitable individuals serve in these important positions. These processes and procedures help commanders actively select the best personnel. To codify all of these policy improvements, the Army published Execution Order (EXORD) 193-14 (Screening of SHARP Program Personnel and Others in Identified Positions of Significant Trust) directing an enduring process for screening sensitive positions, including SARCs/VAs.

The Army screening process consists of local and national criminal background checks, including the National Sex Offender Registry and public websites. Candidates are typically screened prior to attending training. These checks consist of mandatory disqualification criteria for perpetrators of serious crimes. The checks also consist of screening for minor offenses that can be waived after General Officer (GO) consideration and approval. In either event, Soldiers who are precluded from serving in a position of significant trust due to misconduct have that stipulation recorded in their permanent personnel file via a GO signed memorandum. This memorandum prevents the Soldier from being considered for another position of significant trust.

The Army's process for suspension and revocation in FY15 mirrored the standard implemented by D-SAACP. In the event of a revocation, the command must immediately notify the SARC or VA in writing that a complaint has been received, an inquiry has been initiated, and their authority to perform SARC and VA duties is suspended or revoked pending the outcome of an investigation. The SARC and VA is also notified of all rights to appeal. The memorandum must be signed by a GO or SES and sent to the SHARP Program Office to be forwarded to the certification authority until the final determination of the investigation. Pending the outcome of the investigation, the commander or the appropriate appointing authority will determine, in consultation with the SJA, whether there is preponderance of evidence to support the complaint. If it is determined that a preponderance of evidence exists, the commander to suspend or revoke the D-SAACP Certification. A follow-up memorandum is sent to HQDA, signed by a GO or SES to confirm the final disposition to revoke or retain certification. The final memorandum is sent to the D-SAACP certification authority for final disposition.

In 2015, the Army continued to offer the 24-Hour SARC/VA Recertification Course (online) for those individuals who need continuing education credits to meet the two-

year recertification requirements as outlined by the D-SAACP. Commands are also authorized to send a copy of training they develop/conduct to the Army SHARP Program Office so it can be approved for Continuing Education Units (CEUs). The CEUs assist with meeting the 32-Hour D-SAACP re-certification requirements.

In support of the credentialing process, MEDCOM conducted Behavioral Health Interviews (BHI) for more than 20,000 Active duty and Reserve Component individuals assigned to positions of significant trust. The BHI process included a Patient Health Questionnaire, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) assessment and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test.

4.3. Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing their duties.

The Army follows the D-SAACP, which certifies SARCs, VAs, PMs, VRs, and SHARP Advisors through NOVA.

Once an Army SARC/VA/PM completes the SHARP 80-Hour or 7-Week Baseline Certification Course, they must complete the DD Form 2950 (Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program Application Packet) or the DD Form 2950-1 (Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Renewal Application Packet) and submit it to the DoD D-SAACP office for processing. The HQDA SHARP Program Office monitors the status of Army D-SAACP applicants for approval/disapproval. This information is sent to the SHARP PMs of each Army command in order to track the credentialed status of all SARCs and VAs. Additionally, the HQDA SHARP Program Office facilitates revocation of credentials, when applicable.

In accordance with a memorandum signed by the Secretary on May 28, 2013, the authority to appoint SARCs is reserved to the first GO/SES in the chain of command. The authority to appoint VAs is reserved to the Brigade Commander (Colonel/O-6).

4.4. Describe your Service efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.

As noted in Section 1.17, Army SARCs and VAs serving in collateral duty positions must attend the SHARP 80-hour Certification Course (conducted by command SHARP Trainers). SARCs and VAs serving in a brigade level full-time position must attend the 7-Week Baseline Certification Course hosted by the Army SHARP Academy at Fort Leavenworth. The Army SHARP Program Office supports certification and continuing education of its SHARP professionals by hosting webinars to maintain competencies necessary for recertification.

Subordinate commands also provide opportunities for SARCs and VAs to achieve their annual required CEUs as well as increase their knowledge and advocacy skills. Command SHARP PMs keep SARCs and VAs abreast of training events, conferences and workshops which can be used to assist them with earning CEUs so they can apply for a higher level D-SAACP certification.

Related efforts by Army commands include:

- In TRADOC, some SHARP professionals volunteer at the local Rape Crisis

Centers. Hours achieved during victim advocacy in the local community assist in increasing the quality of care to victims and allow SARCs and VAs to achieve credentials at a higher level.

- The ARSOUTH SHARP PM tracks the certification status of all ARSOUTH SARCs and VAs, and notifies each of their requirement to complete 32-hours of continued education training.
- IMCOM SHARP PM reviews all requests for certification renewal and recommends SARCs or VAs who have handled the required caseloads to request certification renewal at a higher level.
- SMDC requires their SHARP personnel to complete at least 32 hours of continuing education every two years. This is achieved by attending online webinars, face-to-face training, and participating in role-playing exercises to include joint efforts and collaboration.

4.5. Describe any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs may be having in obtaining continuing education in advance of emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care.

One challenge in the Army is ensuring SARCs and VAs serving OCONUS have access to multiple forms of continuing education. Specific resources readily available in the Continental United States (CONUS) (e.g., Rape Crisis Centers, local conferences, etc.) may not be offered or easily accessible OCONUS.

The Army SHARP Program Office has mitigated challenges through a SHARP Outreach Webinar Program. The program hosts SMEs who address emerging issues such as male sexual assault, retaliation and re-victimization. The webinars are offered on a monthly basis and participants can earn 1.5 CEUs per session.

Though funding authorizations provide significant limitations, Army units send SARCs/VAs to attend conferences (including NOVA) which provide CEUs for certification. However, the current Army Conference Policy requires leaders to closely scrutinize all proposed conference activity and authorize only mission critical travel. This often poses a significant challenge for SARCs and VAs to attend training events that are considered conferences.

Commands with deployed units often conduct video teleconferences and teleconferences in order to offer greater flexibility and opportunities for personnel to train despite the challenges of deployment.

4.6. Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel).

The Army Audit Agency (AAA) conducted a comprehensive review of the Army's procedures for supporting the synchronization of the DoD Safe Helpline with installation SHARP hotlines. As a result of the AAA review, and the efforts of Army Command SHARP Program Managers, the Army reconciled all installation SHARP hotlines with the DoD Safe Helpline. In August 2014, the Army standardized procedures for Army-wide compliance with the DoD Safe Helpline requirements:

- The Army Operations Center (AOC) conducts nightly quality control calls to

ensure all numbers are tested on a rotating basis. The AOC provides the Army SHARP Program Office with the results of these calls.

- The Army SHARP Program Office contacts the SHARP PM from each ACOM, ASCC and DRU within one business day of an unsuccessful call and follows up until the issue is resolved.
- The Director, Army SHARP Program provides the Secretary of the Army a monthly report of quality control reporting results.
- The Secretary contacts the appropriate ACOM/ASCC/DRU Commanding General when any site experiences more than one unsuccessful call.
- ACOM/ASCC/DRU SHARP Program Managers provide monthly quality control reports to the Army SHARP Program Office by the 15th of each month.

In addition to the AOC quality control calls, the Army SHARP Program Office, AAA and DoD SAPRO conduct periodic compliance checks on a monthly basis. From October 2014 through September 2015, the quality control accuracy rate has averaged 92%.

Army commands report the following actions:

- FORSCOM checks all installation numbers weekly with phone calls after duty hours to each hotline number. If the phone is not answered or a call is not returned within the allotted time, FORSCOM calls the installation emergency operations center. The installation SHARP PM and installation Chief of Staff are notified the next duty day. An explanation of the missed call is required within 24 hours as well as corrective actions taken.
- TRADOC conducts monthly duty and non-duty hour checks of each installations' hotline number. Subordinate commands conduct similar checks at their level.
- USAREUR G1 conducts monthly audits to ensure accuracy of information posted on the DoD Safe Helpline website and forwards the results to HQDA G-1 by the 15th of each month.
- USARPAC SHARP conducts monthly and random audits on all 24/7 Safe Helpline phone numbers and command websites. Additionally, USARPAC requires subordinate commands to do monthly audits of their helplines.
- ARCENT maintains contact with HQDA and DoD to update information on the DoD Safe Helpline website, to include clear dialing instructions to mitigate challenges personnel experience while accessing and/or bridging hotlines from theater to CONUS.
- USFOR-A has a main hotline servicing the entire area that is staffed 24/7, allowing victims the option to speak with certified SHARP personnel to facilitate any issues or concerns. Smaller locations have their own redundant means of communication to mitigate communication blackouts and unserviceable regions. All SHARP representatives have SAMFE on-call rosters and understand protocols to better inform victims of their options.
- USASOC issues SARCs and VAs unit cell phones for 24-hour service.
- ARSOUTH conducts monthly quality control phone checks to ensure all

numbers are correct. When there are discrepancies, the SHARP PM coordinates with the HQDA SHARP Office to update information.

- MEDCOM conducts a 20% phone check monthly and RHCs conduct a 100% check of MTFs. Monthly verification of numbers are submitted to the Army SHARP Program Office by the 10th of each month to ensure accurate DoD Safe Helpline information.
- IMCOM partners with the installation SCs and Lead SARCs to ensure the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate information for Chaplains, SARCs, military police and medical personnel located on the installation.

4.7. Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline – to include recent revisions related to privileged communication (Executive Order 13696), to all Service members.

The Army prominently displays DoD Safe Helpline information (phone, on-line text or on-line chat and text) on Army SHARP Program training and marketing materials, the Army SHARP Program website and installation websites. The DoD Safe Helpline provides brochures, banners and information cards for dissemination throughout the Army. The Army also publicizes DoD Safe Helpline information in various media materials to include Army magazines and newsletters.

Other initiatives to publicize SHARP resources throughout the Army include:

- FORSCOM installation webpages have links to the sexual assault 24-hour hotline, DoD Safe Helpline, and installation SHARP Office and SHARP resources. Flyers are posted in brigade, battalion, and company areas as well as facilities advertising 24-hour hotline numbers and response resources.
- TRADOC released a mobile application called “WeCare” for all its installations. The “WeCare” application, winner of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award, allows users to have response resources readily available. Features include an emergency dialer and points of contact with one-touch dial.
- USARPAC posts information on websites, marquee boards, on-post businesses, high foot-traffic areas and in restrooms. The information on bulletin boards is an item on the USARPAC CIP checklist.
- ARCENT encourages SHARP personnel to prominently display promotional materials, to include name, unit, and contact information for SARCs and VAs, throughout their organization’s area (the Theater Gateway, dining facilities, and PXs) where there is heavy Service Member traffic.

4.8. Describe your efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male and female victim input into the development of Service SAPR policy.

The Army SHARP Program Office facilitates the Chief of Staff’s recurring survivor panel. The survivor panel includes participation by SHARP professionals and sexual assault survivors. The panels include both male and female Soldiers who provide valuable input on ways the SHARP Program can be improved. For example, the impetus for the Army SHARP Academy, the DoD’s first full-time schoolhouse for SARCs and VAs, resulted from one of these panels.

During the 8th Annual SHARP Summit in FY15, Ms. Michelle Garcia of the National

Center for Victims of Crime moderated a survivor/victim panel. The panel addressed the attendees in order to increase understanding of the complex and emotional issues associated with victimization. Several of the victims assisted CAPE in creating a series of videos in support of Army Profession initiatives. Panel Members consisted of the following personnel:

- An active bystander who intervened on a social media site and subsequently became a victim to cyberbullying.
- A male survivor who was a victim of sexual assault by NCOs as part of an initiation/hazing.
- A USMA Cadet who became a victim of peer retaliation after reporting her tactical NCO for unprofessional conduct. After several investigations, it was found that he photographed and filmed females without their knowledge.
- An officer who was sexually assaulted.

4.9. Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault.

Through several webinars, the Army expanded the knowledge/skills of SHARP personnel on the subject of male sexual assault while providing them with resources to utilize for their own outreach programs. Through webinar sessions, SHARP personnel learned about myths surrounding male sexual assault, how best to communicate to males on the subject of sexual assault and how to facilitate greater reporting by male victims. In FY15, the Army SHARP Program Office hosted webinars addressing male victimization featuring:

- Dr. Jim Hopper, Harvard University professor and noted SME on male sexual assault.
- Ms. Martha Marin, Executive Director, 1in6.org, an advocacy group that specializes in addressing male victimization.
- Mr. Russell Strand, a pioneer in addressing male sexual assault in the Army. Mr. Strand also provided insight on the subject during the SHARP Summit.

One of the blocks of instruction that CID agents attend during the SVUIC concerns male sexual assault, factors inhibiting reporting, victim behaviors after such assaults, and improved methods to interview potential male victims to encourage them to report and seek help. Additionally, in FY15, the annual refresher training for all agents focused specifically on male-on-male sexual assaults and improved investigative techniques to interview male victims and investigate such crimes. The training resulted in a more compassionate and informed investigators who can better understand the dynamics involved in male sexual assaults.

Army commands report the following efforts:

- FORSCOM is working with MEDCOM to ensure each servicing medical clinic conducts training on how to work with male victims of sexual assault. This effort also includes law enforcement personnel.
- USARPAC conducted several sessions of the “Got Your Back” training, which includes a segment on male victims. USARPAC also established a male

mentorship group called “Standing Strong.”

- USASOC educates command teams on the special needs of male victims and the importance of providing a climate that supports victims of sexual assault to ease the stigma associated with reporting.
- In ARSOUTH, Joint Task Force-Bravo (JTF-B) has a bi-monthly radio broadcast that covers various SHARP topics, including discussions of male survivors of sexual assault. Over the air, a population of more than 1,300 Service Members and Civilians were informed of the stigma associated with male sexual assault.
- During FY15, ARCENT included training topics that were more gender-inclusive to recognize male victimology and the potential stigma with male reporting.
- In IMCOM, the SHARP PM identifies male victim trends in the command’s monthly report to inform the development of additional methods of outreach to male victims in high-risk locations.
- INSCOM units conduct male-specific focus groups and training sessions to create a more comfortable atmosphere for male Soldiers to share thoughts and experiences. Male sexual assault statistics and vignettes have been added to training sessions.

4.10. Describe your progress in developing and issuing guidance for facilitating requests from sexual assault victims for accommodations (such as an alternate setting) in accomplishing mandatory SAPR training requirements to ensure confidentiality for victims who filed Restricted Reports.

Commanders/supervisors may exempt an individual from the annual training in the event they have been a victim of sexual assault or exposure to this training may cause them emotional trauma. They may also take part in one-on-one training.

Examples cited by Army commands include:

- In FORSCOM, SARCs/VAs notify Soldiers prior to training that they have the option of conducting the training at an alternate site or venue in order to limit the sense of re-victimization.
- TRADOC guidance for SHARP training states that if Soldiers or Civilians are not comfortable attending the training, they may be excused.
- AMC allows victims to receive one-on-one SAPR training from a SHARP specialist. This ensures the victim is not overwhelmed in a public setting and/or not presented with information that may be upsetting.
- USARPAC SHARP PMs and SARCs are informed of options available to those who request alternate training methods. USARPAC also includes this in quarterly SHARP VTCs so new personnel, including DA Civilians, are aware of this option.
- ARCENT handles victim requests confidentially and individually based on specific circumstances associated with each case. SHARP leaders meet one-on-one with victims and/or the unit SARCs to ensure training requirements are met, while ensuring a victim is not placed in a setting where re-victimization might occur.

- USASOC provides disclaimers at the beginning of training regarding language and content, providing individuals an opportunity to leave if they become uncomfortable. VAs are present in the event someone requests advocacy assistance.
- IMCOM often conducts one-on-one training for individuals who find it difficult to address sexual harassment and sexual assault issues in a group setting. The training can take place in the SARC's office or a dedicated conference room provided by the garrison.
- The SMDC SHARP PM provided numerous one-on-one sessions for staff who had concerns about the information in the training.

4.11. Describe your progress to improve victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Service actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe any recurring challenges (if any) your Service may have in this area.

Some major Army commands such as FORSCOM, USAREUR and USARPAC have created MOU/MOAs with other Service SAPR programs on Joint Bases in order to pool resources and training opportunities. This includes MOAs between MCIOs to identify the conditions that dictate which MCIO has lead investigative responsibility or to conduct joint investigations as needed. Some Joint Bases have Joint Service meetings and conduct a Joint SARB.

USAREUR also established an MOA between U.S. European Command (EUCOM) and U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) to ensure effective implementation of the SAPR/SHARP Program. The MOA outlines USAREUR's responsibilities for the administrative and logistical support to EUCOM and AFRICOM Combatant Command Headquarters.

The Army Reserve has MOAs/MOUs enacted with civilian treatment facilities. Army Reserve SARCs and VAs make contact with any nearby garrison resources to provide contact information and conduct regular visits. The Army also has 67 Reserve Judge Advocates serving as SVCs for Army Reserve Soldiers entitled to these services.

The Army, Navy, and Air Force Surgeon Generals signed an MOA in FY15 committing their Services to an inter-service collaboration for SAMFE training. This allows for one unified standard for compassionate and competent SAFEs for adult/adolescent victims. The inter-service SAMFE Course will begin FY16 at the AMEDD Center & School, Joint Base San Antonio (Fort Sam Houston), Texas. The Army plans to train approximately 150 SAMFEs a year, including candidates from the Army, Air Force, Navy, Coast Guard, Army Reserve, and National Guard. The training regimen for this program consists of two phases and takes approximately six months to complete.

MEDCOM also revised the Adult/Adolescent SAMFE-A curriculum used by the AMEDD Center and School. The SAMFE-training is an inter-service course which

meets training standards of the Department of Justice (DoJ) and the International Association of Forensic Nursing (IAFN).

In theater, the ARCENT SHARP Program Office is often consulted by other Service SAPR personnel due to the density and geographic dispersion of SARCs and VAs throughout the AOR.

In ARSOUTH, JTF-B is a Joint unit and provides services to all personnel regardless of Service component.

IMCOM provides the same service for Army victims on Joint Bases. Additionally, IMCOM provides services to Reserve Component Soldiers when they conduct weekend training missions or drills. IMCOM SARCs and VAs make initial contact with training units to provide information regarding how and where to report a case on the installation. If units do not bring their SARC or VA with them during training exercises, IMCOM SARCs and VAs are available to provide the services and hand off the cases to the parent units.

4.12. Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.

Army Directive 2011-19 (Expedited Transfer or Reassignment Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault) requires SARCs to inform Soldiers, who file an Unrestricted Report, of the option to request a temporary or permanent expedited transfer from their assigned command or installation or to a different location within their assigned command or installation.

In accordance with the Army Directive, commanders must start with a presumption in favor of granting a victim's request for transfer and take reasonable steps to prevent a transfer or reassignment from negatively impacting a victim's career. Commanders must also inform victims of reasonably foreseen impacts to their careers and potential impact of the transfer on the investigation and prosecution of the case. Only a GO may disapprove a request for a local transfer and only the CG, HRC may disapprove a transfer from an installation.

The SHARP Program Office and HRC jointly established oversight procedures to quickly resolve any Soldier transfer processing issues. Additionally, when considering the best courses of action for separating the victim and the subject, commanders may decide to transfer the subject.

Locally, the monthly SARB reviews Unrestricted Reports and victim care, including the status of MPOs and expedited transfer requests.

SVCs also assist victims with obtaining expedited transfers.

4.12.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (NOT involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number denied and a summary of why - The number moved within 30 days of approval - The number moved after 30 days of approval
<p>The number requested (21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number approved as the victim requested (21) • The number approved different than the victim requested (0) • The number denied and a summary of why (0) • The number moved within 30 days of approval (16) • The number moved after 30 days of approval (5)
<p>4.12.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (involving a PCS), provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number requested - The number approved as the victim requested - The number approved different than the victim requested - The number denied and a summary of why - The number moved within 30 days of approval - The number moved after 30 days of approval
<p>The number requested (267)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number approved as the victim requested (266) • The number approved different than the victim requested (0) • The number denied and a summary of why (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The alleged sexual assault was determined to be unfounded and the first GO in the victims' chain of command recommended disapproval. - The CG, HRC concurred with the recommendation for disapproval. • The number moved within/after 30 days of approval (HRC issues all orders with early reporting authorized).
<p>4.13. In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure(s) you took to remedy the situation.</p>
<p>There are no reports of any victims whose care was hindered due to a lack of SAFE kits or timely access to medical or laboratory resources.</p>
<p>4.14. Provide information about any problems or challenges you have encountered with assigning SAPR personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility and establishing your Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Anonymous Reporting Hotlines in the DoD Safe Helpline Responder database.</p>
<p>There have been no problems or challenges in assigning SAPR (SHARP) personnel to handle reports of sexual assault made by prisoners. Issues that may arise will be resolved at the installation level, or presented to DoD SAPRO for guidance.</p>

Army confinement facilities have policy and procedures regarding PREA anonymous reporting hotlines which are in the DoD Safe Helpline Responder database.

4.15. Describe your future plans and challenges for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

In FY16, the Army plans to deploy the Emergent Leader Immersive Training Environment (ELITE) SHARP Command Team Trainer (CTT). ELITE-SHARP CTT is the result of a 12-month collaboration between the Army SHARP Program Office, the Army Research Laboratory and the University of Southern California Institute for Creative Technologies. This lap-top training application uses scenarios and avatar technologies and is intended to:

- Provide Army Command Teams with the requisite knowledge/skills about their unique roles and responsibilities in implementing the Army SHARP Program.
- Provide standard Command Team training in a simulated practice environment with scored assessments.
- Enhance the Command Team's initial meeting with their SARC by confirming the following take-away messages:
 - Command Teams must be the SHARP center of gravity.
 - Command Teams must know and trust their SHARP personnel.
 - Command Teams must know the command-level response requirements.
 - Command Teams must be objective and sensitive.

The Army will also continue to ensure victims have access to first-class SHARP professionals who can provide the care, advocacy, and the confidentiality necessary to facilitate timely and accurate reporting. A continued focus area of the Army is to ensure SHARP professionals add value to every organization across the Army. This effort requires that all first responders (advocacy, medical, legal and investigative) have the appropriate organization, resources and flexibility necessary to allocate assets where they can provide the greatest effect.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”

The Army has leveraged qualitative assessments from DEOMI, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), raw data from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), Army databases, and reports from partner organizations to evaluate the performance and effects of its efforts to combat sexual assault. The TRADOC IMT prevalence study has also given the Army insights into the perspectives of new troops and the concerns they have regarding potential for sexual assault within their environment.

Through regular monitoring and audit of the DoD Safe Helpline, the Army reconciles first responder contact information. This process ensures that the Army

remains responsive to the needs of victims and their ability to report incidents.

To improve the meaningfulness of data collected, the Army developed SHARP-SMS to provide a common operating picture for commanders that allows for display-aggregated performance indicators and metrics for echelons above brigade and brigade level commanders.

The Army SHARP Program Office also provides regular quality control reports to ACOMs, ASCCs and DRUs to ensure they maintain the highest levels of data quality. The quality control process ensures the accurate measurement and management Army of incident records.

5.2. Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General compliance inspections), and other activities.

The first line of assessments of the SHARP Program's effectiveness is the monthly SARB chaired by the SC at each Army installation. Commanders conduct assessments through the SARB with the SC and critical response agencies that include CID, SJA, Behavioral Health, IG and subordinate commanders with their SARCs/VAs. The SARBs review cases and identify trends that may assist commanders in determining where potential areas of concern exist in order to develop courses of action to reduce or eliminate these crimes.

Department of the Army level assessments of the SHARP program during FY15 include:

- In July 2014, the DAIG initiated a Special Interest Item (SII) inspection of the Army SHARP Program to assess compliance with and implementation of applicable Army and DoD policy and guidance. The SII inspection report was completed and approved by the Secretary for release to Army IG's worldwide in September 2015 to be used within their commands to assess their individual organizations and as a reference for their internal inspection programs.
- The DAIG began an inspection of SHARP in IMT during FY15. The DAIG inspection team conducted site visits from July through October at nine IMT installations and visited five ROTC host universities. The DAIG team used interviews, sensing sessions and surveys to assess the SHARP Program in IMT with regard to compliance with Army Directive 2013-17 (Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program in Initial Military Training), which was published in response to U.S. Air Force findings at Lackland Air Force Base in 2012. The DAIG expects to publish a report on the inspection in early 2016.
- Army IGs received 57 allegations involving sexual assault worldwide, including allegations of rape. In each case, the IG conducted a warm handoff of the complainant with a SARC, VA, or SVC, as appropriate, and either referred the allegation to CID or confirmed that it was already under investigation.

During August 6-7, 2015, the Army held its initial Annual SHARP Program Improvement Forum for SHARP PMs who oversee the duties of the SARCs and VAs. Commands submitted more than 70 issues for HQDA consideration. The Army

SHARP Program Office identified eight issues for discussion at the forum:

- Retaliation.
- Male victimization.
- Expedited transfers.
- Informal sexual harassment complaint tracking.
- Annual training.
- SARC/VA training.
- SHARP and civilian employees and family members.
- Army National Guard and Army Reserve staffing.

The Army SHARP Program Office continues to coordinate/resolve the eight issues, documenting actions taken, developing timelines and providing monthly updates to the SHARP Director, and quarterly updates to Army G-1. The remaining 70 issues will be addressed via information papers.

AR 600-20 requires commanders and SHARP Program proponents at all levels to provide program assessment feedback to HQDA. During FY15, most major Army commands reported conducting several reviews/inspections/assessments.

Specifically:

- FORSCOM SHARP Office conducts annual SAVs and IG inspections of each installation SHARP Program.
- AMC SHARP Program personnel continuously conduct SAVs and team with the IG to assess SHARP Programs throughout AMC.
- TRADOC conducts integrated EO, EEO and SHARP SAVs. The integrated approach provides a comprehensive look at the entire command (Soldiers, Civilians, and contractors). Additionally, the TRADOC SHARP team addressed findings of a TRADOC IG report on the TRADOC SHARP Program in FY15.
- USARPAC CG directed an IG SII inspection that took place from December 2014-February 2015. This inspection focused on the USARPAC SHARP Program with special focus on the Expedited Transfer process. The next inspection will take place in FY16 focusing on sexual harassment, retaliation and follow-ups from the previous inspection.
- The USARCENT OIP is applicable to CONUS and deployed units. The OIP includes required command inspections, staff inspections, IG inspections, and SAVs. ARCENT conducts SAVs for units within 30 days upon arrival in theater, followed by SHARP inspections 60 days later.
- USAREUR utilizes various assessment tools (e.g. OIPs, focus groups, SAVs, surveys, training evaluations) to evaluate the effectiveness of SHARP efforts. In FY15, USAREUR G1 attended three monthly SARBs to ensure compliance with DoDI 6495.02 and AR 600-20.
- The USASOC CG directed SHARP be included in every IG compliance inspection as a special interest item, which includes written surveys and stratified focus group sensing sessions.

- MEDCOM conducted SAVs, IG inspections, quarterly program surveys, 100% review of MTFs with 24/7 ER capability and reviewed MOUs/MOAs with local civilian treatment facilities.
- IMCOM conducts OIP inspections of Garrison Command SHARP Programs. The IMCOM SHARP PM compares the results of the checklist to the command's monthly case reports to identify trends and develop enterprise-wide strategies to address negative trends and findings.
- INSCOM conducts annual SAVs and Initial Command Inspections. Additionally, the INSCOM R2 team assesses the SHARP Program effectiveness, visiting each battalion within INSCOM on an annual basis.
- SMDC conducts annual SAVs at the Brigade level. This oversight activity, along with various tracking tools created in FY15, allows the SMDC SHARP Program to analyze effectiveness and recommend enhancements.
- USMA contracted for the College of Sports Association Assessment to evaluate West Point's varsity athletic programs, policies, and procedures to ensure compliance with national requirements. This assessment included a review of policies associated with SHARP on the athletic teams. The assessment team used sensing sessions with coaches, teams, staff and faculty, as well as a review of policies for their assessment.

5.3. Describe your efforts to employ comparative civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders.

The Army SHARP Program Office leveraged the functionality within the Army's Strategic Management System (SMS) to build an accessible and valuable SHARP Program assessment resource. SHARP-SMS provides the capability to collect, aggregate and display SHARP related data. SHARP-SMS provides commanders, SHARP PMs, and SARCs an automated tool to support program analysis, enhance synchronization and inform decision-making.

Currently, SHARP-SMS uses sexual assault report data entered into DSAID to produce metrics sorted by Unit Identification Code (UIC) and location. Using SHARP-SMS, a chain of command can see results for their organization regardless of their location, and the leadership on an installation can see results for that location even if the chain of command is located elsewhere. SHARP-SMS also provides the capability to create customized dashboards using locally collected data for tracking and analyzing local issues and efforts.

As of the end of FY15, the SHARP-SMS initiative delivered:

- A new performance management capability for commanders and SHARP personnel to support near real-time program tracking and resourcing decisions.
- An automated capability that populates non-PII metric elements from SHARP systems of record; DSAID for sexual assault, and the Integrated Case Reporting System (ICRS) for sexual harassment.
- An organizational hierarchy to sort and display metrics by command and installation from HQDA down through Division echelons
- UIC and location "custom nodes" for locally developed metrics and assessments

by units, commands or installations.

- A 16-hour on-site SHARP-SMS training program to 600 leaders and SHARP personnel at more than 40 Army installations.
- A dedicated help desk for SHARP-SMS technical support.

SHARP-SMS is scheduled for a series of roll-outs throughout FY16-17 to support transparent reporting, enhance standardized data collection, and facilitate near real-time program assessment within and across commands. Specific initiatives include:

- A Sexual Harassment Dashboard using ICRS complaint data.
- Demographic Dashboards used to display aggregated report details, including victim, subject and incident demographics.
- A Subordinate Unit Dashboard for a comparative assessment “snapshot” displayed across units and or locations.
- Dashboard availability to Brigade-level units, MTFs and Garrison Commands.

5.4. Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

Sexual assault case data quality and integrity are a priority for the Army. The Army SHARP Program Office creates Army-wide command level and quality control reports for all ACOM/ASCC/DRU on a monthly basis. Each report contains data elements (350+ data fields per case, minus PII) entered into DSAID by Army SARCs and legal officers, or populated from an interface with the Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System (ALERTS). The reporting capability is further enhanced by the integration of imported data from DSAID case level reports, data from DSAID cross-service reports, and data from the Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS) database.

The integration of Army sexual assault data sources supports weekly data analysis of CID-DSAID data transactions, monthly command level reports, monthly quality control reports, CID case reconciliation and missing or duplicate cases within DSAID. The established quality control processes provide a summary of identified data gaps for analysis and action by ACOM/ASCC/DRU DSAID users and SHARP PMs.

Another method of assessment consists of data aggregation and display in SHARP-SMS under a common operating picture. The assessment is available to brigade level echelons and above. This common operating picture can be tailored for each organization or installation including non-SHARP metrics.

FORSCOM, the Army's largest command, instituted enhanced database management tools over the last year that have increased the accuracy and value of SHARP databases. FORSCOM requires DSAID to be reconciled with the CID database twice monthly with reports to the FORSCOM SHARP Program Office. This allows for detection of trends and enhances commanders' ability to influence trends.

5.5 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY15. Include documentation in the appendix.

U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI)

ARI is the Army's primary research and survey organization. As one of the leading

research institutes for training, leader development and Soldier research, ARI conducts survey research providing valuable trend data and analysis of Soldier and leader attitudes and concerns. The deliberate and purposeful research of ARI is intended to assist with the development and maintenance of unit climates where groups of individuals with diverse skills and abilities work together in an environment free from harassment, where they are valued for their unique input and capabilities.

ARI administered the Army Human Relations Survey between February and June, 2015. The Human Relations Survey is a triennial survey that focuses on perceptions and experiences from a sample of Active Component Soldiers. ARI developed two versions of its 2015 Human Relations Survey:

- The Operational Troops Survey (OTS), administered to Soldiers assigned to operational units
- The Initial Military Training Survey (IMTS), administered to junior enlisted Soldiers in initial entry training.

Each survey identifies Soldiers' assessments of SHARP training and an array of related topics such as, reporting behaviors, leadership and climate, sources of assistance, understanding of SHARP policies and bystander intervention attitudes. The 2015 HRS also contained questions on Soldiers' perceptions of vulnerability to harassment via social media and text messages.

In coordination with the Center for the Army Profession and Ethic (CAPE), ARI supports the Sergeant Major of the Army's "Not in My Squad" initiative with four major activities:

- Unit-based "Not in My Squad" workshops. ARI is developing a guide to assist units with planning and conducting these workshops at their home installations. The guide includes a facilitation protocol and planning guidance based on the 8-Step Training Model units use for short-term planning of training events. In early FY16, ARI will pilot the guide and the workshop concept at three locations.
- Report on initial "Not in My Squad" workshop. At the conclusion of the initial Army level workshop directed by the Sergeant Major of the Army, ARI submitted a paper with preliminary findings. ARI is conducting a more thorough analysis and preparing a more complete report. The report will focus on:
 - Challenges squad leaders face in developing and maintaining unit climates of dignity, respect, and inclusion.
 - Best Practices in developing and maintaining such climates.
 - Recommendations to empower squad leaders and foster an Army-wide culture that promotes dignity, respect, and inclusion.
- Support for the Sergeant Major of the Army's Professional Development Forum at the AUSA annual meeting. ARI (3-5 personnel) supported CAPE in running the forum with the senior NCOs in attendance.
- Ongoing research. ARI has other ongoing research related to concepts central to the "Not in My Squad" initiative. For example:
 - Research on developing unit climates of dignity, respect, and inclusion.

- Research focused on improving NCO's ability to train, develop, and care for their Soldiers.
- Methods to promote positive attitudes and behavior change in small units.

Support of “Not in My Squad” is part of a larger program of ARI’s research, *Leadership for Positive Climates*, which is designed to understand the role of climates of dignity, respect, and inclusion in individual and organizational outcomes. The overall goal is to develop resources for Army leaders to establish environments where individuals are valued. Progress made in FY15 related to *Leadership for Positive Climates* includes:

- Identifying leader behaviors that contribute to toxic environments.
- Efforts to better understand the relationship between self-awareness and interpersonal interactions.

Future research will result in training that facilitates self-awareness of toxic leader behaviors with the goal of improving social interactions at the small unit level.

Army Study Program: Male Victimization Research

In FY15, the Army SHARP Program designed and sponsored a new 12-month research project funded by the Army Study Program, specifically focused on the cultural dynamics of male victimization. The objective of this study is to identify themes, social trends and critical insights to inform the efforts of the Army’s SHARP Program, as well as advance dialogue about promoting a culture of dignity and respect across every organizational level of the Army.

The Army SHARP Program has followed a gender-neutral approach, however recent survey findings indicate the presence of strong gender dynamics that affect the attitudes, perceptions and experiences of male and female Soldiers. While female Soldiers face a higher risk of being sexually assaulted, male soldiers may be more likely to describe these events as “hazing” or conduct intended to abuse or humiliate them.

Widely endorsed myths suggesting that men cannot be raped, or should be able to defend themselves against rape, may deter male victims from reporting. Male victims may fear that they will face disbelief, blame, and scorn if they choose to report. Additionally, male victims who experience sexual assault during incidents of hazing or bullying may not consider reporting the experience because of the misperception that the incident is not a “sexual” assault. When men do seek medical attention after a sexual assault, they often seek assistance for secondary injuries without revealing the sexual assault that led to those injuries.

The methodology for this study is based on the Social-Ecological Model, following the DoD SAPRO Prevention Strategy, to address the complex relationships between individuals, peer groups, teams, communities and societies. The study team will leverage a cross-disciplinary, blended research methodology, focusing on Soldiers’ attitudes, perceptions, and experiences of “team culture” and “acceptable conduct.”

A literature review will focus on relevant literature that can provide insights into organizational cultures where male victimization occurs, how male experiences of

assault and harassment differ from female experiences, and factors that contribute to a culture of dignity, respect and organizational cohesion. Field research will include focus groups and semi-structured interviews, social media and questionnaires.

Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors

As noted in Section 1.11, in June 2015, the Army SHARP Program Office entered into this research project with DoD SAPRO and the Air Force SAPR Office.

5.6. Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) / Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) or restructuring of military table of organization.

The Army SHARP Program Office conducted a study to determine the feasibility and suitability of creating a SHARP MOS. Research and a series of working groups culminated in a decision briefing to the Chief of Staff.

The Army determined a new MOS was not feasible due to force structure constraints and the inability to promote personnel in a separate career track. The Chief of Staff approved enhancing the Army's expanded Skill Identifier (SI) and ASI to identify professionally trained SHARP personnel, in lieu of creating a separate MOS. This decision changed the Army's existing skill identifier from a single SHARP SI/ASI: 1B (for all credentialed SHARP personnel) to two SHARP SI/ASIs: 1B (awarded to personnel that complete the 80-hour course) and 1H (awarded to personnel that complete the 7-week SHARP Academy Baseline course).

The Army continues to have documented table of organization positions for all full-time (military/civilian) SHARP positions.

5.7. Describe your plans for FY16 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).

The Army has made a more deliberate effort to collaborate with other Services throughout the Joint community with regard to sexual assault response and prevention.

To mitigate reporting challenges for deployed units in a combat zone, the Army SHARP Program Office liaises between the Service Component Commands and the Joint/Coalition Task Force Commands. As part of these efforts, the Army has worked with the other Services to augment the available pool of responders through training and retaining sufficient numbers of SARCs and VAs in geographically dispersed locations. This includes the coordination between ARCENT and the U.S. Air Force to train and certify SARCs and VAs in the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) AOR.

Commands have also worked with state Joint Force Headquarters to reconcile case management for National Guard Soldiers based on the Service Member's wish to maintain continuity or confidentially.

As another supporting effort, the Army regularly provides input to Joint Base processes such as a review of the Joint Base Common Operating List of Standards (JB-COLS) and how they provide guidance for the conduct of monthly SARBs which help ensure proper SHARP Program management oversight.

5.8. Describe your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys, that will provide more comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.

Army Directive 2013-17 (Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program in Initial Military Training) directed the DAIG in FY15 to inspect the Army's efforts to implement the lessons learned from the Lackland Air Force Base investigation. The DAIG conducted an inspection of SHARP in IMT during the 4th Quarter, FY15 and the 1st Quarter, FY16. The DAIG inspection conducted surveys, focus groups and interviews that will provide information to senior Army leaders about sexual assault and sexual harassment in the IMT environment. Results of the inspection should be available in the 2nd Quarter, FY16.

TRADOC conducts an annual survey of IMT graduates and Leaders of IMT Soldiers. The survey asks questions regarding the understanding of the SHARP Program and perceptions of SHARP. The survey also asks if Soldiers have witnessed or been subject to any incidents. The survey is anonymous, non-attributed and does not track respondents. In general, the results indicate the majority of issues in IMT are between new Soldiers and not a significant Soldier/Drill Sergeant issue.

5.9. Describe progress in sustaining the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Include how your Service is collaborating with other Services and sharing lessons learned for better prevention, investigation, and response to sexual assault and misconduct during initial military training and subsequent career-specific training. Identify your Service's key stakeholders who are participating in the forum.

In March 2015, the CG of IMT hosted an executive session, which included discussions of prevention of sexual assault and how to deal with retaliation. During the last CORBT teleconference on September 23, 2015, Army leadership shared current themes and messages used to address sexual harassment and sexual assault. The other services (Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard) echoed similar themes and messages. The Army will conduct a GO level CORBT Conference at Fort Jackson, SC, in early FY16.

On installations where basic training occurs, the local CID office is a member of the installation's board and provides the board with any significant information concerning better investigation and response to sexual assaults in initial training environments that might be shared with other Services.

5.10. Describe your progress in assessing healthcare provider training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.

The Army SAMFE training educates healthcare providers to conduct SAFEs through an 80-hour training program in accordance with the DoJ national protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations Adult/Adolescents. The MEDCOM SHARP Program Office coordinated and managed four SAMFE courses during FY15, training 141 SAMFEs who provide SAFEs to support MTF Programs, deployed Role II and Role III MTFs, and the FY14 NDAA ER requirement.

The SAMFE training conducts a pre-test and post-test to validate performance. Students must obtain an 80% in order to proceed to the next phase of the training. In addition, training evaluations and peer reviews are utilized to assess training effectiveness.

Supplement 1 to MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 (Medical Facility Management of Sexual Assault) was published this year and elaborates on the Army SAMFE program management, training requirements, and annual competency verification. This update applies to all MEDCOM personnel who are directly or indirectly involved in the provision of care to victims of sexual assault. The supplement elaborates on the provision of the SAFE for both adult and adolescent male/female victims and male/female subjects.

5.11. Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

The Army intends to formalize programs to ensure compliance with policy and procedural requirements at all levels. The Army SHARP Program Office will revise the SHARP Program Review (SPR). These revisions will:

- Nest SHARP-SMS data collection with DSAID quality control reports.
- Monitor the performance of installation SHARP-RCs in providing services to Soldiers, Civilians, and Family Members.
- Include compliance requirements recently added to the Army Organization Inspection Plan.
- Incorporate requirements into command inspections of each ACOM/ASCC/DRU to assist the Army in overseeing program compliance and evaluating case management processes.

The Army will leverage survey, focus group and DSAID reporting data. For example, the Army will take an active role in improving the Survivor Experience Survey (SES), constructed by DMDC, to measure the effectiveness of services and resources for military survivors of sexual assault. The Army recommends reviewing the following SES instrument topic areas:

- The appropriate time or indicator in which survivors will be most receptive to taking the survey.
- Whether having DMDC make direct contact with the survivor to introduce the survey will lead to more responses than having SARCs distribute the survey.
- Service-specific questions to determine if there are questions currently asked by other Services that could also be relevant for the Army.

ARI activities planned for FY16 include:

- Conduct a web and paper-based Sample Survey of Military Personnel (SSMP). This survey of Active Component, Army Reserve and Army National Guard Soldiers will address several topics, including command climate, morale and satisfaction with Army life.
- Complete analysis of the 2015 Human Relations OTS and IMTS and report findings to Army leadership.

- In coordination with the Army SHARP Program Office, prepare and conduct focus groups on SHARP related topics.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1. Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., DoD Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers, male victim sexual assault prevention and response, and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DoD.

All Army units are required to post the DoD Safe Helpline and a local 24/7 hotline number on all websites and locally-produced electronic and printed marketing materials. Additionally, the Army has developed new social media sites and communities of practice that provide greater visibility to this information for both internal Army and external audiences. The Army has gone to great lengths to publicize this information to ensure all Army personnel know how to reach someone if they are the victim of a sexual assault or want information about the services/support available through the Army SHARP Program and/or the DoD Safe Helpline.

The Army is also developing new SHARP marketing materials for Soldiers, Family Members and Army Civilians. All marketing materials contain the contact phone number and website address for the DoD Safe Helpline. The materials are distributed to 1.4 million members of the Total Army Family. The DoD Safe Helpline and the Army's Sexual Harassment Hotline are also prominently displayed on the SHARP website, www.preventsexualassault.army.mil.

Additionally, commands throughout the Army employ the following to disseminate SHARP Program and DoD Safe Helpline information:

- FORSCOM Installations are required to post the DoD Safe Helpline and the Installation local 24/7 hotline number on all websites and locally-produced electronic and printed marketing materials.
- TRADOC established and marketed the "WeCare" application. The intent of this mobile application is to make the information more accessible to Soldiers.
- When the DoD Safe Helpline was established, the toll free capability only applied to CONUS. In FY15, USAREUR created a phone line that allows personnel to call the DoD Safe Helpline without incurring a charge for an international call.
- USARPAC requires all units to post local, Army, and DoD Safe Helpline numbers, Brigade SARC/VA info, and SHARP Program information (to include reporting options). This is an inspection item on the USARPAC CIP checklist. The DoD Safe Helpline information is also shared on some military closed circuit television and American Forces Network commercials.
- All USFOR-A SHARP representatives have SAMFE on-call rosters and understand protocols to inform victims of their options.
- USASOC posts policies and the DoD Safe Helpline on all unit bulletin boards and websites. USASOC also includes SHARP in safety briefings and disseminates contact information at Family Advocacy and SHARP training events.

6.2. Provide updates on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault forensic examiners.

MEDCOM is developing an Adult/Adolescent SAMFE certification to meet the NDAA requirement. Currently, SAMFE functioning within the RHCs must have a 40-hour didactic training certificate and documentation of clinical competency to conduct a SAFE exam.

As part of the FY15 NDAA, the Army is required to create a certification process for all providers performing a SAFE. In FY15, the MEDCOM SHARP Program Office awarded a contract aimed at the development of a certification process for all Army trained SAMFEs. This effort has completed the initial questions and analysis of the examination. The examination will be a test of practice, rather than a test of initial education. In order to accomplish this, MEDCOM collaborated with SAMFEs within the Army, Navy and Air Force to take the beta version of the certification in FY16.

6.3. Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- **Expedited transfers**
- **Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report**
- **Safety Assessments**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

The Army SHARP Program Office created a dedicated Policy and Oversight branch in FY15. This new resource facilitated a comprehensive rewrite of the SHARP chapter and annexes in AR 600-20. All four areas cited above are included in this draft regulation, estimated to be published during FY16.

Additionally, Army Directive 2011-19 and Army Directive 2015-10 specifically address Expedited Transfers and the SAIRO Report, respectively.

6.4. Describe your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commander performance assessments.

AR 623-3 (Evaluation Reporting System) requires all officers and NCOs to include goals and objectives in their respective Evaluation Support Forms regarding their commitment to eliminate sexual harassment and assault and to foster climates of dignity and respect in their units. Accordingly, the rating official must assess how well the rated officer or NCO fostered a climate of dignity and respect and adhered to the tenets of the SHARP Program. This assessment should identify, as appropriate, any significant actions or contributions the rated officer or NCO made toward:

- Promoting the personal and professional development of his or her subordinates.
- Ensuring the fair, respectful treatment of assigned personnel.
- Establishing a workplace and overall command climate that fosters dignity and respect for all members of the group.

6.5. Describe your policies for ensuring sexual assault prevention and response performance assessment extends below unit commanders to include

subordinate leaders.

AR 623-3 also requires all raters and senior raters to document (in the rated officer or NCO's evaluation) any substantiated finding that the officer or NCO:

- Committed an act of sexual harassment or sexual assault.
- Failed to report an incident of sexual harassment or assault.
- Failed to respond to a reported incident.
- Retaliated against a person for reporting an incident.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1. Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods: Provide an update on your methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, Federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.

The Army SHARP Program Office maintains a SHARP community of practice collaborative site for use by Army SHARP professionals to access information, share ideas and discuss topics of interest to the entire community. Additionally, the Army developed a Commanders' Best Practices site where commanders can access information to better facilitate the implementation of their SHARP programs at the local level.

Also, as stated in Section 4.9, the Army conducts a series of webinars designed for SHARP professionals and the Army's internal/external partners. These webinars allow the Army to obtain the latest, most up-to-date information from nationally-recognized SMEs and spark a dialogue within the SHARP community and among Army, DoD and non-governmental organizations on how best to address sexual assault/harassment.

As noted in LOE 1, the Army continues to host an annual SHARP Summit, which serves as a forum for the sharing of information and ideas for achieving cultural change, and as a vehicle for the Army-wide promulgation of best practices and lessons learned. Attendees include senior Army leaders, commanders and their CSMs, as well as Army Staff Principals and national advocacy group SMEs. Leader and SME panels during the Summit facilitate the exchange of lessons learned/best practices. This year, sexual assault survivors volunteered to participate in a panel discussion, allowing leaders to hear different perspectives of how Army commands handle sexual assault incidents.

7.2. Improving Response and Victim Treatment: Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command: Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.

Since 2013, the Army has conducted panels (which included sexual assault victims) to advise Army senior leadership on the improvement of policies, programs and services that affect victims of sexual assault. The first three panels, conducted by the Chief of Staff, provided unfiltered feedback from company level NCOs, junior

Soldiers and sexual assault victims. This year, sexual assault survivors volunteered to participate in a panel discussion at the Annual SHARP Summit. The survivors told their experiences, allowing senior leaders to hear different perspectives of how commands address organizational climate and handle sexual assault incidents.

Another Army initiative to improve victim treatment and increase reporting is the SHARP Resource Center (RC). As noted in Section 4.1, a SHARP RC is a designated central location that enables maximum coordination among critical stakeholders handling SHARP cases. However, the SHARP-RC also enhances the overall Army mission of providing world-class advocacy support to those seeking referrals and information for a range of human dimension concerns. A SHARP-RC may be a “one-stop-shop” or a “walkable campus” to facilitate interactions with victims, commanders, leaders, and unit SHARP personnel from across the command. Co-location of personnel from the critical prevention and response agencies serves as a force multiplier for each staff section and for unit SHARP program personnel assigned across the installation.

To support this community of practice, the Army SHARP Program Office facilitates the SHARP-RC Working Group to increase collaboration and information sharing as well as to support participating locations to meet operational, measurement and assessment requirements. A timeline of actions include:

- On October 1, 2014, the Army SHARP Program Office published both an Execution Order directing installation participation and a SHARP Resource Center Guidebook describing the functions and services of a SHARP-RC.
- In January 2015, each of the twelve SHARP-RC pilot installations achieved initial operating capability with a facility able to receive Restricted Reports. Each SHARP-RC had a Charter identifying personnel representation from, at a minimum, the MTF, Provost Marshal/CID, SJA, and SHARP Personnel.
- Starting in March 2015, the Army SHARP Program Office, in close coordination with the SHARP-RC Working Group members, developed data collection tools and defined a common set of baseline performance measures to inform senior leaders on operational successes and challenges.
- Since July 2015, the SHARP-RC Working Group has focused on achieving standardized data collection and designing assessment tools to provide insight into how Soldiers, Leaders and Staff use SHARP-RCs and how this model enhances both efficiency and overall program effectiveness.

Ultimately, the SHARP-RC Pilot Program findings will enable the Army to establish minimum manning levels, optimal organizational structures, facility capabilities and standard operating procedures for effective SHARP-RC management.

7.3. Improving Victim Legal Support: Provide an update on the special victim’s advocacy program that affords legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service’s metrics for measuring the success of the program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other Services.

The Army began its Special Victims’ Counsel (SVC) program in FY14. The SVC represents the victim throughout the investigation and accountability process, with the

primary duty to represent the express interests of the victim. The Army maintains approximately 75 specially trained judge advocates serving as SVC in the Active Component; 67 in the Army Reserve and 47 in the Army National Guard. By the end of FY14, AC SVC served more than 2,118 client victims, conducted approximately 9,000 consultations with clients and attended more than 415 courts-martial.

The SVC PM conducts regular site visits to ensure that the SVC at each installation have all the resources necessary to succeed, are developing the important relationships with stakeholders, and are not experiencing retaliation for serving in the SVC role. The SVC PM holds quarterly conferences to address updates affecting the program and answer questions from the field.

SVCs are required to prepare a memorandum for record to document any lessons learned and upon case completion for each client. The memoranda are then forwarded to the SVC PM and TJAGLCS to incorporate into future training events. The Army SVC program also hosts an annual Continuing Legal Education event for SVCs to discuss best practices and share experiences.

Feedback received from victims has been extremely positive. Clients have shared their experiences with the Judicial Proceedings Panel (JPP), Congressional members and staff, SHARP Summits, and at numerous SVC related training events. Victims indicate that they feel empowered and better able to participate in the military justice process because of SVC support.

Training events sponsored by one service are open to all of the services. The Army is conducting its biannual SVC certification course in FY16, which will include members of the Air Force, Marines, Navy, and Coast Guard. Every four to six weeks, the SVC PMs from all Services meet to discuss issues, objectives and coordinate policies. As a result of the PM meetings, the services collaborate closely on appellate matters, rule-making, child advocacy practices, and lessons learned.

7.4. Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Describe your first line supervisor training for all junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. Address the frequency of the training; new policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes to first line supervisors the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

To further advance a climate of dignity and respect, and prevent the potential for retaliation associated with reporting, the Army is augmenting training to address the role of the supervisors. This training applies to all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees that supervise Soldiers. Curriculum emphasizes the importance of engaging with subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response, recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation and providing the opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate

Junior officers receive their initial training within BOLC, with additional follow-on

training at the Captain Career Course and the Company Commander/First Sergeant Course. Each of these courses provides information and potential scenarios that leaders may face, including:

- Leaders must detect and deter any acts or threats of reprisal.
- When making a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, victims should never fear intimidation or retaliation.
- No Soldier may retaliate against a victim or an alleged victim based on that individual's report of a criminal offense.
- Retaliatory actions include:
 - Taking or threatening to take an adverse or unfavorable personnel action.
 - Withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action.
 - Ostracism--excluding from social acceptance, privilege, or friendship.
 - Acts of cruelty, oppression, or maltreatment.

At the PCC, future Battalion/Brigade Commanders and Command Sergeants Majors learn how to establish and implement a plan to protect a victim, any named witnesses, and the alleged offender from acts of reprisal or retaliation. The PCC curriculum includes:

- The definition of reprisal and the Army's policy prohibiting reprisal.
- Roles and responsibilities of the leadership in the prevention of reprisal and protection of all parties involved.
- Procedures to report acts and/or threats of reprisal.
- Consequences of reprisal and possible sanctions against violators.
- Whistleblower protection afforded victims, witnesses, and the subject under DoD Directive 7050.6.
- Commanders' commitment to thorough, expeditious and unbiased investigations in accordance with AR 600-20.

Supervisors of civilians must complete a 40-hour Supervisor Development Course every three years. This course covers sexual harassment, and other EO/EEO areas that can damage a climate.

The Army SHARP Academy is overhauling current training support packages throughout all levels of PME to present a holistic approach to SHARP training for the Army. This effort includes:

- Increased prevention focused topics in all future PME lessons, SHARP Annual Training and SARC/VA training.
- Prevention focused vignettes that leaders can access and use during small group discussions (Squad and Platoon).
- Research on evolving prevention techniques, programs and social media applications that the Army can use.

7.5. Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation: Describe your policies and procedures requiring installation commanders who serve as the Sexual Assault

Prevention and Response Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.

Army Directive 2014-20 (Prohibition of Retaliation Against Soldiers for Reporting a Criminal Offense) prohibits any Soldier from retaliating against a victim, an alleged victim or another member of the Armed Forces based on that individual's report of a criminal offense. Soldiers may be punished for acts of retaliation under Article 92 of the UCMJ.

When Army CID initiates a sexual assault investigation, it will also initiate and conduct subsequent investigations relating to suspected threats against the sexual assault victim, including minor physical assaults and damage to property. Complainants and/or their commander should immediately notify CID whenever the victim of an unrestricted sexual assault is threatened, assaulted or suffers property damage subsequent to her/his complaint of a sexual assault. The CID representative to the monthly installation SARB briefs all open retaliation investigations.

On March 4, 2015, the Army published Army Directive 2015-16 (Command Engagement to Prevent Retaliation) in which the Army identified the SARB as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group (CMG), chaired by the SC (or designated representative). Army Directive 2015-16 requires that during every meeting, the SARB chair will ask members if the victim, witnesses, bystanders (who intervened), SARCs, VAs, first responders or other parties to the incident have experienced any retaliation or reprisal. If any incidents are reported, the Lieutenant Colonel (O-5) level or higher commander of the victim of retaliation or reprisal will develop a plan to immediately address the issue and forward the plan to the SARB chair. Retaliation or reprisal incidents will remain on the SARB agenda for status updates until the victim's case is closed or until the retaliation or reprisal has been appropriately addressed. Commanders are responsible for ensuring that instances of retaliation or reprisal are appropriately addressed to completion even when no longer tracked on the SARB agenda.

7.6. Provide Feedback to the Force: Describe your progress for providing the results of the POTUS Report to all Service members in an interactive manner.

The Army featured the POTUS Report in an Army News Service article which was discussed during a media roundtable and distributed to Army Senior Leaders at the SHARP Senior Leader Summit. Additionally, the Army SHARP Program Office distributed the POTUS Report to the SHARP PMs, SARCs and VAs through electronic distribution.

7.7. Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault and Retaliation Associated with Reporting: Describe how your Service incorporated insights derived from the "2014 RAND Military Workplace Study" into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation.

As the only Military Service with a single sexual harassment and sexual assault umbrella program, the Army continues to emphasize prevention of sexual harassment

and sexual assault throughout all levels of PME and during unit level SHARP Annual Refresher Training.

Based on the findings of the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, and other surveys, the Army increased emphasis on male sexual assault. As noted in Section 5.5, the Army SHARP Program Office is sponsoring a 12-month research effort to study male victimization. There are three key questions being asked in this research that may help inform future training:

1. What are key factors that positively and negatively influence a culture of dignity, respect, and healthy organizational cohesion? The research will describe the range of attitudes and behaviors that enable gendered victimization and identify archetypes, scenarios and social dynamics to inform the Army's prevention of and response to sexual misconduct against males.
2. What are the factors that contribute to an organizational culture where male victimization occurs? The research will identify potential factors that enable a protective environment, fostering mutual respect, bystander intervention, and leader accountability.
3. What are some of the models or recommended actions for promoting positive change that could be considered? The research will focus on understanding unit climate and team culture as normative systems that constrain and/or enable particular forms of misconduct that are violations of respect, bodily integrity, the Army values, or the Uniformed Code of Military Justice, to include "sexual hazing" that may be charged as sexual assault.

Other actions related to recommendations from the RAND Study include:

- Conduct visual workplace inspections to ensure appropriate command climate.
- Reduce PowerPoint based training and increase scenario/vignette training.
- Report and discuss ostracism and retaliation during monthly SARB meetings.

Part 2 - U.S. Army FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: Analytic Discussion

1. Analytic Discussion – Executive Summary

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- Notable changes in the data since FY14 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13 and FY14), as appropriate.
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- How reports of sexual assault complement your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY14 or FY15 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)
- Other (Please explain)

As displayed in Figure 2-1 below, there were 2,046 Unrestricted Reports and 470 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the Army during FY15. The total number of reports (Restricted and Unrestricted) decreased 3% from FY14. The number of Service Member (SM) victims decreased 7% and equates to 3.9 SM victims per 1,000 active duty Soldiers, compared to 4.1 per 1,000 in FY14 and 3.3 per 1,000 in FY13. Although lower than FY14, the FY15 number of SM victims and rate per 1,000 are both the second highest recorded since the Army began keeping these statistics.

Reports of Sexual Assaults (Rate/1,000)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Unrestricted Reports ¹	1,342	1,476	1,658	1,482	1,520	1,398	2,017	2,199	2,046
Restricted Reports	271	256	283	299	301	174	318	407	470
Total Reports ¹	1,613	1,732	1,941	1,781	1,821	1,572	2,335	2,606	2,516
Total SM Victims ²	1,248	1,337	1,397	1,316	1,378	1,248	1,766	2,072	1,922
SM Victim Rate/1000 ²	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	4.1	3.9

Figure 2-1: Reported Sexual Assaults in the Army & Rate/1000 (Metric #12)

1: As of FY14, one victim equals one report, per DoD guidance. (FY07-FY13 adjusted to one victim per report).

2: Includes only SM victims in Restricted and Unrestricted Reports for incidents occurring while in the military.

NOTE: FY15 was the second year the Army used DSAID as the source for sexual assault data. Designated Army SARCs enter sexual assault case data into DSAID based on information received directly from victims, information provided by a VA and/or information from CID investigators. Subject and case disposition data populates DSAID from a system interface with the Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System (ALERTS) and manual entry by SARCs and HQDA OTJAG through the DSAID Legal Officer module.

The Army believes the increase in the rate of reports of sexual assault by Service Member victims (from 2.3 in FY12 to approximately 4.0 in FY14 and FY15) does not equate to an increase in actual assaults. Rather, the unprecedented priority placed on sexual assault prevention and response by Army leaders since FY12 has seemingly encouraged victims, who previously were reluctant, to come forward and report. This conclusion is supported by the most recently available (FY14) survey data estimating the prevalence of sexual assault in the Army. The primary source for estimating the prevalence of sexual assault in the military was the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA), previously conducted by DMDC in 2010 and 2012.

Prevalence vs. Reporting (Metric #2)	FY10	FY12	FY14
Percent of <i>female</i> Soldiers who said they experienced “unwanted sexual contact” based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	6.0%	7.1%	4.7%
Percent of <i>male</i> Soldiers who said they experienced “unwanted sexual contact” based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
<i>Estimated</i> number of Soldiers who were sexual assault victims based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	8,600	8,800	7,300
Soldier Victims who <i>Reported</i> Sexual Assaults	1,316	1,248	2,072
Soldier victims reporting a sexual assault vs. responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study (<i>Reported/Estimated</i>)	15%	14%	28%

Figure 2-2: Prevalence vs. Reporting (Metric #2)

Figure 2-2 depicts estimated prevalence data for FY10 and FY12 based on the percent of male and female Soldiers who said they experienced “unwanted sexual contact” in their responses to WGRA Surveys. Figure 2-2 also depicts data from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, which replicated the WGRA Surveys. This FY14 data, combined with the increase in reports per 1,000 Soldiers, significantly narrows the gap between prevalence and reporting. As a result, 28% of Soldiers who responded that they experienced “unwanted sexual contact” in the FY14 survey actually reported the incident. This is a significant increase from the Army rate of 14% in FY12 and greater than the DoD average of 23% in FY14.

Neither the WGRA Survey nor the Military Workplace Study were conducted in FY15. These surveys are conducted every two years.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**

- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**
- **Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an unrestricted report (e.g., number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

Figure 2-3 shows the breakout of victims (Service Members and Non-Service Members) and each type of sexual assault offense for Army Unrestricted Reports in FY15. Excluding attempts and cases where the offense code was not available, DSAID data shows the proportion of assaults that were the more serious penetrative offenses (specifically rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault and forcible sodomy) was 44% in FY15, compared to 43% in FY14 and 55% in both FY12 and FY13. This proportion was 66% in FY11. This trend may suggest penetrative offenses are less prevalent and/or Soldiers are increasingly recognizing the non-penetrative (“unwanted touching”) offenses as criminal behavior that can and should be addressed.

Offense Type (Unrestricted Reports)¹	Service Member Victim	Non-Service Member Victim	Total Victims	Percent of Total
Rape	236	98	334	17%
Forcible Sodomy	2	2	4	<1%
(Aggravated) Sexual Assault	367	147	514	25%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	22	3	25	1%
Abusive Sexual Contact	848	171	1,019	50%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	14	3	17	<1%
Indecent Assault	14	6	20	1%
Attempts	5	2	7	<1%
Offense Code Not Available	79	4	83	4%
Total	1,587	436	2,023	100%

1: Does not include Restricted Reports from previous years that converted to Unrestricted in FY15.

Figure 2-3: Victim Status by Offense Type (FY15 Unrestricted Reports)

Some demographic trends in Army Unrestricted Reports have remained consistent over the past few years. For example, 79% of Army victims in FY15 completed investigations were E1-E4; compared to 80% in FY14 and 83% in FY13. Also in FY15, 69% of victims in completed investigations were 24 years old or younger, compared to 68% in FY14. This is slightly higher 64% in FY13, however DSAID data cites “unknown age” for 13% of victims in completed investigations in FY14 and 8% in FY15.

One noticeable change the past two years is the percentage of SM victims in all Unrestricted Reports who were male. This percentage increased to 26% in FY14, compared to 18% in FY13 and 17% in FY12. In FY15, 24% of SM victims making an

Unrestricted Report of sexual assault were male. This appears to show the Army's goal to reduce the stigma of male victim reporting may be having a positive effect.

Despite a small number of Unrestricted Reports, victims in reported sexual assaults in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) continued to be older and of higher rank than victims in Army-wide cases. Specifically, only 58% (FY14=63%) of Army victims in CAI reported cases in FY15 were E1-E4, compared to 79% of victims Army-wide. Similarly, 45% of victims in CAI reports were 24 years old or younger (FY14=47%), compared to 69% Army-wide.

Commanders issued 332 MPOs in FY15 (FY14=292). Three were reported to have been violated by subjects (FY14=4).

HRC processed 267 PCS expedited transfer requests in FY15. Only one was denied as the allegation was determined to be unfounded. The CG, HRC made the final decision in the denial. (FY14=296 requests/6 denied).

Additionally, Army commands reported 21 Soldiers requested expedited unit transfers (to remain on their current installation). None of these requests was denied. (FY14=20/0 denied).

The percent of victims who declined to participate in the military justice process, precluding any command action (Metric #8) for subjects where evidence supported command action, steadily decreased from 7% in FY12 to 6% in FY13 to 4% in both FY14 and FY15.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Command action for military subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Data regarding alleged offenders continue to show similar trends. Identified alleged offenders were 96% male in FY15; compared to 95% in FY14 and 97% in FY12 and FY13. Also, 44% of known alleged offenders in FY15 were 24 years old or younger; compared to 42% in FY14. The percentage of alleged offenders who were E1-E4 was 54% in FY15, slightly more than 52% in FY14, but less than 57% in FY13, and 59% in each year from FY09-FY12.

Subjects in the few (10) Unrestricted Reports in CAIs during FY15 also tended to be older and higher rank than subjects in Army-wide cases. Specifically, 25% of Army subjects in FY15 CAI reported cases (FY14=27%) were E1-E4 compared to 54% of subjects Army-wide. Similarly, 25% of known subjects in CAI reports were 24 years old or younger (FY14=29%), compared to 44% in Army-wide reports.

Figure 2-4 shows the breakout of subjects (alleged offenders) and each type of sexual assault investigation completed during FY15 for Unrestricted Reports.

Excluding attempts and cases where the offense code was not available, the proportion of FY15 cases with SM subjects was 81%, comparable to 80% in FY14 and 81% in FY13, and slightly lower than 84% in FY12 cases. The percentage of unidentified offenders in FY15 was 16%, compared to 15% in FY13 and FY14.

Offender Status by Assault Type (Unrestricted Reports)	Service Member Offenders	Non-Service Member Offenders	Unidentified Offenders	Total	Percent of Total
Rape	318	14	112	444	21%
Forcible Sodomy	4	0	2	6	<1%
(Aggravated) Sexual Assault	416	15	103	534	26%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	27	2	2	31	1%
Abusive Sexual Contact	878	24	103	1,005	49%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	12	2	4	18	<1%
Indecent Assault	7	0	6	13	<1%
Attempts	4	0	4	8	<1%
Offense Code Not Available	4	1	7	12	<1%
Total	1,670	58	343	2,071	100%

Figure 2-4: Offender Status by Assault Type (FY15 Unrestricted Cases)

In the Army, a commander is not limited to a single disposition choice and may employ more than one disciplinary tool, including administrative actions, to fully address an allegation. The disposition of any offense depends on the unique facts and circumstances of the allegation. Commanders, upon the advice of judge advocates, must use independent judgment to determine the appropriate level of disposition.

The authority to dispose of a “penetrative” offense (an allegation of rape, sexual assault or forcible sodomy) is withheld to the Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA) at the O-6 (Colonel) level, with a servicing legal advisor. The authority to dispose of a “non-penetrative” offense (an allegation of aggravated sexual contact or abusive sexual contact) is withheld to the O-5 (Lieutenant Colonel) level who also receives advice from a legal advisor. The time it takes to make a disposition decision depends on many factors, including the complexity of the allegation, the availability of evidence, continued investigation, cooperation of victims and witnesses and coordination with civilian authorities.

Although the format of this report requires the Army to place each allegation into a single disposition category, the explanations provided below reflect that several disposition categories may be appropriate for a single allegation.

Using the data produced by DSAID, there were 1,355 allegations of sexual assault, ranging from rape to indecent assault, ready for disposition decisions in FY15. (This includes allegations from cases opened in previous years completed in FY15). Of these 1,355 allegations:

- 525 allegations were disposed of through the preferral of court-martial charges for a sexual assault offense.

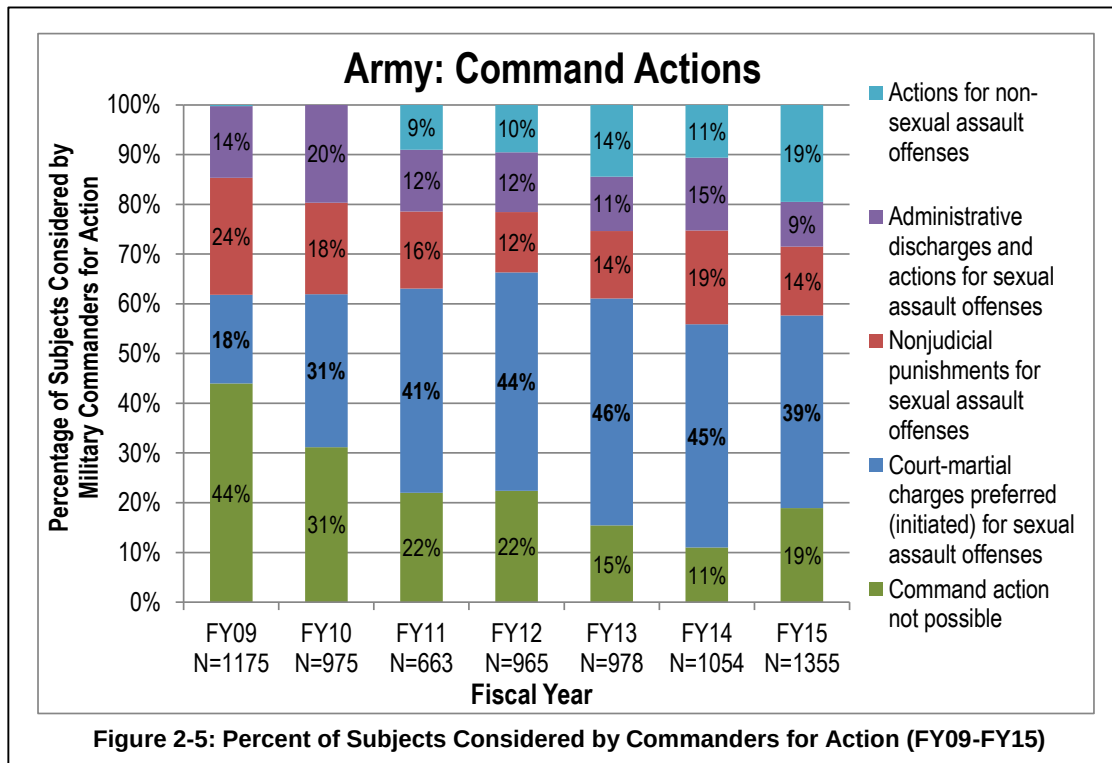
- 63 allegations were disposed of through an involuntary, adverse administrative discharge of the subject. Of those subjects, six were also given non-judicial punishment, with reductions in rank, forfeiture in pay, extra duty and restriction, prior to separation.
- 188 allegations were disposed of through non-judicial punishment, including 51 which also resulted in an administrative discharge. Each of these 188 offenses involved a non-penetrative sexual assault offense, the vast majority an unwanted touch over the clothing. No penetrative offense (rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault or forcible sodomy) was disposed of with non-judicial punishment.
- 59 allegations were disposed of through other adverse administrative actions. Each one of these offenses involved a non-penetrative sexual assault, the vast majority an unwanted touch over the clothing. No penetrative offense was disposed of with an adverse administrative action.
- 264 allegations provided probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. In each of these allegations, there was insufficient evidence to prosecute the founded sexual assault offense. Subsequently, commanders took punitive action for a non-sexual assault offense, such as adultery, fraternization or indecent acts. In 22 of these cases, court-martial charges were preferred. In 42 of these cases, the subject was administratively discharged for the non-sexual assault offense. In 150 of these cases, the subject was given non-judicial punishment and in 50 cases the subject was given other adverse administrative actions.
- 54 allegations were complicated by the refusal of the victim to cooperate in a military justice action. Without the cooperation of the victim in these cases, the Army was unable to take any punitive actions against the subject.
- 13 allegations involved an expired statute of limitations.
- One victim died prior to the completion of the military justice action.
- 188 allegations were determined to have insufficient evidence of any offense. Although allegations made against the offender met the lower standard for titling in a criminal investigation, there was insufficient evidence to proceed with a military justice action.

In addition to the 1,355 allegations, there were 259 allegations that could not be disposed of by the Army:

- 195 allegations involved an unknown subject.
- 6 allegations involved a subject who was deceased or had deserted.
- 23 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority because the accused was not subject to the jurisdiction of the military.
- 35 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority although the accused was subject to Army jurisdiction. In these cases, all of which occurred outside the limits of a military installation, the civilian authority served as the primary investigative agency and determined the allegation merited charges.

Disposition data trends (illustrated in Figure 2-5 below) continue to reflect a

healthy judicial system, in which commanders employ the wide spectrum of disciplinary tools available to address misconduct, from an unwanted touch over the clothing to a forcible rape. While the number of courts-martial continues to increase, the Army has maintained conviction rates ranging from 75-80%, including a 79% rate in FY15.



Finally, Army dispositions include cases in which the military justice process addressed allegations of sexual assault involving Soldiers, when a civilian or foreign justice process did not fully address the alleged misconduct. These actions illustrate Army commanders' interests in accountability for Soldier offenders given the challenges civilian jurisdictions face when prosecuting alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults.

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The Unrestricted Reports discussed above represent sexual assaults reported during FY15 in which either the victim or alleged offender was a Service Member, but neither was a juvenile nor considered intimate partners. CID thoroughly investigates each sexual assault and reports the findings to a commander for appropriate action.

While other jurisdictions may dispose of reports of sexual assault before opening

an investigation, the Army's practice is to formally investigate every allegation as a sexual assault. Although this practice may contribute to a seemingly higher number of cases and higher number of allegations in which there was insufficient evidence to legally prove the elements of a sexual assault, it demonstrates the Army's commitment to thoroughly and transparently investigate all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault.

The average completion time for sexual assault investigations closed by CID in FY15 was 127 days (median=104 days), compared to 129 days in FY14 and 109 days in FY13. Each case is unique and the amount of time it takes to complete an investigation is dependent on several factors, including: type of complaint, delays in reporting the incident, amount of physical evidence and cooperation of witnesses. Also, the greater number of cases reported to CID in FY14 and FY15 affects the timeliness of completing investigations. As a result, 772 of the 1,788 investigations initiated by CID during FY14 were pending completion at the end of the fiscal year (FY14=873 pending out of 1,900).

Overall, 63% of Unrestricted Reports in FY15 occurred on a military installation, compared to 65% in FY14.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

During FY15, the Army recorded 586 Restricted Reports, of which 116 reports later changed to Unrestricted, leaving 470 reports that remained Restricted (FY14=509-102; FY13=364-46). This includes 25 Restricted Reports in the CAI (FY14=22; FY13=40), of which one report later converted to Unrestricted, for a net of 24 Restricted Reports (FY14=2 converted; FY13=2 converted).

Victims filing Restricted Reports in FY15 were 24 years old or younger at a comparable percentage to victims filing Unrestricted Reports. Specifically, 66% of Restricted Report victims were 24 years old or younger in FY15 (identical to FY13 and FY14), compared to 69% in Unrestricted Reports (FY14=68%; FY13=64%).

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. Include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in restricted reporting conversions**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Another similarity between Restricted and Unrestricted Reports is that most reported sexual assaults occur on Friday, Saturday or Sunday. The limited number of reports in the CAI did not yield definitive trends.

There were also some notable contrasts between Restricted and Unrestricted Reports. Only 44% of Restricted Reports were for alleged assaults that reportedly occurred on a military installation (FY14=47%; FY13=47%), compared to 63% for

Unrestricted Reports (FY14=65%; FY13=64%).

Also, 36% of Restricted Reports (for which data was available) were reported more than a year after the incident (FY14=29%), compared to only 17% of Unrestricted Reports (FY14=17%) made by SM victims. Victims who reported a sexual assault in FY15 that occurred prior to their military service were much more likely to do so with a Restricted Report. Of the 148 reported in FY15 (FY14=81), 101 were Restricted Reports (FY14=43).

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Service Members receiving victim services for Unrestricted Reports continue to use military facilities more often than civilian facilities. The percent of victim services performed at military facilities increased from 85% in FY13 to 95% and 96% in FY14 and FY15 respectively.

The number of Service Members seeking services for an incident occurring prior to joining the military has steadily increased during the past few years. In FY15, 47 victims received services for an incident that occurred prior to joining the military, compared to 38 in FY14, 22 in FY13 and 16 in FY12.

Additionally, there were 174 SAFE exams conducted for Unrestricted Reports, compared to 164 in FY14 and 136 in FY13.

Nearly all (94%) services for victims in FY15 Unrestricted Reports in CAIs were performed with military resources, compared to 99% in FY14. There was one SAFE exam conducted in CAI during FY15 for an Unrestricted Report, unchanged from FY14.

4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. Include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

93% of Service Members receiving victim services related to Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15 did so in military facilities; compared to 97% in FY14 and only 82% in FY13. These services included 40 SAFE exams for FY15 Restricted Reports; compared to 38 in FY14.

Most victims receiving services related to Restricted Reports of sexual assault in CAI during FY15 did so in military facilities. There was one SAFE exam conducted in CAI during FY15 for a Restricted Report; compared to none in FY14.

Most (85%) services provided to non-Service Member victims in FY15 were performed using military resources, compared to 84% in FY14 and 75% in FY13. These services included 31 SAFE exams for non-military victims (11 Restricted and

20 Unrestricted Reports); compared to 33 in FY14 and 66 in FY13.

One non-military victim received services in the CAI during FY15, compared to two in FY14 and one in FY13.

5. Additional Items

5.1 Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)**
- **Length of time from the date victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric #4)**

The following are calculated using data from DSAID:

- The average length of time from the date victims signed their DD Form 2910 (Victim Reporting Preference Statement) to the date a court-martial sentence was imposed during FY15, or the accused was acquitted, was 241 days (median=238). (FY14=191/194).
- The average length of time from the date victims signed their DD Form 2910 to the date an NJP concluded was 107 days (median = 102). (FY14=74/67).

ARMY FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
	# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	2023
	# Service Member Victims	1587
	# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	421
	# Relevant Data Not Available	15
	# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	2023
	# Service Member on Service Member	1127
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	421
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	70
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	255
	# Relevant Data Not Available	150
	# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	2023
	# On military installation	1241
	# Off military installation	729
	# Unidentified location	53
	# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	2025
	# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	1948
	# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	615
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	1333	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	25	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	52	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	10	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	2	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	14	
# Victims - Other	26	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	586	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	116	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	470	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	2023	1587
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	582	435
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	222	174
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	239	185
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	605	496
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	340	264
# Relevant Data Not Available	35	33
Time of sexual assault	2023	1587
# Midnight to 6 am	920	720
# 6 am to 6 pm	498	395
# 6 pm to midnight	556	425
# Unknown	11	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	38	36
Day of sexual assault	2023	1587
# Sunday	296	229
# Monday	244	195
# Tuesday	184	144
# Wednesday	204	157
# Thursday	255	217
# Friday	380	289
# Saturday	416	314
# Relevant Data Not Available	44	42

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	1296	246	37	41	62	156	15	170	2023		
# Service Member on Service Member	813	214	35	40	1	5	12	7	1127		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	402	8	0	0	0	7	2	2	421		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	44	12	1	0	7	5	0	1	70		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	34	9	1	1	54	139	1	16	255		
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	144	150		
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	334	20	494	4	25	1019	17	20	7	83	2023
# Service Member on Service Member	119	9	249	1	11	721	7	4	1	5	1127
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	95	5	141	2	3	163	2	5	2	3	421
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	26	0	10	0	4	20	2	1	2	5	70
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	65	5	78	0	2	87	4	7	2	5	255
# Relevant Data Not Available	29	1	16	1	5	28	2	3	0	65	150
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	236	15	352	2	22	848	14	14	5	79	1587
# Service Member Victims: Female	195	11	299	1	16	594	11	14	5	54	1200
# Service Member Victims: Male	41	4	53	1	6	254	3	0	0	25	387
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	334	20	494	4	25	1019	17	20	7	83	2023
# Midnight to 6 am	197	16	254	3	9	391	14	16	5	15	920
# 6 am to 6 pm	42	3	80	0	5	351	2	3	1	11	498
# 6 pm to midnight	94	1	159	0	9	275	1	0	1	16	556
# Unknown	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	6	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	35	38
D4. Day of sexual assault	334	20	494	4	25	1019	17	20	7	83	2023
# Sunday	56	4	93	1	4	122	2	5	2	7	296
# Monday	35	2	47	0	3	143	3	5	1	5	244
# Tuesday	37	1	39	0	2	95	3	2	1	4	184
# Wednesday	31	1	34	0	7	124	0	3	1	3	204
# Thursday	41	2	55	1	0	146	2	2	0	6	255
# Friday	58	4	102	0	5	198	4	1	1	7	380
# Saturday	75	6	123	1	4	190	3	2	0	12	416
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	39	44

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	1788
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	1016
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	772
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	2046
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1545
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1532
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	13
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	14
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	4
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	10
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	7
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	53
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	300
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	8
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	27
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	14
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	77

E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.		FY15 Totals
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		1818
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		95
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		154
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		13
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service		2045
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1645
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1639
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		6
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		12
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		4
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		4
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		49
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		324
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		10
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service		1972
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1523
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1515
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		8
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		12
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		10
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		2
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		6
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		6
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		412
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		19

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.		FY15 Totals
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		24
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service		26
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		8
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		9
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		8
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service		26
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations		20
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations		20
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service		6
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.		FY15 Totals
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service		0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service		0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY15	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
F1. Gender of Victims	371	32	450	6	24	1064	18	13	8	12	1998
# Male	34	2	54	4	5	275	5	2	2	4	387
# Female	334	30	395	1	18	778	13	11	6	8	1594
# Unknown	3	0	1	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	17
F2. Age of Victims	371	32	450	6	24	1064	18	13	8	12	1998
# 0-15	7	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
# 16-19	97	5	104	0	4	269	4	3	1	3	490
# 20-24	122	9	185	3	12	419	6	3	1	2	762
# 25-34	85	10	104	0	5	228	5	2	4	3	446
# 35-49	20	4	17	0	2	73	2	1	0	0	119
# 50-64	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
# 65 and older	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	39	4	35	1	1	70	1	4	2	4	161
F3. Victim Type	371	32	450	6	24	1064	18	13	8	12	1998
# Service Member	253	25	323	3	21	896	15	9	5	11	1561
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
# DoD Contractor	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	10
# Other US Government Civilian	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# US Civilian	104	6	121	2	2	120	3	4	3	1	366
# Foreign National	8	1	4	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	29
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	3	0	1	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	19
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	253	25	323	3	21	896	15	9	5	11	1561
# E1-E4	188	18	262	3	13	725	11	2	3	8	1233
# E5-E9	43	5	46	0	5	129	3	1	2	3	237
# WO1-WO5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
# O1-O3	17	2	10	0	2	29	1	3	0	0	64
# O4-O10	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	9
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	13
# Academy Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	253	25	323	3	21	896	15	9	5	11	1561
# Army	251	24	321	3	21	893	15	9	5	9	1551
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
# Air Force	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	253	25	323	3	21	896	15	9	5	11	1561
# Active Duty	224	19	299	3	18	729	15	8	5	8	1328
# Reserve (Activated)	21	6	17	0	2	87	0	1	0	2	136
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	0	5	0	0	73	0	0	0	1	83
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	13
# Academy Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY15	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
G1. Gender of Subjects	444	39	495	6	31	1005	18	13	8	12	2071
# Male	365	30	405	6	29	854	16	7	6	4	1722
# Female	8	0	7	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	73
# Unknown	55	7	61	0	1	77	0	6	0	1	208
# Relevant Data Not Available	16	2	22	0	1	16	2	0	2	7	68
G2. Age of Subjects	444	39	495	6	31	1005	18	13	8	12	2071
# 0-15	7	0	7	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	29
# 16-19	18	2	19	0	3	96	0	0	0	1	139
# 20-24	146	6	168	2	10	250	3	0	3	0	588
# 25-34	114	11	153	1	7	335	5	0	1	3	630
# 35-49	41	10	56	1	7	184	4	5	0	0	308
# 50-64	1	0	1	0	0	26	1	0	0	0	29
# 65 and older	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# Unknown	2	0	1	0	1	6	1	0	0	1	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	113	10	88	2	2	90	4	8	4	7	328
G3. Subject Type	444	39	495	6	31	1005	18	13	8	12	2071
# Service Member	318	29	387	4	27	878	12	7	4	4	1670
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	8
# DoD Contractor	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	12	1	11	0	2	10	0	0	0	1	37
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	7
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	107	9	91	2	1	102	4	6	3	0	325
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	18
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	318	29	387	4	27	878	12	7	4	4	1670
# E1-E4	178	14	244	3	15	435	5	0	3	2	899
# E5-E9	108	12	122	0	8	359	6	3	1	2	621
# WO1-WO5	6	1	3	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	21
# O1-O3	18	2	12	1	3	35	0	2	0	0	73
# O4-O10	5	0	6	0	0	33	1	1	0	0	46
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	9
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	318	29	387	4	27	878	12	7	4	4	1670
# Army	313	29	382	4	26	873	12	7	4	2	1652
# Navy	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Marines	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5
# Air Force	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	318	29	387	4	27	878	12	7	4	4	1670
# Active Duty	297	20	363	3	21	755	11	7	4	3	1484
# Reserve (Activated)	10	3	16	1	5	71	1	0	0	1	108
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	8	6	8	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	69
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	9
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	13		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	4		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	7		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	2072	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	1999
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	866	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	893
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	255		
# Unknown Offenders	188	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	140
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	8
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	10	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	51	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	23
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	6	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	2
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	242		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	43	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	31
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	187	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	129
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	10	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	8
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	659	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	842
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	797		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	797	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	699
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	333	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	269
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	138	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	138
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	48	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	58
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	45	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	34
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	14	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	13
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	138	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	123
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	35	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	27
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	46	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	37
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15		FY15 Totals	J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		525	# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY15		188
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15		92	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15		19
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15		433	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15		169
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		31	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		18
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		8	# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		151
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		2	# Subjects with unknown punishment		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0	# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		19	# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0	# Subjects with Punishment		149
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		2	# Subjects receiving correctional custody		4
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		120	# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		106
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		9	# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		124
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		111	# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		74
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		282	# Subjects receiving extra duty		105
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		59	# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		223	# Subjects receiving a reprimand		30
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0	# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		30
# Subjects with no punishment		1	# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		4
# Subjects with pending punishment		0	# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		18
# Subjects with Punishment		222	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving confinement		178	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		8
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		171			
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		169			
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		156			
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		5	K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY15 Totals
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0	# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15		7
# Subjects receiving hard labor		6	# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		56
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		7	# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		13
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		6	# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		36
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0	# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0	# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		6
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1	# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15		7
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		147	# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		52

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	
FY15 Totals		FY15 Totals	
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15	22	# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15	150
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	1	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	8
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	21	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	142
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	7
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0	# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	135
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0	# Subjects with unknown punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0	# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0	# Subjects with Punishment	134
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	2	# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	78
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0	# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	101
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	2	# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	70
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	19	# Subjects receiving extra duty	95
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	3	# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	16	# Subjects receiving a reprimand	28
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0	# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	23
# Subjects with no punishment	1	# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	3
# Subjects with pending punishment	0	# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	18
# Subjects with Punishment	15	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving confinement	9	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	11		
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	10		
		N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	8	# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	2
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0	# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	40
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0	# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	9
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0	# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	24
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0	# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0	# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0	# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0	# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	49
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0		

2 - RESTRICTED REPORTS

ARMY FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	586
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	564
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	15
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	116
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	104
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	470
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	460
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	470
# Service Member on Service Member	204
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	92
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	164
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	470
# On military installation	172
# Off military installation	216
# Unidentified location	28
# Relevant Data Not Available	54
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	470
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	100
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	47
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	24
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	70
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	133
# Relevant Data Not Available	96
Time of sexual assault incident	470
# Midnight to 6 am	123
# 6 am to 6 pm	67
# 6 pm to midnight	159
# Unknown	103
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
Day of sexual assault incident	470
# Sunday	59
# Monday	36
# Tuesday	40
# Wednesday	35
# Thursday	32
# Friday	69
# Saturday	102
# Relevant Data Not Available	97
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	460
# Army Victims	459
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

2 - RESTRICTED REPORTS

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims		470
# Male		94
# Female		371
# Relevant Data Not Available		5
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		470
# 0-15		53
# 16-19		97
# 20-24		157
# 25-34		126
# 35-49		29
# 50-64		3
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		5
Grade of Service Member Victims		460
# E1-E4		302
# E5-E9		101
# WO1-WO5		2
# O1-O3		40
# O4-O10		10
# Cadet/Midshipman		5
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		460
# Active Duty		390
# Reserve (Activated)		39
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		26
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		5
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		470
# Service Member		460
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		4
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		6
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		101
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		63
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		37
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		32.29
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		51.56
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15		FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15		23
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15		23
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

ARMY FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	2246	
# Medical	199	
# Mental Health	464	
# Legal	410	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	165	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	852	
# DoD Safe Helpline	40	
# Other	116	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	85	
# Medical	14	
# Mental Health	22	
# Legal	4	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3	
# Rape Crisis Center	14	
# Victim Advocate	9	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	19	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	174	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	47	
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY15 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	332	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	4	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	3	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	21	Total Number Denied
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	267	The alleged sexual assault was unfounded
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	1	
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	FY15 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	719	
# Medical	78	
# Mental Health	243	
# Legal	61	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	64	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	215	
# DoD Safe Helpline	29	
# Other	29	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	50	
# Medical	3	
# Mental Health	17	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2	
# Rape Crisis Center	10	
# Victim Advocate	7	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	11	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	40	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	

3 - VICTIM SERVICES

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	173
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	31
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	56
# Relevant Data Not Available	86
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	173
# Male	8
# Female	122
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	173
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	8
# 20-24	29
# 25-34	24
# 35-49	15
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	93
D4. Non-Service Member Type	173
# DoD Civilian	13
# DoD Contractor	5
# Other US Government Civilian	1
# US Civilian	101
# Foreign National	3
# Foreign Military	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	49
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	132
# Medical	16
# Mental Health	28
# Legal	26
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	46
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	9
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	29
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	8
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	20
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

3 - VICTIM SERVICES

E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	49
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	3
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	46
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	46
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	13
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	20
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	46
# Male	3
# Female	31
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	46
# 0-15	5
# 16-19	11
# 20-24	14
# 25-34	10
# 35-49	4
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E4. VICTIM Type	46
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	33
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	59
# Medical	8
# Mental Health	19
# Legal	7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	17
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	5
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	11
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	10	
# Service Member Victims	10	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	10	
# Service Member on Service Member	5	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	10	
# On military installation	4	
# Off military installation	6	
# Unidentified location	0	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	10	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	8	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	2	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	6	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	2	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	0	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	0	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	25	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	1	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	24	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	10	10
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	4	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	10	10
# Midnight to 6 am	6	6
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	4	4
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	10	10
# Sunday	2	2
# Monday	3	3
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	2	2
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	10		
# Service Member on Service Member	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
# Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
# Service Member Victims: Female	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Service Member Victims: Male	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
# Midnight to 6 am	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Bahrain	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dibouti	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	9
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	6
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	3
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	9
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	3
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	12
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	12
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	12
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	12
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
F1. Gender of Victims	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# Male	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
# Female	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F3. Victim Type	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# Service Member	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# E1-E4	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	7
# E5-E9	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# Army	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# Active Duty	1	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	8
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
G1. Gender of Subjects	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# Male	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	8
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
G2. Age of Subjects	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# 25-34	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
G3. Subject Type	1	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	12
# Service Member	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	8
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	8
# E1-E4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	6
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	8
# Army	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	8
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	8
# Active Duty	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	12	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	12
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	3	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	6
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	3		
# Unknown Offenders	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	3	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	3
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	3		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	3	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	1
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	25
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	24
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	24
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	23
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	24
# Service Member on Service Member	14
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	24
# On military installation	23
# Off military installation	1
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	24
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
Time of sexual assault incident	24
# Midnight to 6 am	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	5
# 6 pm to midnight	7
# Unknown	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	24
# Sunday	2
# Monday	3
# Tuesday	3
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	3
# Friday	0
# Saturday	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	23
# Army Victims	22
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	24
# Male	9
# Female	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	24
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	7
# 25-34	12
# 35-49	5
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	23
# E1-E4	10
# E5-E9	8
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	3
# O4-O10	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	23
# Active Duty	21
# Reserve (Activated)	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	24
# Service Member	23
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAI USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	24
Afghanistan	12
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	1
Iraq	8
Jordan	0
Kuwait	3
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

ARMY CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	17
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	3
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	10
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	2
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	36
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	16
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	11
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	3
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

6 - VICTIM SERVICES (CAI)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	1
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	1
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	1
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	1
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject rubbed her pubic hair above her vagina while the Victim slept. Victim alleged while she was intoxicated, she fell asleep on subject's couch. Victim next woke up on subject's bed and felt subject's hand inside her pants rubbing her pubic hair above her vagina. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
2	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject forcibly raped her in his barracks after a night of dinner and drinks. Convicted of non-sexual assault offense only.
3	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 13; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject attempted oral sex and grabbed his genital. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 8 August 2015. Red E-1, TF, 13 months confinement, BCD.
4	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject tried to have sex with her after she passed out from drinking and then tried to convince her that he was her husband. Convicted of Sexual Assault at GCM. Sentenced imposed on July 1 2015. Red E-1, TF, 6 months confinement, DD.
5	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject came into her room, jumped on her while she laid on her bed, then kissed her without her consent. Referred to a GCM. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
6	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 7; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched his thigh and genitals without his consent while walking past him.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
7	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject wrongfully and without consent grabbed her buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 February 2015. FF \$868.00, 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days restriction, Oral Reprimand.
8	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol after partying in off-post lodging-in-kind during battle assembly weekend. Civilian authorities investigate and determined the case was unfounded. Declined to prosecute. GOMOR.
9	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject approached her from behind as she was departing the unit area and touched her inner thigh. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
10	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her at an off-post party when she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 12 November 2015. Red E-1, TF, 6 years confinement, DD.
11	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject. 17 Sep 12; Field Grade Art 15; 45 days extra duty; forfeiture of \$749.00 for 2 months
12	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Subject grabbed victims breast, buttocks, and thighs over clothes at a unit function. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
13a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and friend had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Charged with indecent acts. Charges dismissed after Article 32.
13b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
13c	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH .
14	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victims concurred.
15	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated and rubbed his penis on her anus and vaginal area while she was passed out in a guest room after a night of drinking. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 August 2015. Red E-1, TF, 24 months confinement, BCD.
16a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
16b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
17	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault when she was too incapacitated to consent. Charges preferred, but case not tried to completion.
18	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that in 2013, Subject penetrated her vulva with a mop handle. Subject was not in the Army at the time of report. Allegation referred to civilian authorities with unknown outcome.
19	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject penetrated her vagina while in his home without her consent. Sexual Assault charges dismissed after arraignment, convicted of Assault Consummated by a Battery. Sentence imposed on 22 June 2015. Red E-1, TF, 5 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
20	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed him Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 29 October 2014. Red E-1, FF \$765. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
21	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
22	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her on her buttocks.
23	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed the back of her neck without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 June 2014. Red E-1, FF, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Reprimand
24	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject struck his genitals. Unfounded for abusive sexual contact, founded for assault. Counseling.
25	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
26	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that during consensual sex with Subject at the Subject's home, she asked Subject to stop when intercourse became painful and he did not stop. Reported to and investigated by civilian authorities, who declined to prosecute. No action taken.
27	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
28	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject acted sexually indecently toward them by exposing himself, touching them over the clothing, and visually recording one of them. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
29	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast over her clothing with his hand. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$765.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.
30	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Indecent Exposure (Art. 134-27)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pulled out his penis and began to masturbate, ejaculating on her toilet and then leaving. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Convicted of Indecent Exposure at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 11 May 2015. red E-1, TF, 4 months confinement, BCD.
31	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
32	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
33	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
34	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually touched her breasts while she was asleep. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
35	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject asked her, "Are you on the pill because I came" as she was becoming alert but could not recall anything prior. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
36	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject penetrated her vagina without her consent while she was intoxicated in the barracks. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 January 2015. Red E-1, FF \$2,000.00 a month for 5 months, 5 months confinement.
37	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges that subject sexually contacted her on three separate occasions. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Board of Inquiry recommended discharge.	
38	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched Victim's unclothed upper leg with his unclothed genitals while making sexual comments, and on another occasion Subject grabbed Victim's clothed buttocks while making sexual comments. Charges referred to a SCM. Acquitted of all charges at a SCM.	
39	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her buttocks while on a rafting trip. Later, he pulled her pants and underwear down as a joke. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 8 July 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.
40	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple victims. Sexual assault charge unfounded, but founded for false official statement and adultery.
41	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim declined to cooperate further with the prosecution. Letter of Reprimand filed in Performance Fiche.	
42	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject kicked his buttocks with his foot; victim also alleged that the subject placed his genitals of his leg and started humping him. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$708.00 a month for two months

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
43	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her hand and attempted to place it on his genitalia. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,213.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty.
44	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
45	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her once while she was drunk, and a second time by force. Charges referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In lieu of Court-Martial approved with an OTH. Victim concurred.
46	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that she was groped by unknown Subject.
47	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pushed her onto a bed, slapped keys out of her hand and kissed her without her consent. Found Not Guilty at a FG Article 15.
48	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 108; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that she and two other male Soldiers along with Subject to have some alcoholic drinks. Subject followed victim to her barracks and after she declined his sexual advances, Subject sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 15 June 2015. Red E-1, TF, 9 yrs. confinement, DD
49	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleged that Subject engaged in oral sex with a civilian female at her off-post residence while she was too drunk to consent. Declined prosecution by Civilians for sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Found guilty of Inappropriate Relationship at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7 November 2014. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with OTH.
50	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim Alleged that Subject intentionally placed the nozzle of a gas can between the cheeks of her buttocks. GOMOR filed in Performance Fiche

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
51a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 17; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her by force. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 May 2015. Red E-1, TF, 17 months confinement, DD.
51b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her while incapacitated due to alcohol intoxication. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
52	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male								Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that 3 years ago he was raped by an Unknown Subject.
53	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her by her waist. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR for Sexual Harassment filed in his Performance Fiche.
54	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No				Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Unfounded, but founded for Assault. LOC. Command action 11/15/2015.
55	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed sexual acts on her in a hotel room when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Subject counseled.
56	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was intoxicated and started groping her breasts and vaginal area over her clothes. Referred to a SPCM-BCD but later withdrawn after initial arraignment. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. No further action taken.
57	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
58	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in an unwanted sexual manner when she was incapacitated after taking Robitussin and attending a party off-post. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
59	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. FG NJP.
60	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
61	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her.
62	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her on her buttocks while she was conducting maintenance in the company area. Acquitted at a SCM On 18 February 2015.
63	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Male	Army	O-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim, a chaplain, alleged that the Subject, another chaplain, rubbed his shoulders and gave him a hug when he told her to stop. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR filed locally.
64	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched his buttocks over the clothes. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 May 2014. FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
65	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject came into his barracks room and placed his penis in her vagina while he was sleeping. Preferred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial. Victim concurred.
66	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject exposed himself and had her touch him. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
67	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two separate victims alleged that subject assaulted them in their respective barracks rooms on separate occasions. Rape and Sexual Assault dismissed. Convicted of Adultery and Violation of a General Order. Sentence imposed on 6 August 2015. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 10 months confinement, BCD.
68	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject rubbed his erect penis on her while fully clothed. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. punishment imposed on 10 August 2015. Red E-1.
69	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject Sexually Assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 29 September 2015. red E-1, TF, 5 years confinement, DD.
70	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while pretending to be someone else.
71	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. NJP. Subsequent admin separated in 2015 with OTH.
72	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol after drinking wine at the Subject's house. GOMOR filed in AMHRR Victim preference statement for non-prosecution received from Victim after consultation with SVC. Referred to Show Cause by CG and BOI scheduled on 12 Nov 15. Reported and investigated by civilian law enforcement, who declined to prosecute.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
73	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject sexually harassed and touched them inappropriately. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 7 November 2014. Red E-1, TF, 12 months confinement, DD.
74	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject tried to kiss him. 2d victim alleged that subject spooned with him while sleeping in the barracks. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge initiated. Subject was retained at a Administrative separation board. No further action taken.	
74a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged subject engaged in sex with her while she was intoxicated at a barracks party. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 24 September 2015. Red E-1, TF, 6 months confinement, BCD.
74b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject engaged in sex with her while she was intoxicated at a barracks party, and again the next morning against her will. Mistrial was declared on 12 June 2015.
75	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute, admin Sep. with general discharge for non-sexual assault conduct.	
76	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject	
77	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner while at a hotel. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 25 March 2015. FF \$911.00, 30 days Extra Duty, Written reprimand.	
78	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
79	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast without her consent while she was sitting in a car. Found guilty of assault consummated by a battery and drunk and disorderly conduct. Red E-6, 75 days confinement
80	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch. Unfounded for sexual assault. Bar to Reenlistment.	
81	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. Insufficient evidence of sexual intent. Letter of Reprimand.	
82	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject tapped him in the genital with his hand. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 May 2015. FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.	
83	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 6 November 2015. Red E-1, TF, 1 year confinement, DD.
84	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that her first line supervisor, the Subject, raped her at an off post residence and later is alleged to have maltreated her and sexually harassed her. Killen DA declined prosecution. Victim is cooperative. Rape and Sexual Assault dismissed. Convicted of Cruelty or Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 2 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 45 days confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
85	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject pinned her down by the arms raped, sodomized and bit her fingers as she was trying to break free from him. Convicted of Rape and Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 25 April 2014. 5 years confinement , DD.
86	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-3	Female	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted him. Acquitted at a GCM on 12 February 2014
87	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
88	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject kissed her without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 31 July 2015. Red E-5, FF \$1562.00 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty.
89	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
90	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
91	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Afghanistan	Air Force	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Administratively separated UP AR 135-178 with an OTH
92	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped, assaulted, and threatened her. Charge unfounded. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche for underlying misconduct.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
93	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Subject touched victim's vagina in her barracks room after victim drank several shots of alcohol earlier that evening. Subject had vaginal intercourse with a different female Soldier victim after that Soldier was incapacitated due to alcohol. Sentenced to 5 years and DD.
94	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched her clothed buttocks and put his clothed genitals in her hands. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-5 Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.
95	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent.
96	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner on her buttocks and massaged her neck without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 February 2015. Red E-1, FF \$750.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
97	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims Alleged that Subject forced himself on them, sexually touching and penetrating them against their will. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact and Convicted of Adultery at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 17 November 2014. Red E-1, TF, BCD. P/N/P: 10/20/14

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
98	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject maltreated his subordinates by kissing them, touching their genitals, and exposing his genitals to them. He also tested positive for marijuana use during a unit UA. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Convicted of Assault, maltreatment and wrongful use at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 3 June 2015. Red E-1, TF, 5 months confinement, BCD.
99	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the subject touched through the clothing her thighs, stomach and waist. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found not guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15.
100	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject forcibly kissed her on the mouth, in violation of an MPO they had received due to a suspected inappropriate relationship. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 25 March 15. Red E-2, FF \$864.00 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.
101	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)	Convicted		Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)				Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that on multiple occasions Subject would wrestle with her on the bed and would penetrate her. Convicted of Sexual Harassment and Conducting Unbecoming at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 5 December 2014. 24 days confinement, Dismissal.
102	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed her thigh over her clothes; refused to let her leave his vehicle, and then pulled her by the hand and kissed her. He then attempted to force her back into his vehicle. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 April 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
103	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 156; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted victim at an off post hotel. Victim repeatedly said no, but Subject continued to penetrate her vulva. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 7 May 2015. TF, 13 yrs. confinement, DD.
104	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched her buttocks over her clothes without her consent. Field Grade Article 15. Guilty of Misbehavior of a Sentinel or Lookout and Drunk and disorderly conduct. Not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact. Punishment imposed on 17 Jun 15. Red to PFC (E3); FF \$1,027.00 (suspended 17 Jul 15); Extra duty for 30 days; Oral Reprimand.	
105	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject made inappropriate sexual comments to them. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of maltreatment and Indecent language at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 June 2015. Red to E-5; FF \$1,562, 45 days Extra Duty, Reprimand		
106	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15.				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges referred to a SPCM but dismissed for lack of evidence and lack of victim cooperation.	
107	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-8	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated from alcohol. Article 32 complete. Referred to a GCM. Referred to a GCM. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.	
108	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. Summary Court-martial on 10 OCT 12 with 45 days extra duty and reduction to E1.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
109	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject poked victim in his genitals in their barracks room. Abusive Sexual Contact unfounded. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 July 2015. Red E-1, suspended, FF \$773.00 a month for 2 months, 30 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction
110	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was on CQ, went to victim's room for "barracks checks" victim allowed SM into her room, he forced her to lie on her bed where he then he raped her. Referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
111	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged subject touched his buttocks at an off-post night club. Subject received a Letter of Concern filed locally
112	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 21; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that subject entered her room and grabbed her by the waist and tried to kiss her. She turned away and as she did so he kissed her on the cheek. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7 January 2015. Red E-5, 21 days Extra Duty.
113	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 October 2013. Red E-1, FF \$758.00 a month for two months, 30 days Restriction, 30 days Extra Duty.
114	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her after having a prior consensual sexual relationship. Acquitted of Sodomy, Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of Assault and Adultery at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 August 2015. Red E-4, BCD.
115	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her breast and buttocks over her clothes. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
116	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject grabbed buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 March 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days restriction, Oral Reprimand.	
117	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged Subject touched their back and chest area . Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 January 2015. Red E-1.	
118	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged subject raped her. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	
119	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, a friend of her husband tried to have sex with her while at a party. Convicted of Adultery at a GCM. No sentence.	
120	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her buttocks and made comments about meeting her in his room later. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 Nov 14. FF \$2,100 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.	
121	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged rape. Charged with rape, aggravated sexual assault, indecent exposure, assault, adultery and general offenses. Rape, sexual assault and indecent exposure charges were dismissed. Convicted of remaining charges.	
122	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
123	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her by her hand and kissing her on the cheek. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. punishment imposed on 13 March 2015. Red E-4, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-1c with a General Discharge.
124	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The Victims alleged the Subject grabbed their buttocks while attending a unit ball. One victim alleged sexual assault while she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges dismissed after Article 32 for evidentiary reasons. Convicted of Assault at a FG Article 15. Sentenced to Red E-1 and a reprimand. Admin sep with OTH.
125	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her and touched her buttocks while she was at his house. GOMOR filed in his performance fiche.
126	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed sexual acts and sexual contact on her while she was asleep. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
127	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 6 may 2015.
128	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reports that while in a hotel room Subject performed sexual acts on him when he was too drunk to consent. Reported to and investigated by civilian authorities, who declined to prosecute.
129	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. sentence imposed on 2 August 2013. Red E-1, TF, 6 months confinement, BCD.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
130	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two victims alleged that Subject Sexually assaulted them. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 4 April 2014. Red E-1, TF, 2 yrs. confinement, DD.
131	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her in a sexual manner. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 13 September 2014. Dismissal
132	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Convicted of Assault and Cruelty or maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 23 May 2013. Red E-3, FF, 4 months confinement
133	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly raped her in her home and threatened her with a knife afterwards. Victim became uncooperative and did not want to participate in prosecution. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
134	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject repeatedly raped her, sometimes with foreign objects, using force and threats while the two of them were stationed in Kuwait. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. punishment imposed on 22 May 2014. FF \$1,854.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days restriction, Oral Reprimand
135	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted touch by Subject. Subject counseled.
136	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Reported to, investigated by, and prosecuted by civilian authorities with unknown outcome. Subject was administratively separated from Army with OTH discharge while civilian prosecution was pending.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
137	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped him on the buttocks 22 times while in Romania and jumped on top of him while naked. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Sexual Harassment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 June 2015. FF \$760.00, Oral Reprimand
138	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched him and attempted to have sexual intercourse without his consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 2 September 2015. 6 months confinement, Dismissal
139	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged Subject penetrated her vulva with his penis after she passed out following a night of heavy drinking. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 17 April 2015. Red E-1, TF, 24 months confinement, DD.
140	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 11; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her vulva after she said no; placed her hand on his penis; grabbed her by arms to prevent her from leaving house. Charges referred to a GCM. Trial is scheduled for 3 - 5 November 2015. Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact dismissed. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 3 November 2015. Red E-1, TF, 1 year confinement, BCD.
141	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that subject attempted to rape him. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred
142	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that subject mounted her while he was in her room. Referred to a GCM. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
143	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
144	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternalization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breasts in his apartment without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Fraternalization at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7 July 2015. FF \$1,125.00
145	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged she had an inappropriate relationship with the Subject which also involved an allegation of Sexual Assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject given a Letter of Concern
146	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleges the accused, who at the time was her boyfriend, raped her in a hotel room. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 23 July 2015.
147	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her clothed buttocks.
148	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that, while sleeping over at a friend's house, subject cuddled up next to her while she was sleeping, rubbed her body in various places, got on top of her and rubbed his erect penis against her clothed body. Subject convicted in DC Court of misdemeanor sexual abuse, sentenced to 30 days confinement, served 25. Field Board of Inquiry initiated by local GOSCA; Administratively Separated based on the recommendations of a Board of Inquiry with a Honorable under General Discharge.
149	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch.
150	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim, an inmate, alleged that he met the Subject, an inmate, at the Library in the JRCF, and Subject grabbed victim's genitals. Referred to confinement facility administrative board.
151	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by unknown Subject.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
152	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
153	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject had ETS'd from Army when report made. Referred to civilian law enforcement with no known action.
154	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed her shoulders. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche for harassment and inappropriate touching.
155	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the subject sexually assaulted him while he was sleeping. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
156	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		False official statements (Art. 107)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that she was raped by Subject. Acquitted of rape at GCM and convicted of false official statement only.
157	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim and subject were picking up trash and victim was holding the trash bag. Victim alleged that subject touched/brushed his hand multiple times while putting garbage in the bag. Victim told subject to stop touching him but subject touched him at least one more time while placing garbage in the bag. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject was Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for unrelated misconduct.
158	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Honorable		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject kissed her and stuck his tongue in her mouth. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-5. Subject was administratively separated for reaching his Retention Control Points(RCP) with an Honorable Discharge
159	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed her breasts, buttocks, and groin while she was pretending to be asleep. Victim also alleged that Subject took her hand and placed it on his penis. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a OTH

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
160	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Honorable			Notes: Victim alleged that over the course of several years Subject sexually assaulted her by means of force. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche, Administrative separated UP Chapter 14-12c for underlying misconduct with an General Discharge
161	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: The Subject attempted to sexually assault the victim and groped her during the attack. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
162	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Male	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject.
163	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed various sexual acts on him while he was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM on 14 may 2015. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, BCD
164	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her and attempted to initiate sexual contact with her in the mailroom; Subject also exposed himself to the her. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
165	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
166	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject penetrated her anus against her will in what had previously been consensual sex. Victim also alleges that Subject forced her to perform oral sex and analingus. Charges were dismissed at a GCM . No further action taken
167a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by two unknown subjects
168b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by two unknown subjects

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
167	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reports that the Subject rubbed his chest and talked to him in a sexual nature. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of underlying misconduct at a CG Article 15. Fourteen (14) days Extra duty and an oral reprimand.	
168	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately while they were drinking with him. One decided to not participate. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 28 August 2015. Red E-1, TF, 8 months confinement, DD	
169	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 69; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genitalia, breast, and buttocks causing bodily harm. Convicted of Agravated Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 11 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 69 months confinement, BCD.	
170	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
171	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject	
172	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Two victims alleged Subject inappropriately touched them on their lower back and buttocks. General Officer 15- Assault Consummated by a Battery x2 (G) and Fraternization (G). Punishment: forfeiture of \$1307.00 per month for two months, restriction for 60 days, and a written reprimand. Punishment imposed on 9 June 2015. Admin sep. with General Discharge.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
173	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his hands down her pants and rubbed her vagina. GOMOR.
174	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the subject grabbed her and forcibly kissed her and placed his hands on her buttocks (by placing them in her pockets). The alleged assault took place in the parking lot outside of the barracks as the victim walked to her car. Acquitted of Maltreatment and Assault at a FG Article 15.
175	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Grand jury returned no bill. Administratively separated for non-sexual assault underlying misconduct.
176	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Charges referred to a GCM. Victim declined to cooperate with prosecution. Charges dismissed prior to trial. no further action taken.
177	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject was sexually harassing her, to include unwanted touching and kissing. Found guilty of False Official Statements and Adultery at a FG Article 15. . FF \$3,243.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.
178	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victims alleged Subject touched their breasts and buttocks. Administrative separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
179	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
180	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her clothed buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 9 June 2015. Red E-1.
181	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him when he was incapacitated by alcohol. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
182	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her buttocks and ear in a sexual manner. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
183	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fines: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately while she was helping him back to his barracks room in his intoxicated state. Convicted at a SCM of Assault. Sentence imposed on 4 March 2015. Red E-3, FF \$878.00. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
184	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to pull down her shirt and her pants, and licked her neck. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 February 2015. Red E-4, FF \$765.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH
185	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 14; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her on multiple occasions without her consent. Convicted of Cruelty or Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 14 months confinement, BCD.
186	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched her inappropriately at a restaurant. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 30 March 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1,225.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty.
187	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped and sexually assaulted her. Acquitted of Rape and Sexual Assault and convicted of Assault at a GCM. Red E-1, FF.
188	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victims alleged that Subject touched them inappropriately by having naked tickle fights while in the showers. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victims concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
189	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed sexual acts upon her while without her consent while she was intoxicated by alcohol. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, victim concurred.
190	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject pushed her in the chest and grabbed her buttocks then punched her in the face 6 times. Convicted of Indecent Act by Compulsion and Assault in Korean Civilian Court on 25 Mar 15. Sentenced him to a fine of 5,000,000 Won. The court also ordered him to enroll in a prevention of sexual crime program for 40 hours. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
191	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject asked her to go to supply room and in the supply room he grabbed her and thrust his pelvic area on her. Referred to a SPCM-BCD. Administrative Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
192	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her buttocks, inner thigh, groin, and genitalia. Found guilty of assault consummated by a battery, a lesser included offense at a SGM. Acquitted of UCMJ 120 offenses. Forfeiture of two-thirds pay per month for one month.
193	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject struck her on the buttocks with his hand on multiple occasions Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 march 2015. FF \$773.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
194	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
195	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject penetrated her with his penis on a couch and in the bedroom of her home. Victim was the wife of a former subordinate of the subject. Acquitted of Sexual Assault, convicted of Adultery at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 15 May 2015. FF
196	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
197	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pinched her clothed buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 May 2015. FF 1/2 months pay, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days restriction.
198	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she and the subject drank a large amount of alcohol at a hotel and she woke up the next morning without her clothes on and feeling as if she had sex. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.	
199	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged that the accused attempted to engaged in sexual intercourse with her against her will. Original charges dismissed and re-preferred. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.	
200	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her all over her body and tried to kiss her against her will. Accused groped and tried to kiss a second female victim. Found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 April 2015. Red E-4	
201	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her hand and placed it on his penis. Received a written counseling	
202	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that while drinking with Subject and other Soldiers in her barracks room she became intoxicated. Subject had sexual intercourse with her against her will. request for Chapter 10 granted with OTH after victim, on advice of SVC, refused to testify at court-martial.	
203	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, an ROTC Cadet, kissed her without her consent. No UCMJ jurisdiction. Referred to cadet disciplinary system and civilian law enforcement.
204	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject hugged her and grabbed her on the buttocks. Admin separation and GOMOR in OMPF.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
205	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched him on his buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 5-11	
206	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 2 January 2014. Red E-1, TF, 5 months confinement, BCD.	
207	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Male	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject unzipped his pants and pulled out his genitals without his consent while in an off-post hotel room. Subject received a GOMOR filed in his AMHRR.	
208	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually harassed her by making inappropriate personal comments, hugging her and kissing her cheek and offering to provide her a massage. Found guilty of Cruelty and Maltreatment at a GO Article 15. FF \$5,422.00 a month for two months	
209a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
209b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
209c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
210	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 23 September 2015. Red E-1, TF, 30 months confinement, DD.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Two victims alleged that Subject attempted to insert his penis in their mouths while standing over them and pulling their head towards his exposed penis. Acquitted at a SPCM-BCD.
212	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her clothed breasts. FG article 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact.
213	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim Alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
214	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched him on the genitals while deployed. Victim alleged Subject played a game of "gay chicken" with his driver, running his hand up the thigh of his driver after getting SM to remove pants. Main witness was killed in a rollover accident a month before trial. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Cruelty or Maltreatment, convicted of False Official Statements and Relating to personal relations among military. Sentenced imposed on 19 February 2015. Red E-7.
215	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other		Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject held her while the Co-Subject struck her on the buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject turned down a FG Article 15 for assault. GOMOR.
216	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her while staying at a hotel. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administrative Separation for Adultery, UP Chapter 14-12 with a General Discharge.
217	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject digitally penetrated her vagina while they were watching a movie. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, Victim concurred.
218	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Unfounded. GOMOR in local file.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
219	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Civilian Authorities declined to prosecute. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for unrelated misconduct.
220	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject intentionally grabbed and kissed her without her consent. Subject received debarmment letter from practicing medicine at BAMC.
221	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that subject was invited over to a friends house to hang out with her and the victim. After hours of drinking the SM began undressing, kissing and performing oral sex on the victim, he then inserted his fingers into her vagina. Civilian authorities dropped the case because witness was unreliable. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. LOR filed locally.
222	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject kissed her without her consent while she was on guard duty in a guard tower in the Sinai. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduction to E-4, FF 1/2 months pay for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
223	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject groped their buttocks, breasts and legs. Additional victim alleged sexual assault. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 10 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 6 months confinement, BCD.
224	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged rape, but declined to participate in prosecution. GOMOR for non-sexual assault underlying misconduct.
225	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed wrongful sexual contact. FG NJP.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
226	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
227	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject was on CO, went to victim's room for "barracks checks" victim allowed SM into her room; he forced her to lie on her bed where he then raped her. Referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
228	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleges during a medical appointment the subject made comments of a sexual nature, gave her a hug, touched her breasts over her clothes and kissed her on the lips. Charges referred to a GCM. RILLO approved with victim concurrence.
229	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject touched them in various sexual manners and made lewd comments. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 October 2015. FF \$1,000.00
230	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent language (Art. 134-28)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject tried to kiss her. Also sent her indecent messages. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Indecent language at a FG Article 15. 30 days Extra Duty, FF \$765.00 a month for two months.
231	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject laid in bed with her at a hotel room and after the two were kissing placed his fingers inside her vagina without her consent. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
232	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks without her consent on multiple occasions. Chapter 10 approved with victim concurrence.
233	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her after she let him spend the night. Charges were dismissed based on the recommendations of the Article 32 Investigating Officer. No action taken.
234	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Male victim alleged that male Subject touched his groin area making contact with his genitals without his consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found not guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
235	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
236	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was asleep at an off post house during a party. Subject also pretended to be the victim's boyfriend during the assault. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 2 July 2015. Red E-1, TF, 4 months confinement, DD.
237	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to perform a sexual act upon him on two occasions once in ATT. Preferred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
238	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately will they were at a training event. Civilian authorities are prosecuting. He has received a GOMOR and Bar to Re-enlistment. Administrative separated characterization of discharge is unknown.
239	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol after a party. Article 32 complete. Investigating Officer recommended that there was insufficient evidence to proceed. Charges were dismissed. No further action taken.
240	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breasts over her clothes. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on August 10 2013. FF \$708.00 a month for two months.
241	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched Victim in her inner thigh, without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article15. Punishment imposed on 3 June 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
242	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Unknown & Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject touched their hips, stomach, and legs. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 4 September 2015. Red E-1, FF 1/2 month's pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
243	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
244	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her vulva and anus while she was sleeping. GCM, 1 specification sexual assault by digital penetration of vulva while victim was asleep, 1 specification sexual assault by digital penetration of anus while victim was asleep. Referred to GCM on 17 August 2015. Acquitted of all charges on 12 November 2015.
245	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her by grabbing her buttocks and also while at a party forcing her into a room and pulling down her pants while kissing her. Charges are pending referral. Convicted of Assault Consummated by a Battery at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 6 January 2015. Red E-1, TF, 2 months confinement, BCD.
246	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
247	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
248	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted her in his barracks room. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 18 November 2014. Red E-1, TF, 8 years confinement, DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
249	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped and sodomized her. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	
250	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other		Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that following a unit function the Subject grabbed her breast and tried to pull her on top of him. GOMOR filed in OMPF and initiated for elimination.
251	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No		Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly raped her at an off-post residence after she told him she did not want to engage in sexual intercourse. Convicted of guilty of rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 14 April 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 years confinement, BCD.
252	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	
253	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breasts over her uniform. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 29 January 2015. Dismissal
254	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: Two victims alleged that after becoming intoxicated after a night of drinking with Subject and 3 other Soldiers, they awoke the next morning feeling like they had had sexual intercourse. Charges preferred, but dismissed after Article 32 found insufficient evidence. Administrative Separation with General discharge.
255	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
256	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject thrust his clothed groin against her forearm while at work. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c and a GOMOR filed in his performance fiche
257	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual contact. Unfounded, but founded for assault. GOMOR filed locally.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
258	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							Honorable			Notes: Victim alleged that subject kissed her without consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated for failure to meet height/weight standards with an Honorable Discharge.
259	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject gave her an unwanted kiss and pushed her down on a picnic table. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 May 15. Red E-1, FF \$867, suspended, 60 days Restriction
260	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-8	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent.	
261	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim (undercover CID SA) alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately over the clothes. Article 32 Investigation completed. Referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH.	
262	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her thigh. Charges referred to a SPCM. Trial is scheduled for 17 November 2015. Charges dismissed prior to trial. No further action taken.	
263	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 11; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 11; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject placed his clothed genitals against his hands. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute for Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 17 December 2014. FF \$708.00 a month for two months, 11 days Extra Duty, 11 days Restriction.
264	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
265	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
266	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject tickled victim on legs and stomach. Charges referred to a SCM. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of Assault at a SCM. Sentence imposed on 8 May 2015. FF \$ 1,554.00
267	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that he was held down by Subject and hit him in the genitals. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentence imposed on 17 November 2014. 25 days confinement.
268	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her and sodomized her. Charges dismissed after the 32 Investigation for lack of evidence and refusal of victim to cooperate.
269	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him when he was incapacitated due to alcohol intoxication. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF 785.00 a month for two months, suspended 6 months. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c for drug use with a General Discharge.	
270a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 2; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 2; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged the Subject harassed, hazed and sexually assaulted them. Field Grade Article, Assault, Consummated by Battery. Punishment imposed on 20 Aug 15. Forfeiture of \$737.00 pay, 2 days Extra Duty, 2 Days Restriction.
270b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 2; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 2; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged the Subject harassed, hazed and sexually assaulted them. Field Grade Article, Assault, Consummated by Battery. Forfeiture of \$715.00 pay, 2 days Extra Duty, 2 Days Restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
270c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged the Subject harassed, hazed and sexually assaulted them. Field Grade Article 15, Assault Consummated by Battery. Punishment imposed on 20 Aug 15. FF \$773.00 pay; Extra Duty for 45 days; Restriction for 60 days.
270d	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 2; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 2; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged the Subject harassed, hazed and sexually assaulted them. Field Grade Article, Assault, Consummated by Battery. Punishment imposed on 20 Aug 15. Forfeiture of \$757.00 pay, 2 days Extra Duty, 2 Days Restriction.
271a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
272b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown multiple Subjects.
273	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to have sex with her while she was asleep in her barracks room. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
274	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had been drinking and was allowed to spend the night on her couch he entered her bedroom and laid on her bed and then pulled Victim on top of him and began to fondle her breast. On 14-Jan-15, Subject agreed to Diversion Agreement for the charges of Sexual Battery and Unlawful Restraint. Subject agreed to pay \$750.00, to violate no laws while agreement is in effect, notify the court within 7 days if he changes his address, to not contact the Victim during the term of Diversion Agreement. If Subject meets all requirements of the Diversion Agreement over the 12 months it is in effect, all charges will be dismissed with prejudice. GOMOR and admin separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
275	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged Subject forcible penetrated her orally and vaginally. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
276	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
277	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim reported subject sexually assaulted her while the two were watching a movie in his barracks room. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR for fraternization filed in his Performance Fiche.
278	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject forced her hand on his clothed genitals during a training exercise. Grabbed victim's clothed buttocks twice. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
279	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her while watching a movie. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. Found guilty of Adultery and Fraternization at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 May 2015. Red E-4, FF \$500, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral reprimand
280	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. Unknown Adverse Administrative Action for underlying misconduct.
281	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
282	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her repeatedly at local bar. Acquitted of all charges at a SPCM.
283	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged Subject allegedly pulled him by the shirt and attempted to kiss him on multiple occasions. Found Not Guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15 on 12 February 2015.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
284	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Unfounded, but founded for Assault. GOMOR.
285	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject penetrated her while she was asleep after she had passed out from alcohol consumption. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 26 Jan 15. Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs. Confinement, BCD
286	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 84; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject pinned her down, unbuttoned her pants and tried to have sex with her. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 5 December 21013. Red E-1, TF, 7 years confinement, DD.
287	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances (Art. 112a)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject grabbed breast area. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of drug use at a FG Article 15. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Punishment imposed on 14 January 2015. FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c for unrelated misconduct with a General Discharge.
288	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to force her to perform oral sex by grabbing her ponytail and pushing her head towards his genitals. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 July 2015. Red E-4, FF \$763.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand
289	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
290	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to have sex with her while she was incapacitated and couldn't give consent. Convicted of Sexual Assault at GCM. Sentence imposed on 17 October 2014. Red E-1, TF, BCD.
291	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject. 20 Sep 12; Field Grade Art 15; was reduced E5/E4, 45 day extra duty and forfeiture of \$1181.00 for 1 month	
292	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her thighs and buttocks on couch after a party. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
293	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that while she was on staff duty she was asleep and Subject touched her buttocks. NJP. Convicted of assault and violation of an order only.
294	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault with intent of other crime (Art. 134-4)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Acquitted of sexual assault, but convicted of adultery and violation of orders. Sentenced to 3 months, reduction to E4, and FF.
295	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that, after consuming alcohol, she woke up to the Subject naked on top of her, followed by the Subject undressing her, performing oral sex on her, and penetrating her vagina with his penis. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. No further action taken.
296	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	O-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged subject rubbed his shoulders without his consent while he was on CQ duty. GOMOR filed in her Performance Fiche

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
297	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her breasts and grabbed her buttocks without her consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 November 2014. Red E-4, 2 months confinement, BCD.
298	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 15; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject Sexually assaulted her by force.
299a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject Sexually assaulted her on various occasions. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 26 February 2015. 7 months confinement, Dismissal.
299b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted									Notes: Subject deceased.
300	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Male	Army	O-3	Male	Yes	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Multiple victims alleged on three separate instances Subject kissed her neck and pressed his genitals against their shoulders, told her to touch his genitals. Subject rubbed his genitals against her hands during a scheduled visit for medical issues. Referred to GCM, request for Chapter 10 OTH approved after victims did not want to testify to trial.
301	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 August 2013. FF \$950.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty.
302	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
303a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
303b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
304	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject sexually harassed and attempted to kiss her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 8 January 2015. Red E-5, FF \$1,547 a month for 2 months
305	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. Unknown Adverse Administrative Action for underlying misconduct.
306	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
307	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject kissed and touched their chest and wrestled and touched his chest/buttocks area, without their consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 May 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1,119.00 a month for two months, Oral Reprimand.
308	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No				Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Field Grade Art 15; Reduction from E-4 to E-1; 45 Restriction / 45 Extra Duty
309	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her over her clothes, pulled her shirt up and removed her bra and kissed her on her breasts. Victim told Subject to stop several times. Found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Received a Letter of Concern

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
310	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 32; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 32; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for assault and at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 July 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1,225 a month for two months, 32 days Extra Duty, 32 days Restriction
311	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged Subject allegedly sexually assaulted her after she took sleep medication to help her fall asleep. Article 32 Investigation complete. Acquitted at a GCM on 9 April 2015.
312	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted and forcibly sodomized her through physical strength sufficient to overcome and restrain her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 20 March 2015.
313	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 October 2015. Red E-1, FF 1/2 month's pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
314	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject touched him on the buttocks. Found guilty of Aggravated Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 February 2014. FF \$1,1817.00 a month for two months, Red E-5, 45 days Extra Duty.
315	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with a OTH. Victim concurred.
316	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Adultery. FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12/15/14. FF \$2843.00 a month for 2 months. Board of inquiry.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
317	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence of sexual assault. Subject convicted at Summary Court-martial of maltreatment of 4 subordinate Soldiers.
318a	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged two Subjects raped her while she was intoxicated. Victim became uncooperative and did not want to participate in prosecution. Charges dismissed prior to trial. No further action taken.
318b	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged two Subjects raped her while she was intoxicated. Victim became uncooperative and declined to participate in prosecution. Charges dismissed prior to trial. No further action taken.
319	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her while she was intoxicated. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
320	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in his barracks room when she was highly intoxicated. Article 32 Investigation complete. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred
321	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject removed her clothes and groped her chest without her consent. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Contact, Abusive Sexual Contact and Cruelty or Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 11 June 2015. Red E-1, TF, 1 year confinement, DD
322	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her genitals and buttocks and struck her on the neck and head with his hand. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 1 October 2013. Red E-1, TF, 60 days confinement, BCD.
323	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her once while she was drunk, and a second time by force. Italian authorities dismissed the charges. GOMOR filed in his performance Fiche.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
324	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, subject took the her home and put her in bed. Victim later awoke to subject sexually assaulting her, she told him to stop and he complied. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 10 June 2015.
325	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her in a team room Charges preferred. Charges preferred. Article 32 Investigation completed. Convening Authority dismissed charges due to lack of evidence. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche for Adultery
326	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to kiss her in her barracks room and then undressed and climbed into her bed. Found Not guilty of all charges at a FG Article 15.
327	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped Victim on the buttocks. Found not guilty of all charges at a FG Article 15.
328	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. FG NJP.
329	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly raped her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs confinement, BCD.
330	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges Subject invited her to his hotel to watch a movie, had her sit on the bed with him, and tried to cuddle with her. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 January 2015. FF \$4,337.00
331	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 108; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject committed a sexual act against her while she slept. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 21 February 2015. TF, 9 years confinement, DD

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
332	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed Victim's wrists, kissed her on the mouth, and engaged in indecent language. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 4/24/15. Red E-4, FF \$1,225.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand.
333a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that six years ago, she was raped and sodomized by three unknown Subjects.
333b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that six years ago, she was raped and sodomized by three unknown Subjects.
334	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim(Inmate at JRCF) alleged that Subject (Inmate JRCF) slapped his buttocks in a broom closet at the JRCF. Due to the subject being an inmate normal UCMJ or admin actions are unavailable. The subject was given an administrative board with regards to his good time.
335	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		False official statements (Art. 107)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was drunk. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of False Official Statements at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 5 June 2015. Red E-1, 3 months confinement
336	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: No synopsis available. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10. In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
337	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Female Victim alleged that male Subject grabbed her face and tried to kiss her while in the field training exercise. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 November 2014. Red E-1, FF \$756, 15 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an uncharacterized discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
338	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 21; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with him while he was incapable of consenting due to intoxication by alcohol. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentenced on 22 October 2014. Red E-1, TF, 21 months confinement, BCD.
339	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pulled down her pants and pushed her when she attempted to end their relationship. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$765.00 a month for two months. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c for drug offense with a General Discharge.	
340	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject took the Victim's hand and placed it on his leg and genitals. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 9 October 2014. Red E-1, FF \$765.	
341	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged the subject made inappropriate and harassing comments of a sexual nature to them while in the workplace. One victim alleges the subject touched her breast, waist, and hip, while she was at the CQ desk. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact, convicted of Cruelty and maltreatment at a SPCM. Sentenced was imposed on 5 June 2015. Red E-5.
342	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Fraternalization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged rape. Unfounded. Inappropriate relationship founded. NJP.	
343	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately without her consent, charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
344	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that she rejected previous sexual advances from the Subject. The Subject and the Victim drink at an off-post residence and engaged in sex. Witnesses state the sex was consensual, Victim wakes up with no memory of the sex and reports a rape. Estimated date of advice as to disposition: 27 May 2014.Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	
345	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.	
346	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	O-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject	
347	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject placed his hands on his buttocks without his consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a CG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 June 2015. FF \$360.00, Oral Reprimand	
348	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Female Victim alleged that male Subject tickled her, groped her clothed breast and placed his hand between her thighs while aboard a transport bus. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment was imposed on 18 December 2014. FF \$354.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.	
349	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to have sex with him by holding her arms down and making it clear that she could not leave the room until she had sex with him. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	
350	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.	
351	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged while she was waiting on the side of the road that Subject while intoxicated made a sexual comment and touched her buttocks. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12b with a General Discharge.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
352a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
352b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
353	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced victim to put her hand on his penis and wrapped his arms around her stomach while kissing her neck. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.	
354	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No				Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple victim alleged Subject touched them in a sexual manner without their consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentence imposed on 10 May 2013. FF \$1,010, 30 days confinement.	
355	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Unknown & Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)			Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject alleged to have engaged in sexual harassment, abusive sexual contact, fraternization, hostile work environment, stalking, and maltreatment of Soldiers. Convicted of Fraternization and Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 1 June 2015. Dismissal, 18 months confinement.	
356	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject began kissing her without her consent after she asked him to help locate a rodent in her room. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge approved on 11 October 2014.	
357	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject Subject touched her inappropriately. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	
358	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that she awoke in her barracks room with Subject digitally penetrating her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 30 January 2015. Red E-1, 12 months confinement, DD.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
359	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her arm, touched her waist, and lifted her shirt. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 29 July 2015. Red E-1, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
360	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
361	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject raped her at a party after the victim had already begun consensual sexual activity less than sex. Article 32 complete. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
362	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
363	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Uncharacterized			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged the Subject struck them in the genitals. Acquitted of all Abusive Sexual Contact charges and convicted of Assault at a SCM. Sentenced on 11 October 2014. FF \$1,201.00, 30 days confinement. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with and uncharacterized discharge.
364	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim allege that subject digitally penetrated her while the two were sitting in the post theater. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of violating a TRADOC Regulation. Punishment imposed on 26 June 2014. Red E-1, Oral reprimand.
365	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two separate victims alleged that subject assaulted them in their respective barracks rooms on separate occasions. Acquitted of Rape and Sexual Assault and convicted of Adultery and Violation of a Lawful Order at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 6 August 2015. Red E-1, 10 months confinement, BCD.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
366	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged the Subject cupped her breast during combative. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual. Found not guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15.
367	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that she awoke to her husbands friend having sex with her. She pushed him off, ran to the bathroom, and called her husband. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 25 March 2015. Red E-3, FF \$575.00, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra
368	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject smacked him on the buttocks and made sexual comments. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-2c with a General Discharge
369	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him in his sleep. Allegation unfounded by MCIO. Admin separation for underlying misconduct.
370	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim Concurred.
371	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject raped her and forcibly sodomized her after becoming incapacitated. Insufficient evidence to support findings. Subject sentenced to 60 days confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, and Bad Conduct Discharge.
372	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted while too drunk to consent. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial. Victim concurred.
373	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
374	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject, in a relationship, raped her and struck her on the cheek and shoulder. Acquitted of Rape but convicted of Assault and communicating a threat at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 28 August 2014. Red E-3, FF, 5 months confinement.
375	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her a parking lot. Acquitted of all charges in civilian court. Subject counseled.
376	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Robbery (Art. 122)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was intoxicated and asleep. Acquitted of Sexual assault, convicted of Robbery at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 1 July 2015. 6 months confinement, BCD.
377	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Convicted		General Article Offense (Art. 134)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 28; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject entered her residence against her will and engaged in sexual contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Convicted of Child endangerment, Drunk and Disorderly conduct and assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 14 July 2015. Red E-1, TF, 28 months confinement, BCD.
378	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
379	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 180; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that on more than one occasion Subject came to her house and forced her to go behind her house where he violent raped her raped her and held her against her will while performing other sex acts on her. Convicted of Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault and Kidnapping at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 24 April 2013. Red E-1, TF, 15 years confinement, DD.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
380	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject attempted oral sex and grabbed his genital. Acquitted of Sexual Assault, convicted of Assault, AWOL, and False Official Statements at GCM. Sentenced imposed on 8 April 2015. Red E-1, 13 days confinement, BCD
381	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her hand and forced her to touch his genitals. At the same time, Subject kissed the neck of Victim. Acquitted of Aggravated Sexual Contact, convicted of Assault consummated by a Battery at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 10 September 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 months confinement, BCD.
382	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 12 years ago, she was raped by unknown Subject.
383	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged after a night of drinking she returned to post with Subject and other male. She remembers waking up with white sticky "cum" on her. Subject admitted to ejaculated on her. Convicted of Assault at GCM and sentenced to 5 months confinement and BCD.
384	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched him inappropriately. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
385	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent acts with another (Art. 134-29)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her breast and pulled down her shorts while wrestling in the barracks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Indecent Conduct at a CG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 January 2015. Red E-2, 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
386	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject Sexually Assaulted her. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
387	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Acquitted						Notes: The Victim alleged the subject fondled her buttocks and vaginal area without penetration after returning to Camp Stanley Charges referred to a SCM. Subject was found not guilty.
388	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted touch by Subject. NJP.
389	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
390	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pulled her onto his lap. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 January 2015. Red E-4, 14 days Extra Duty.
391	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 1; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 1; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The Subject allegedly kissed the Victim on his chest after the Victim passed out due to intoxication. Found guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 October 2014. Red E-1, FF \$765.00 a month for two months, 1 day Extra Duty, 1 day Restriction. Reprimand.
392	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by unknown Subject.
393	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that while she was intoxicated and lying on an on-post hotel room bed, the accused caused her to touch his penis, while he touched her breasts and vulva. Preferred to a GCM. The victim provided a memorandum through her SVC where she endorsed resignation with a General Discharge. ARBA approved resignation in lieu of GCM with an OTH.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
394	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge							General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted touch. Administrative separation and FG NJP.
395	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
396	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: One Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks twice at a party off post. Request for Chapter 10 discharge granted with OTH. Victims concurred.
397	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
398	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 144; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged subject entered residence and attempted to have sex with victim and forced victim 2 to perform oral sex and touched victim 3 on the buttocks with his hand(s). Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at GCM. Sentence imposed on 30 April 2015. Red E-1, TF, 12 years confinement, BCD.
399	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge							Uncharacterized		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was an IET Soldier. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an uncharacterized discharge
400a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that Subject and co-Accused sexually assaulted her in her on-post residence after partying. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 10 February 2015. Red E-1, FF, 30 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
400b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 42; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that Subject and Co-Accused anally, vaginally and orally sexual assaulted her in Co-Accused's barracks room. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 13 January 2015. Red E-1, TF, 42 months confinement, BCD
401	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							Honorable		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged hat she had been date raped by the Subject in a park . Victim became uncooperative and Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 9 for failing ASAP with an Honorable Discharge. P/N/P: 2/5/15
402	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her.
403	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Female victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Male Victim alleged that the Subject raped him while he was intoxicated. Charges preferred on 12 Feb 15 for three specification of committing a sexual act without consent and two specifications of false official statement. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 30 October 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 months confinement.
404	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 120; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject forcibly restrained her and sexually assaulted her in his barracks room. Convicted of Rape and Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 31 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 10 years confinement, DD.
405	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject digitally penetrated her vagina after a party involving alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 may 2015. Red E-5, FF \$1,562.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
406	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breasts and buttocks and kissed her on the neck and cheek without her consent. Issued a GOMOR
407	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male				Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, a civilian, had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. US Attorney's office declined to prosecute.
408	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that subject put her hand on his penis without her consent and then raped her in her barracks room. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
409	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Absence without leave (AWOL) (Art. 86)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. Unfounded. AWOL founded. NJP.
410	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed him on the lips.
411	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that five years ago, she was raped by an unknown Subject.
412	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks while in her off-post residence. GOMOR issued. FG NJP for same conduct.
413	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed the victim's genitals and buttocks and pressed barrel of his rifle into the victim's buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 October 2014. Red E-1, FF \$708. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c Entry Level Discharge.
414	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast, inner thigh and groin without her consent while she was in his barracks room. Preferred to a GCM. Article 32 held, Investigating Officer determined that there was insufficient evidence to believe the offense was committed. Charges Dismissed. No further action taken.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
415	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject digitally penetrated her without her consent at a party at the Subject's residence. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 4 December 2014. Red E-1, FF \$5,00.00 a month for 5 months, 5 months confinement.
416	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged the Subject rubbed his fingers across her lower back and licked her ear. Acquitted of all charges at NJP.
417	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: A 17 year old HS student alleged she had sexual intercourse with the Subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault. Found guilty of an Article 92 violation at a FG Article 15. FF \$1,461 for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. GOMOR file in his performance fiche. Pending an Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c. With an OTH.	
418	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to have sex with her while she was sleeping. Convicted of Sexual Assault and False Official Statements at a GCM on 26 May 2015. Sentenced to red E-1, TF, 1 yr. confinement, BCD.
419	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleges Subject raped her at his off-post home. Civilians declined to prosecute. Acquitted on 21 October 2015 of all charges at a GCM.
420	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
421	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Unfounded, but founded for false official statement. NJP.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
422	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast in the CQ office. Referred to SPCM. Request for Chapter 10 approved with victim concurrence.
423	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 120; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged subject unlawfully penetrated her vulva with his penis while she was unable to consent. Convicted of rape and Conspiracy to commit rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 17 September 2015. Red E-1, TF, 10 years confinement, DD.
424	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Two victims alleged that Subject, a dermatologist, lifted their shirt to examine skin condition or touched them inappropriately. Acquitted at a General Officer NJP.
425	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 7; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject crawled into her bed and sexually assaulted her. Under rights advised, Subject admitted that she touched the victim sexually but that it was consensual. Found guilty of Assault at a Summary Article 15. Punishment imposed on 1 December 2014. 7 days Extra Duty, 7 days restriction.
426	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fines: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her at her AIT graduation. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. Sentenced to FF \$2079.00. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c: pending approval with an OTH at HRC.
427	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 192; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged that she awoke in Subject's bed after she had been drinking. Victim 2 alleged that after she met Subject at an off-post bar while highly intoxicated, she left with him and later awoke in his apartment at which point he threw her to the floor when she tried to leave. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 25 September 2014. Red E-1, 192 months confinement, DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
428	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 90; Notes: Victim alleged that she awoke to subject having sex with her after the two had been drinking heavily. Insufficient evidence to convict on Sexual Assault. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 2 April 2015. FF, 3 months Hard labor without confinement.
429a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Charges referred to a GCM. Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
429b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject forced her to perform oral sex in the back of car. Charges referred to a GCM. Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, victim concurred.
430	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touching and kissing. Charges preferred, request for Chapter 10 granted with victim concurrence.
431	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHHC)			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject sexually harassed and assaulted them. Charges preferred on 17 Feb 15 for one specification of failure to obey, five specifications for maltreatment, four specifications for sexual contact, and one specification for assault. The Art 32 was completed on 12 Mar 15. GCM completed 14 SEP 15. An OTP was accepted on 10 Sep 15. SM plead guilty and was convicted of Art 128 x2 and Art 133 x2. SM sentenced to 2 years of confinement and total forfeitures. As part of the OTP, a pretrial agreement limited confinement to 120 days.
432	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Multiple Victim alleged that Subject grabbed their genital over their clothing on several occasions. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Entry Level Discharge
433	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
434	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male				Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged a wrongful sexual contact by Subject, a DoD contractor. Referred to civilian authorities with no known prosecution.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
435	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
436a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her in an unwanted sexual manner when she was incapacitated after taking Robitussin and attending a party off-post. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
436b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject held her down and groped her breasts and buttocks while in the barracks. Convicted of Rape and Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 12 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 1 year confinement, DD
437	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged she was assaulted by an unknown subject.
438	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was grinding against her at a bar against her will, then grabbed her hand and rubbed it against his penis over his clothing. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
439a	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						
439b	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
440	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-8	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when he put his hands in her pants without her consent and penetrated her vagina with his fingers. Request for Chapter 10 accepted after referral with OTH. Victim supported disposition with advice of SVC. NJP for failure to obey order and indecent act.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
441	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
442	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleges Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
443	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Male-on-male abusive sexual contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 17 October 2014. Red E-3.
444	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his hands on a female Soldier's face and kissed her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. NJP administered with punishment unknown.
445	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pulled her into the bedroom of his residence and attempted to engage in a sex act. GOMOR filed locally.
446a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that two years ago the Subject placed his genitalia on his face. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 October 2014. Red E-1, FF \$765 a month for two months, Reprimand, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
446b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified		Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that two years prior Subject poked him in the buttocks with his finger.
446c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that two years ago the Subject rubbed his genitalia against him and struck his buttocks. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Subject received written counseling.
447	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Two victims alleged that Subject, a medical professional, lifted their shirt to examine skin condition or touched them inappropriately. Acquitted at a General Officer NJP.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
448	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
449	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual contact with her in her barracks room without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
450	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed her on her lips with his without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 July 2015. FF \$1562.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty.
451	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed her shoulders and brushed against her breast. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15 on 21 October 2014.
452	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleged Subject penetrated her vulva with his finger. Article 32 completed, charges referred to a GCM, case was docketed but later withdrawn after victim became uncooperative, no action taken.
453	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject entered her room and digitally penetrated her vagina while she was sleeping. On a separate occasion, another Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was asleep in her barracks room. Pending referral to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
454	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim allegedly hugged the Subject on several occasions and vice versa. . The Subject has also made inappropriate comments to the victim related to spending time together. Insufficient evidence of Sexual Assault. GOMOR filed locally for Assault.
455	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed sexual acts upon her while she was asleep without her consent. Victim had consumed alcohol. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-martial with an OTH approved, victim concurred.
456	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject toucher her despite her protest. He would also make inappropriate comments. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
457	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim was accused of touching another Soldier's thigh, groin, and buttocks without consent. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
458	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was blacked out. Acquitted of Rape and convicted of Adultery at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 May 2015. Red E-1, FF \$300.00 a month for two months.
459a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
459b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
459c	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
460	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
461	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged she woke up in Subjects apartment with his kissing her shoulder. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. GOMOR filed in Performance Fiche.
462	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged the Subject poked their rectal area with his hand or objects. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 January 2015. FF \$867.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral reprimand.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
463	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her breast while they were drinking at a bar. GOMOR filed locally.
464	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject forced her onto her bed and touched her groin area over her clothes without her consent .
465	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed the victim by the throat and then put his hand down the front of her pants. Administrative Separation Board UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for unrelated misconduct
466	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject pressed his groin against his buttocks. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault and. Punishment imposed on 12 April 2015. Red E-1, FF \$500.00.
467	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her while she was unconscious due to prescription medicine. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
468	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Indecent language (Art. 134-28)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted while too drunk to consent. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Indecent viewing, visual recording or broadcasting at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 April 2015. Red E-1, 4 months confinement.
469	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched breast area. Found guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 January 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
470	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject kissed one's cheek, touching one's thigh, touching two buttocks, and trying to unhook one's bra. Charges preferred at a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. All Victims concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
471	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Subject sexually assaulted a female Soldier in her barracks room. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault and Victim declined to cooperate. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
472	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
473	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
474	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 April 2015. Red E-5.
475	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		False official statements (Art. 107)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;
476	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 7; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched her upper thigh, buttocks, and back. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 June 2015. Red E-2, FF \$867.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 7 days Restriction.
477	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject massaged her shoulders and touched her back in a sexual manner in her hotel room while she slept. Civilians declined to prosecute. NG Subject, command determining administrative options.
478	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made inappropriate comments sexual in nature and inappropriately touched her. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and found guilty of maltreatment and failure to obey and order at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 June 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1,225 a month for two months

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
479	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by an unknown subject
480	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 January 2015. Red E-3, FF \$1,027 a month for two months.
481	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject maltreated him and engaged in various sexual acts with him (victim later admitted sexual acts were all consensual) . Convicted of Improper relations, and maltreatment at a SPCM. Sentence imposed on 16 December 2014. Red E-4, Reprimand.
482	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject exposed his penis to her and attempted to make her touch it. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Indecent Exposure at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 29 May 2015. Dismissal.
483	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple victims alleged Subject touched their buttocks and grabbed them while in their uniforms. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 May 2015. FF 1/2 month's pay for two months, 30 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
484	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Fraternalization (Art. 134-23)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Fraternalization at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 12 November 2015. FF, 3 months confinement.
485	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Unfounded, but founded for cruelty to subordinates and assault. Acquitted of all charges at a SPCM.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
486	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapable of consenting due to alcohol intoxication. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
487	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that male Subject inappropriately touched her buttocks on three separate occasions. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a CG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 November 2014. 7 days Extra Duty.
488	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed her on her neck without permission.
489	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sexual intercourse with her by force on numerous occasions. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7 November 14. Red E-1, FF \$765.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
490	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her while she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
491	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast and touched her hip. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 June 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,225 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
492	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject penetrated her vulva while she was substantially incapacitated. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
493	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Witnesses alleged that Subject groped victim while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SPCM-BCD. Sentence imposed on 29 May 2015. Red E-1, FF \$750 a month for two months, 3 months confinement
494a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
494b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
494c	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
495	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject slapped her buttocks without her consent and made numerous inappropriate comments to her. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
496	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her after she met him on a dating website. Victim refused to participate after making the allegation. Subject was found guilty of providing alcohol to a minor at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF \$479.00, 14 days extra duty, 14 days restriction .
497	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Convicted and sentenced to 90 days confinement and reduction to E3.
498a	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
499b	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
500	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Afghanistan	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
501	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject restrained her and forced unwanted sexual contact upon Victim until she escaped and fled to the bathroom. Unit elected not to do an Art 15 for the SA because of a lack of evidence (victim participation). Chapter pending 14-12c for both FTR and SA. Extra duty for 7 Days for a failure to appear (Article 86) on 14 Aug 14.
502	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged on the goArmy.com website that that she was sexually assaulted in 2010 by the Subject, her recruiter. Recruiter Subject had already been administratively separated from Army for APFT failure with a general discharge when allegation was made. Case referred to civilian law enforcement but victim declined to provide any further information to civilian police.
503	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted a civilian female cab driver. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred
504	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Subject is alleged to have entered the Victim's room at night and committed abusive sexual contact by placing her toes in his mouth while she was unconscious. Article 32 Investigation completed. Chap 10 request granted with victim concurrence.
505	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her hand, foot and buttocks. Acquitted at a FG Article 15. No further action taken
506	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
507	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by an unknown subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
508	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him (finger in anus) during a combative demonstration. SM was convicted at a FG Art. 15 for a violation of Art. 92. Received maximum punishment. SM received a GOMOR filed permanently for the sexual assault because the victim was not willing to assist in a prosecution	
509	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted						
510	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;	
511	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged subject hit her buttocks with an IPAD box. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	
512a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 23; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subjects had sex with her after she vocalized and indicated that she did not give consent to the acts. Insufficient evidence to convict on Sexual Assault, convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 9 September 2015. 23 months confinement, BCD.	
512b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subjects had sex with her after she vocalized and indicated that she did not give consent to the acts. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Plead guilty to Assault. Sentence imposed on 26 August 2015. 30 months confinement, BCD.	
513	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks. Subject was Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct before allegation was made by victim	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
514	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her, at his off-post apartment, after she vocalized non-consent. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and Sexual Contact, convicted of Adultery at a GCM.. Sentenced imposed on 29 April 2015. 3 months confinement, BCD.
515	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that 4 years ago, Subject and an unknown Subject had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent.
516	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Two victims alleged Subject touched one's hair, rubbing one's stomach (pregnant), and asking strange questions. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
517	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent, and when she came out of the blackout, that she actually said no. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
518	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks and made an inappropriate comment to her while she was in her office. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 9 December 2014. Red E-5, FF \$1,000.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
519	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						
520	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 9; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject humped Victim's thigh in front of other Soldiers. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 August 2014. Red E-4, 9 days Extra Duty.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
521	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 256; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject sexually assaulted them while both the victims and subject were intoxicated (male on male assaults). Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and rape at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 13 yrs confinement, DD.
522	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted victim at his off post residence while she was intoxicated. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 4 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 24 months confinement, BCD.
523	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	US Civilian	Male	Army	E-5	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that in 1971, he was indecently assaulted by an unknown Subject.
524	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject arrived unannounced to her house, touched her buttocks and pulled on her waistband. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault and False Official Statements at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 August 2015. FF 1/2 months pay for 2 months, 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty, written reprimand. Administrative Separation complete.	
525	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her digitally and with his penis while she was intoxicated at his off post residence. Civilian Authorities declined to prosecute. Charges preferred. Request for Chapter 10 approved with victim concurrence.
526	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her breast at the subject's home after they consumed alcohol. Civilian authorities agreed to transfer the case to military jurisdiction. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 15 October 2014. Red E-1, TF, 7 months confinement, BCD.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
527	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject touched her buttocks without her consent. CID closed the case as insufficient evidence to prosecute the abusive sexual contact but founded the case for false official statement. There was probable cause to believe that Subject engaged in an inappropriate relationship with the alleged victim and thus on 26 March 2015, the SM received a Field Grade Article 15 for inappropriate relationship, violation of a General Order, and communicating indecent language to the alleged victim. He was reduced from Sergeant to Specialist.
528	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged an unknown subject sexually assaulted her.
529	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pinned her down and tried to unzip her pants and rubbed her breasts. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of Violating a Lawful Order and Assault at a SPCM_BCD. Sentence was imposed on 6 August 2014. Reduction to E-4.
530	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject touched their clothed genitals Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.
531	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged the Subject groped her while she performed her civilian occupational duties as a massage therapist. Civilians declined to cooperate. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. GOMOR.
532	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her breast against her will and then blocked the door so she could not leave his apartment while he trying to kiss her. Pled guilty to unlawful sexual contact and false imprisonment in civilian court. Sentenced to probation.
533	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his hands in her pants and touched her inappropriately. Referred to a GCM. Charges were dismissed prior to trial when the victim became uncooperative and refused to participate in prosecution. No further action taken.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, If applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
534	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim, the Subject's wife, alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her over a matter of years. Victim declined to cooperate. Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial with an Other Than Honorable Discharge	
535	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
536	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject made inappropriate sexual remarks on multiple occasions. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 31 October 2014. Red E-5 suspended six months.	
537a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Subject pled guilty to Assault consummated by battery. The victim supported the OTRG. The accused was sentenced to no punishment by the military judge. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge for underlying misconduct.	
537b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges while at a party she became drunk and while incapacitated Subject 1 and Subject 2 fondled her breasts and buttocks and inserted a finger into her mouth. Referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	
538	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed oral sex on her against her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Subject received Letter of Reprimand from his battalion commander on 13-Aug-15. Case was non-prosecuted due to insufficient evidence and lack of cooperation by victim. Victim did consult with SVC. Originally reported to civilian authorities, who declined to prosecute.	
539	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged an abusive sexual contact. Summary court-martial; confinement for 5 days, FF of \$745 for one month.
540	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that the accused engaged in sexual intercourse and touching while incapacitated. The accused video taped the acts. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 11 November 2014. Dismissal and 8 years confinement.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
541	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 22 July 2015.
542	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject engaged in sexual contact with her without her consent while on duty and engaged in a prohibited relationship due to rank and position. Found guilty of Fraternization and Conduct Unbecoming at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 January 2015. FF \$2,000 a month for two months.
543	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject tried to have sex with her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted at a GCM on 27 September 2013
544	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject supplied her with alcohol, then removed her clothes and sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin separation for underlying misconduct.
545	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged after a night of drinking she went to the subject's home and during the early morning the subject had sex with her against her will. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 10 July 2015. Red E-1, TF, 5 years confinement, DD
546	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted						Notes: Victim 1 alleged that the Subject sexually harassed her; Victim 2 alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact against her. Acquitted of all charges at a SPCM on 9 April 2015
547	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that her and Subject and consensual sex without her knowing he was married. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Fraternization and Adultery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 June 2015. Red E-5, 45 days Extra Duty, FF 1,121.00 a month for two months

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
548	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sat on her lap and attempted to kiss her. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment was imposed 2/26/15. Red E-4, FF \$1,119.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days restriction.
549	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 69; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genitalia, breast, and buttocks causing bodily harm. The subject had multiple victims Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 11 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 69 months confinement, BCD.
550	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that she allowed Subject to use the shower in her residence room after PT. SM then entered victim's bedroom, touched and kissed her, then removed her clothes and then pushed her onto her bed and digitally penetrated her . Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
551	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner twice during a party at a friend's house. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentenced on 23 October 2014. Red E-1, TF, 3 months confinement, BCD.	
552	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
553	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject engaged in abusive sexual contact with victim; had a prohibited relationship with victim, made a false official statement; and communicated a threat to victim. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 29 June 2015. Red E-5, FF \$1,380 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
554	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 15; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject plied her with alcohol and then attempted to have sexual intercourse with her while she was incapacitated. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 6 November 2104. 15 months confinement, Dismissal.
555	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with the Victim while she was unconscious. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with OTH.
556	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted						
557	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him while he was blacked out. Charges preferred but later dismissed when Victim refused to cooperate with the prosecution. No further action taken.
558	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged that she engaged in consensual foreplay with subject on two consecutive nights. After foreplay on second night, Subject began having intercourse with Victim. Administratively separated at a Separation board UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
559	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Iraq	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
560	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him while he was sleeping by performing unwanted sexual acts on him. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
561	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject were drinking alcohol and hanging out in subject's barracks room. Victim awoke to subject laying next to him and touching him in a sexual manner. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial. Victim concurred.
562	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that when she was in Subject's barracks room engaging in consensual kissing, Subject attempted to penetrate her vagina with his finger. Victim ceased cooperating with investigation. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
563	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally and orally penetrated her vagina after unlawfully entering her barracks room. The assault occurred after a barracks party were both Victim and Subject were drinking. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
564	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her from behind and sexually assaulted her while she was too intoxicated to consent. Retained at a Administrative Separation Board. No further action taken.
565	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in her private areas. Convicted of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 11 June 2014. Red E-1, TF, 2 months confinement, BCD.
566	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject rubbed her thigh and pressed his pelvis against her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 March 2015. Red E-5, 45 days Extra Duty.	
567	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged rape, but then declined to participate in any further investigation/prosecution. GOMOR for non-sexual assault underlying conduct.
568	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genitalia while traveling in a van. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault and False Official Statements at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 29 May 2015. Red E-1, TF, 4 months confinement, BCD	
569	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breasts and vaginal area over her clothes. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In lieu of Court Martial with an OTH. Victim Concurred.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
570	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 63; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pled her with alcohol and had vaginal and anal sex with her without her consent. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault and Sodomy by Force at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 4 July 2011. Red E-1, TF, 63 months confinement, DD.
571	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged in 2013 that Subject and unknown others raped her on multiple occasions in 1998 while victim was in BCT and Subject was a Drill Sergeant Subject retired before investigation initiated. Referred to civilian authorities.
572	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victims alleged that Subject grabbed their butt and or inner thigh while subject was drunk at a bar. Article 32 investigation completed. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, victims concurred.
573	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged an unknown subject sexually assaulted her
574	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was asleep in her barracks. Insufficient evidence of SA. NJP for assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 July 2015. Red E-2, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction
575	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted sexual contact. Subject, a Reservist, given unknown administrative punishment.
576	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her exposed breasts and clothed vaginal area, and forced her to touch his exposed penis. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Convicted of Improper relations among military at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 May 2014. 2 months confinement, reduction to Specialist (E4)

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
577	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject forcibly raped her in the parking lot of an off-post nightclub. The rape occurred three days before the Subject was convicted in a GCM. He was sentenced to 10 yrs confinement for trafficking narcotics and a DD. Pending decision on adjudication of rape charges. Acquitted of Rape and Sexual Assault and convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentence imposed on 18 November 2015. 2 months confinement added to his previous sentence.
578	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her and had sex with her without her consent in his barracks room. Article 32 Investigation completed. Sexual Assault dismissed and convicted of Article 92 relating to personal relations among military at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 19 May 2015. Red E-3, FF.
579	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted off-post in a vehicle 2 years prior. Local authorities declined to prosecute. Administrative separation for unrelated misconduct, ASAP failure, with a Honorable Discharge.	
580	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject attempted to sexually assault her. Subject's request for a Chapter 10 discharge granted due to evidentiary issues on 17 SEP 12.	
581	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;	
582	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of drinking with the Subject, he penetrated her but she was able to stop him. Referred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim Concurred.	
583	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject threw her on the bed and forced her to perform a sex. Victim said no and subject continued. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 September 2015. Red E-3, FF \$425.00, 14 days Restriction, 14 days Extra Duty.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
584	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victims alleged that Subject groped them. Found not guilty at a FG Article 15.
585	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his clothed groin area against her clothed buttocks area. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of assault and maltreatment at a FG Article 15. FF \$1,122.00. Pending a Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12b with a General Discharge.
586	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
587	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that subject mounted her while he was in her room. Referred to a GCM. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
588	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victims alleged that Subject touched her in her barracks room without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administrative Separation for underlying misconduct complete.
589a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
589b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
590	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject exposed his genitalia and touched the Victim with his genitalia. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Indecent Exposure at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
591	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
592	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that male Subject raped her in the Athletic Training Office. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact, convicted of Article 92 relating to personal relations. Sentenced imposed on May 27 2015. Red E-4, 2 months confinement.
593	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
594	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was intoxicated and placed his arm around her shoulder, possibly brushing her breast. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 May 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty
595	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genital area without her consent and made inappropriate sexual comments to her while deployed. Acquitted of all charges on 10 February 2015.
596	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject gave her an unwanted kiss. Found not guilty of all charges at a FG Article 15.
597	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to have sex with her while she incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 21 April 2015. Red E-1, TF, 7 months confinement, BCD.
598	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted						Notes: Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
599	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her after a night of drinking. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
600	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her without her consent. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Article 92 relating to alcohol on 4 June 2015. no punishment imposed.
601	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 July 2013. Red E-2, 30 days Extra Duty.	
602	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. Abusive sexual contact charge unfounded, but founded for assault. GOMOR in OMPF.	
603	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.	
604	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject slapped her buttocks. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	
605	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks with his hand Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty on Assault at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 19 March 2015. FF \$773 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.	
606	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 180; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too drunk to consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 5 August 2015. Red E-1, TF, 15 years confinement, DD	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
607	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim, a female non-commissioned officer, alleged that the Subject slapped her on the buttocks while grossly intoxicated. Subject was also seen urinating in a public street. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
608	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pushed genitals against her buttocks while in formation. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 1 December 2014. Red E-4. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
609	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent..
610	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that accused rubbed his penis against her inner thigh. The allegation was made 18 months after the offense took place. In the meantime, the accused had reverted to Title 32 status. Allegation referred to local civilian authorities and ARNG.
611	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject massaged her foot and rubbed her inner leg on bus following airborne jump. GOMOR filed locally. To be removed upon PCS.
612	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
613	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks at an off-post party. Subject admitted to doing so, but said he immediately apologized. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 August 2015. Red E-3, FF \$773 a month for two months.
614	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
615	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject slapped her, grabbed her throat, removed her pants, and performed forcible sexual acts upon her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
616a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her in the buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Received a LOC from the Commanding General
616b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her on the buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Received counseling from the CG.
617	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject held her down on his bed and attempted to rape her. Charges preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, Victim concurred.
618a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
618b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
619	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject touched her inappropriately and subject exposed himself to other Soldiers Found guilty of ASC at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 September 2015. Red E-1, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
620	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
621	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 192; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged that she awoke in Subject's bed after she had been drinking. Victim2 alleged that after she met Subject at an off-post bar while highly intoxicated, she left with him and later awoke in his apartment at which point he threw her to the floor when she tried to leave. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 25 September 2014. Red E-1, 192 months confinement, DD.
622	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
623	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges subject had sex acts with her while asleep, and when she awoke, he stopped. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
624	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was passed out from alcohol during a training exercise. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 26 Jan 15 to Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs Confinement, BCD.
625	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was pulling his penis from her vagina when she awoke. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault. GO Article 15 for Adultery and providing alcohol to a minor
626	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her breast without her consent. Article 32 Investigation complete. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of Assault at a GCM on 17 April 2015. Sentenced to a Reprimand.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, If applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
627	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pet his head in a sexual manner. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault and Sexual Harassment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 30 June 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty
628	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject touched her inappropriately. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 October 2015. FF \$715 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
629	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: "Victim alleged that subject slapped her and touched her buttocks with her rifle on numerous occasions." Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 May 2014. FF \$773.00 a month for two months.
630	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her clothed breast, and placed her hand on his penis. Charges referred to a SPCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, victim concurred.
631a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
631b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject penetrated her vagina with his tongue when she was too drunk to consent. The Victim has no memory. Also video taped another Soldier having sex with the Victim and showed the video to a different Soldier. Charges dismissed prior to trial on 15 January 2015 for evidentiary issues.
631c	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too drunk to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
632	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his hands in her pants. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
633	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 256; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject sexually assaulted them while both the victims and subject were intoxicated (male on male assaults). Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 12 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 13 yrs confinement, DD.
634	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she was drinking with Subject. Later she woke up to Subject assaulting her. Preferred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim concurred.
635a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed her pregnant stomach while making an explicit statement. Acquitted of all charges at BCDSPCM.
635b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: One victim alleged that Subject rubbed her shoulder; other victim alleged Subject rubbed her buttocks. SPC-BCD, 2 Specs - Art 120 Abusive sexual contact - NG to both but Guilty of 1 spec LIO Art 128. 1 Spec Art 92 Dereliction - NG. 3 Specs Art 93 Maltreatment - Guilty to 1 Spec, NG to 2 specs. 7 Oct 15 - Reduced to E6, Punitive Reprimand.
635c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissione d officer (Art. 90)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: One victim alleged that Subject rubbed her buttocks; other victim alleged Subject squeezed her body and kissed her, and rubbed her buttocks. SPC-BCD, 3 Specifications of Article 120, Abusive Sexual Contact - NG. 2 Specifications of Article 92, Violating a General Order or Regulation - G to 1 Spec, NG to other. 1 Specification of Article 92, Dereliction of Duty - NG. 6 Specifications of Article 93, Cruelty and Maltreatment - NG. 1 Specification of Article 134, Adultery - Dismissed. 29 Sep 15 - Reduced to E5.
636	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched head area at a TMC. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 November 2014. FF \$765.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Admin separation for pattern of misconduct separated 27 March 2015.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
637	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
638	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed her inner thigh. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Uncharacterized Discharge for underlying misconduct.
639	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched grabbed her buttocks with his hand. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty on Assault at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 24 April 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge
640	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. NJP.
641	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Synopsis not available. Acquitted of Aggravated Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact, and convicted of Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 24 September 2015. Red E-5, 5 months confinement.
642	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
643	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent Exposure (Art. 134-27)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made sexually explicit comments around victim and hugged her without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Indecent Exposure at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 29 June 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, If applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
644	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject poked him in the buttocks with the muzzle of a dummy rifle. Field Grade Article 15; Assault Consummated by Battery, 2 Jul 15 - SM received a written reprimand
645	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 108; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly raped her while he was visiting her in her barracks room. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 1 April 2015. Red E-1, TF, 9 years confinement, DD.
646	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged the Subject touched his genitalia over the uniform and dry humped them. Found guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,213.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty.
647	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
648	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 November 2014. Red E-4.
649	Rape (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject committed an unlawful sexual act and sodomy on her without her consent by using force sufficient that she could not escape the act. Charges referred to a GCM. Charges dismissed. Discovery revealed inconsistent statements from the victim along with other unfavorable evidence that lead to dismissal of court-martial charges.
650	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
651	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breasts at a party. Victim also alleged that Subject placed his head on her groin area. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial is pending approval. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
652	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 30; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her vulva with his penis. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 12 March 2014. 30 days Hard labor without confinement.
653	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim reported subject sexually assaulted victim when he struck the victim's buttocks with his hand. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found Not Guilty of Assault and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15.
654	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA, NJP for providing alcohol to a minor and false official statement.
655	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual contact by unknown Subject.
656	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched him on the buttocks and threatened to harm him. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 July 2015. Red to E-5, FF \$1,562 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty
657	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her crotch without her consent. Subject was arrested and charged with sexual battery by the Long County Sheriffs Office. Charges were not pursued and alternative disposition reached.
658	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-8	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject touched her breast and had inappropriate relationship with Soldiers. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Convicted of Article 92 relating to personal relations among military at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 1 April 2015. Reprimand, FF \$448 a month for 3 months, Red E-7.
659	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged Sexual Assault. Unfounded, but founded for Assault. LOC.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
660	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that while he was standing in the office of another Soldier, Subject came up behind him and placed his hand buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR for Maltreatment filed in his Performance Fiche.	
661	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleges Subject grabbed, hit, and pushed him while making sexually explicit comments to him on numerous occasions. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR was initiated but withdrawn and destroyed. Unit counseled Subject.	
662	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject smacked her on the buttocks and placed his finger inside of her waistband and groped her breast under her shirt while at an off post establishment. Civilian prosecution resulted in non-pros resulting in dismissal after probation.	
663	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Contempt toward officials (Art. 88)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while on a date. Found guilty of Contempt towards officials and wrongful use at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, 45 days Extra Duty. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.	
664	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched the inner part of her thigh without her consent. Acquitted at a SCM on 22 October 2014	
665	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim a taxi driver alleged she picked up Subject from a bar and took him home; had to physically help him to the door where he attempted to kiss her and remove her clothing. Sexual assault unfounded. Founded for drunk and disorderly and assault. FG NJP.	
666	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped the genitals of the Victim while they were at a hotel attending annual training with their USAR unit. Civilians declined to prosecute. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c.	
667	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched in a sexual manner. Charge unfounded but founded for assault. LOR and reprimand.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
668	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his hand down the back of her pants, front of her pants, and grabbed at her breast without provocation. Charges preferred on 25 March 15, includes three specifications of abusive sexual contact. Article 32 waived. Chapter 10 Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial approved with OTH discharge.
669	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her clothed buttocks with his hand. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15, Red E-1, 15 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty
670	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject raped her at a social gathering Pending referral of charges. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. No further action taken.
671	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject grabbed victim's penis with his hand. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 9 April 2015. Red E-1, Oral Reprimand	
672	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her inappropriately. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 October 2015. FF \$715 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.	
673	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject, while at the barracks room, allegedly hugged and kissed the victim even though she told him not to. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15, Red E-4, FF \$1,225, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-2c with a General Discharge.
674	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12a with a General Discharge for unrelated misconduct.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
675	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault. Unfounded, but founded for cruelty and maltreatment and assault. Counseling.
676	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch. Unfounded, but founded for assault. NJP.
677	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged rape by Subject. Convicted at sentenced to 18 months confinement and DD.
678	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu Of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to have sex with her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
679	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7/10/2013. FF \$701 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.
680	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she had friends over at her off-post residence and became sick after drinking alcohol. While she was in the bathroom, the Subject gained access and groped her. Victim declined to cooperate. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c for underlying misconduct with an OTH.
681	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged Subject sexually harassed them. One victim alleges the Subject touched her hair and made her touch his penis. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact, convicted of Assault and Cruelty or maltreatment at a GCM on 15 May 2015. . Red E-1, TF, 1 yr. confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
682	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject had sexually assaulted him. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
683	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched him on the stomach without his consent. Field Grade Article 15; Assault Consummated by Battery, 2 Jul 15 - SM received a written reprimand
684	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her thigh, back, and groin area. GOMOR in OMPF.
685	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast and genitalia over clothes with his hand. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 December 2014. Red E-3, FF \$1,017.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
686	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Subject accused of forcing the victim to perform oral sex on him. Acquitted of Aggravated Sexual Contact and convicted of Willfully disobeying a NCO at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 March 2015. Red E-4, FF \$500.00 a month for three months.
687	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
688	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
689	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject grabbed their hips, and waist, wrapped her body around them in a bunk bed, and touched him on his buttocks. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
690	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually harassed and touched her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-4; 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral reprimand.
691	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject exposed his genitalia to her and touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of False Official Statements. Punishment imposed on 23 January 2015. Red E-3; 45 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand.
692	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 33; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject entered her barracks room after a barracks party and had sex with her against her will. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 33 months confinement, BCD.
693	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Female victim alleged a female Soldier approached her from behind in the bathroom wearing only underwear and that the female Soldier wrapped her arms around her and thrust her groin against her. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 December 2014. Red E-1, FF 1/2 months pay for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 11 with an uncharacterized discharge.
694	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault. Sexual assault charge unfounded. Founded for assault, NJP.
695	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her private parts and attempted to penetrate her while he had her pinned down by the arms. Acquitted of charges at a GCM on 23 April 2015.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
696	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed his penis, performed fellatio on his penis, took photographs of his penis, and video recorded his penis all without his consent and while he was intoxicated. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced on 22 January 2015. Red E-1, TF, 180 days confinement, BCD.
697	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
698	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her during Annual Training at Ft. Hunter Liggett in 2010. Administratively separated UP chapter 14-12c with an OTH
699	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 September 2013. Red E-2.
700	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject viewed her private areas while she was showering and alleged that he also penetrated her vulva while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted of Sexual Assault but convicted of Indecent viewing. Sentence imposed on 22 April 2014. Red E-1, TF, 5 months confinement,
701	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject informed her they had sex the night prior. Victim had 2 beers and blacked out and doesn't remember anything. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute because tests for date rape and many other drugs were negative. Insufficient evidence, no further action taken.
702	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Charges pending referral to a GCM. Convicted of a lesser offense of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 6 August 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 years Confinement, DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
703	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her at his off-post residence and was too intimidated by his rank to decline intercourse. Article 32 Investigation completed. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH Discharge. Victim concurred.
704	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that in 2002, the Subject gave her an unknown drug after inviting her to his off post residence and raped her. USAO determined that they will not prosecute. Non prosecution memo signed on 18 Mar 15.
705	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him. Victim reported that he was drinking with subject and passed out. When he awoke, victim found that his genitals were wet. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a OTH.
706	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her buttocks while inside a tent at Al Dhafra Air Base, UAE. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7 November 2014. Red E-5, FF \$1,547.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty.
707	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
708	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape one year prior by unknown Subject.
709a	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and Co-Accused sexually assaulted her in Subject's barracks room while she was highly intoxicated. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 10 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 5 years confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
709b	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and Co-Accused sexually assaulted her in Subject's barracks room while she was highly intoxicated. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 10 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 30 months confinement, BCD.
710	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that the subject sexually assaulted him Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Letter of Reprimand filed locally for inappropriate behavior.	
711	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		General Article Offense (Art. 134)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 58; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject enter her home unannounced and raped her. Acquitted of rape and convicted of indecent assault and Unlawful entry at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 30 June 2005. Red E-1, TF, 58 months confinement, DD.
712	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her vulva, and forced her to touch the subject's penis, while they were sitting in the back of a taxi van. Civilian authorities closed case as unfounded. The victim provided a memorandum through her SVC where she declined to participate in court-martial. Charges were dismissed per request from victim.
713	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault. Unfounded. Founded for assault. FG NJP.
714	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, a National Guard Soldier on Title 32 status, committed abusive sexual contact. No jurisdiction. Referred to national guard and civilian law enforcement authorities.
715	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
716	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by the Subject at her residence when he picked her up and attempted to kiss her on the lips. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 February 2015. 14 days Extra Duty
717	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a Sexual manner. Administratively separated UP chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
718	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject conducted oral sex on him while he was asleep. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH approved on 2 April 2015. Victim concurred.
719	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	W-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
720	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breasts and buttocks over her clothing. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
721	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported subject had sexually assaulted her. Upon being brought in by CID, subject was found to have drug paraphernalia on his person and be under the influence of an intoxicant. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial.
722	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
723	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that during a party Subject touched her breast over the clothes. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR for fraternization and assault filed in his performance fiche

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
724	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks when she was reaching into a refrigerator. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 8 June 2015. Red E-3, 45 days Extra Duty
725a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Uncharacterized		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her on her buttocks. Initially unfounded by CID. NJP for abusive sexual contact, false official statement and assault. Entry level separation with uncharacterized discharge.	
725b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. Unfounded. Founded for false official statement. NJP.	
726	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject poked his buttocks with a broom stick. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$475.00, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge	
727	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject pinched him on the buttocks, after being released from WLC for the day. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 December 2014. Red E-3, 14 days Extra Duty.	
728	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged rape. Unfounded. False official statement founded and GOMOR.	
729	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched the victim in the on-post theatre, and on a subsequent bus ride. Summary Court-Martial followed by administrative separation with an OTH.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
730	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks and breasts while at a party. Charges dismissed by Civilian Authorities. Subject counseled.
731	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Subject lewdly exposed himself and touched another Soldier's crotch while in the gymnasium changing room. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentence imposed on 30 January 2015. 1 month confinement.	
732	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by unknown Subject.
733	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped friend's wife in her car after significant consensual sexual activity. Rape offense was unfounded by MCIO. Victim became uncooperative. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With a General Discharge. PNP: 10/10/14. CAD: 11/10/14
734	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when he was home on leave. Civilian authorities investigated and declined to prosecute. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge.
735	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Victim stopped cooperating with civilian law enforcement who closed the investigation for insufficient evidence. CID contacted victim, who declined to talk.
736	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her on the breast with his hand. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty on Assault at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 15 July 2015. Red E-2, FF \$976 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
737	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject Sexually Assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 8 years confinement; DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
738	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged Subject pushed her on bed and kissed her, also slapped her buttocks in the laundry room. Subject received locally filed Brigade Letter of Concern.
739	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
740	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed non-consensual sexual intercourse with her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted of Sexual Assault, convicted of Adultery. Sentenced to a Dismissal.
741	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject attacked in a random unassigned barracks room while he was medicated with sleeping pills. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 5 November 2015. Red E-1, TF, 12 months confinement, BCD.
742	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Male Victim alleged that male Subject touched his buttocks with the butt stock of his rifle while standing in formation. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Rehabilitative transfer to another unit.
743	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Two victims alleged that after becoming intoxicated after a night of drinking with Subject and 3 other Soldiers, they both awoke the next morning feeling like they had had sexual intercourse. Article 32 determined insufficient evidence for charge of sexual assault. Chapter 14-12c with General Discharge.
744	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her inappropriately. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 31 August 2015. FF \$715 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 60 days Restriction. Administrative separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
745	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
746	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject grabbed her breast without her consent while she was in a gymnasium. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduction to E-5, FF \$781.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
747	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject engaged in a pattern of sexual harassment against her and two other Soldiers. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7 July 2015. Red E-4, 45 days Extra Duty
748	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcefully kissed her while in the workplace. Letter of Counseling filed locally.
749	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Subject, a civilian. Reported to and investigated by civilian authorities with no known outcome.
750	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged Subject brushed his hand across her buttocks. During canvasses other employees alleged he would slap them on the buttocks or hip thrust at them. Found not guilty of all charges at a GO Article 15. Removed from Duty Section.
751	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her, at his off-post apartment, when she was too drunk to give consent. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and Sexual Contact, convicted of Adultery at a GCM.. Sentenced imposed on 29 April 2015. Three months confinement, BCD.
752	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject assaulted her while at a party held at his house. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche
753	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that subject rubbed her buttocks when he thought she was asleep. Referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
754	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
755	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim was approached by Subject while shopping in the PX. Victim stated Subject touched her chest without her consent. Unfounded for abusive sexual contact, but founded for assault. Counseling statement.
756	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized				Notes: Victim alleged subject took her hand and placed it on the subjects lap. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Uncharacterized Discharge for underlying misconduct.
757	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed victim's breast while talking to her in a bar. Found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 29 June 2015. Reduced to E-4.
758	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. NJP with unknown punishment.
759	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that she was raped in 2007 by Subject, who was separated from the Army in 2008. Victim did not want to pursue any discussions with civilian law enforcement or provide a statement.
760	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject entered through her barracks room window and engaged in sexual acts with her when she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 21 May 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs. confinement, BCD.
761	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victims alleged Subject touched them in a sexual manner. Subject was a Guard member and not in Title 10 status at the time of the offense. Convicted in magistrate court of disorderly conduct. \$150.00 fine and special assessment of \$5.00

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
762	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: The Subject allegedly unlawfully entered the victim's home and proceeded to sexually assault the intoxicated Victim. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. GOMOR for non-SA.
763	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 7; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her in a sexual manner. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15, punishment imposed on 20 Jan 15. Red E-5, FF \$1,562 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty, 7 days Restriction. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c is pending approved.
764	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 48; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject invited her to his home, served her alcohol, and raped her. Convicted of rape and fraternization. Sentenced to dismissal and 2 years.
765	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject inappropriately touched them during a gathering at one of the Victim's home. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 march 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.	
766	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 15; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
767	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed a junior Soldier on the lips and touched another Victim's hip. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Inappropriate Relationships at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 April 2015. Red E-5, FF \$1,562.00 773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
768	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim 1 alleged that the Subject touched her inner thigh and then touched her vaginal area - both times she removed Subject's hand. Victim 2 alleged that the Subject touched her inner thigh twice and then attempted to grab her buttocks - all three times she removed the Subject's hand. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
769	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Unfounded. Founded for cruelty and maltreatment and assault. FG NJP.
770	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by an unknown subject.
771	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 40; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that he was drinking and blacked out and remembers being sexually assaulted by at least one of the people in the room. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 8 December 2014. Red E-1, TF, 40 months confinement, BCD.
772	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No;
773	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No				Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Subject was found not guilty of Rape found guilty for Article 93 Cruelty and maltreatment.
774	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Male victim alleged a male subject touched his genitals; accused initially provides statement denying the contact then later admits it; titled with abusive sexual contact. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 November 2014. Red E-1, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 30 days Extra Duty. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 11 with an uncharacterized discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
775a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
775b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
776	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject attempted to kiss them and sexually assault them. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
777	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her on her genitals and masturbated in public. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
778	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pinned her against a wall during a private remedial PT session and raped her. Victim also alleged that Subject then pulled her into a back office and raped her a second time. Article 32 completed. Based on evidence presented, Investigating Officer recommend an alternate disposition. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche
779	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject announced his intentions to perform a sexual act upon her, and then attempted to remove her shoe purportedly for the purpose of undressing her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Battalion LOR filed locally
780a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleged Subject and Co-Subjects held him down and rubbed Icy Hot on his penis. Found guilty of Aggravated Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 February 2015. FF 1/2 month's pay for two months, Correctional Custody, 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction, Reprimand.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
780b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleged Subject and Co-Subjects held him down and rubbed Icy Hot on his penis. Found guilty of Aggravated Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 February 2015. Red E-1, Correctional Custody, FF 1/2 month's pay for two months, 30 days Restriction, 30 days Extra Duty, Reprimand.
780c	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleged Subject and Co-Subjects held him down and put Icy Hot on his penis.
780d	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject and Co-Subjects held him down and put Icy Hot on his penis. Found guilty of Aggravated Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 June 2015. Red E-2, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 14 days Extra Duty and a Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 5-17 with a General Discharge
781	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. FF of 2 months pay.
782	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged she and Subject got into a verbal altercation that became physical over infidelity. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentence was imposed on 17 November 2014. FF \$1,948, Red E-5, 60 days Restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.
783	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Unfounded. Founded for assault. Reported to and investigated by civilian authorities, who declined prosecution. No further action.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
784	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Conspiracy (Art. 80)	Convicted		Conspiracy (Art. 80)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject removed her clothes and raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Convicted at a GCM of Conspiracy, Wrongful use and Larceny at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 17 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 10 months confinement, BCD.
785	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 20; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her.
786	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her buttocks twice without her consent on multiple occasions. Chap. 10 approved with victim concurrence.
787	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Unknown & Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject touched their breasts and groin areas without their consent. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
788	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her by the throat, held her against the wall and touched her inner thigh and breast when they were deployed. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
789	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately. Insufficient evidence of sexual assault, but investigation revealed inappropriate relationships. GOMOR for Subject.
790	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 84; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged the Subject pushed her against the kitchen counter of is off-post residence and performed a sexual act on her. Victim 2 alleged that Subject touched her genital area while he bathed and dried her at his off-post residence when she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 11 December 2014. Red E-1, TF, 84 months confinement, DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
791	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the subject placed her hand on his penis over his clothes. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 February 2014. FF \$2,288.00
792	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject struck him in the testicles. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 March 2014. Red E-3, FF \$447.00, 7 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 13 with a General Discharge for underlying offense.
793	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
794	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped his wife's sister. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 May 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
795	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 28; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 9 September 2015. Red E-1, TF, 28 months confinement, DD.
796a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Pending Release for Reserved Authority to separate for misconduct.
796b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Pending a GOMOR and Release for Reserved Authority to separate for misconduct

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, If applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
797	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 Feb 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,225 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand
798	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject used his hand to grab her on her buttocks while at a night club. GOMOR Filed in his Performance Fiche
799	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim also alleged that Subject repeatedly groped her vagina and breasts while they were in his POV on extra duty. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
800	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her and touched her breasts and genital area despite her demands that he stop. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
801	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject anal and vagina raped her while she slept. Civilian Authorities declined to prosecute. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
802	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 192; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged that she awoke in Subject's bed after she had been drinking. Victim2 alleged that after she met Subject at an off-post bar while highly intoxicated, she left with him and later awoke in his apartment at which point he threw her to the floor when she tried to leave. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 25 September 2014. Red E-1, 192 months confinement, DD. Civilians declined to prosecute.
803	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 45; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her breast and rubbed her inner thigh area without her consent while preparing for formation. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. FF \$773.00, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
804	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the subject met her on a social networking site, and after coming over to her home to watch football had sex with her against her will. Civilian declined to prosecute. Convicted of Sexual Assault, Forcible Sodomy, and Wrongful Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 17 October 2014. Red E-1, TF, 3 years confinement, BCD.
805	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that suspect kidnapped her from a bar and took her to his off post residence and sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Kidnapping at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 10 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 12 months confinement, BCD.
806	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
807	Rape (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject sodomized and photographed him without consent. Convicted of Sodomy by Force at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 29 October 2015. Red E-1, 2 years confinement, TF, DD.
808	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject her buttocks and cornered her in a kitchen. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 March 2015. Red E-3, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
809	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her in a sexual manner while they were in a taxi while the Victim was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Assault and Communicative a Threat charges were referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH approved, victim concurred..

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
810	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed the victim's hand and made her touch his groin area. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 September 2014. Red E-1, FF \$765 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.</p>
811	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			<p>Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;</p> <p>Notes: Synopsis unavailable. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentenced on 10 November 2013. FF \$2,195.00 a month for two months.</p>
812	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	<p>Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him (anal) during a combative demonstration. Subject convicted at a FG Art. 15 for a violation of Art. 92. Received maximum punishment. SM received a GOMOR filed permanently for the sexual assault because the victim was not willing to assist in a prosecution. Admin sep. with General Discharge.</p>
813	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
814	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			<p>Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her breast and genitalia over clothes with his hand. Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge has been initiated.</p>
815	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
816	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
817	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched him inappropriately. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 1 September 2015. FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
818	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
819	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged Subject repeatedly placed his hand on the victim's buttocks. On one occasion, the Subject straddled the victim from behind while she was attempting to sedate a monkey in a monkey cage. He placed his hands over her back and shoulder and pressed his front against her back and buttocks area. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
820	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject. NJP with unknown punishment.
821	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: "Victim alleged the subject forced his fingers down her throat, grabbed her breasts and tried pulling her pants down. Retained at a Chapter 14-2c with a OTH Administrative Separation Board. No further action taken.
822	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject exposed himself to her on two separate occasions and kissed her on the mouth during a room inspection. Found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and guilty of maltreatment and indecent language at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 June 2014. Red to E-4, FF \$1,000, 30 days Extra Duty.
823	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she stayed overnight with Subject and he forcefully tried to have sex with her. Charges being prepared for preferal to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
824	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted while she was passed out. Plead guilty at a GCM of Fraternization and Adultery. Sentence imposed on 30 March 15. Red E-3. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a OTH.
825	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim Korean national alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately at a nightclub. Korean court imposed \$2,000 fine but did not prosecute to conviction.	
826a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject	
826b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject	
827	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject assaulted and forcibly sodomized her. Civilian authorities did not prosecute. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with OTH.	
828	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject touched their chests and rubbed their nipples with her hand. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 May 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.	
829	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple Victims alleged unwanted touch. Admin Sep with general discharge.	
830	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
831	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her on divers occasions. Request for Chapter 10 discharge granted with victim support.
832	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced himself on her and raped her while she was sitting in the back of his SUV and drinking alcohol. Civilian prosecution. Acquitted of Rape and convicted of providing alcohol to a minor. Sentenced to 3 days in jail. GO Article 15 for violating policy on drinking an fraternizing and admin separation.
833	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged Subject was touchy feely with her on her breast and her buttocks over her uniform. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
834	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject grabbed her clothed buttocks without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 January 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral reprimand.
835	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by Subject. Convicted at Summary Court-Martial and sentenced to 30 days confinement, reduction to E1 and forfeiture of \$900.
836	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed sexual acts by putting the victims penis in his mouth after victim was heavily sedated with medication. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 24 April 2015. Red E-1, TF, 9 months confinement, DD.
837	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
838	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged subject touched her back and leg while discussing sexual matters. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH for underlying misconduct.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
839	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
840	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Male Victim alleged that Subject touched his penis, over the clothing, without consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 November 14. Red E-1, FF \$765.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty.
841	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed sexual assault. Victim became uncooperative and declined to participate in prosecution. No action taken.
842	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Obstructing Justice (Art. 134-35)			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
843	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject squeezed his nipple. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,164 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
844	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped him in the genitals. Insufficient evidence of Abusive Sexual Contact. Acquitted of Assault at a SCM.
845	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 1-0 In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred
846	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-2	Female	No	No			Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject wrapped her arms around the victim's back and touched her breasts from behind. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and maltreatment at a GO Article 15. FF \$2,500 a month for two months, 30 days Restriction Reprimand. Officer elimination UP Chapter 4-2b(5) and (8); RLO pending

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
847	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject engaged in inappropriate touching with subordinates. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 September 2015. Red E-5, FF \$1,562, 30 days Extra Duty.
848	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 29 January 2015. Red E-1, TF, BCD.
849	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
850	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject had sex with her while she was unable to consent. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
851	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner numerous times. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 13 September 2014. Dismissal.
852	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched him on multiple occasions, such as rubbing his finger across victim's lip when asking victim if he had shaved. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Reprimand filed locally for inappropriate comments
853	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her in the groin over clothes with his hand. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10/2/2015. Red E-2, FF \$867.00, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 14-12b with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
854	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault. Unfounded, but founded for assault. No action taken on sexual assault, but Subject administratively separated for unrelated misconduct UP Chap. 14-12b.
855	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject contacted the victim's groin area while practicing combative. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction
856a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her on different occasions. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 31 October 2013.
856b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 84; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Acquitted of Rape and convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 16 January 2014. Red E-1, TF, 7 years confinement, DD.
857	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch.
858	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her vulva by using unlawful force. Rape charge was dismissed, convicted of Assault and Obstructing Justice at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 June 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 months confinement, BCD.
859	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject rubbed her shoulders in a sexual manner while in the workplace. Abusive Sexual Contact unfounded. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche for underlying misconduct.
860	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, If applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
861	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: 2 Victims alleged that Subject engaged in inappropriate physical contact with them in their work area during duty hours. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
862	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her on her buttocks without her consent on multiple occasions. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 February 2015. Red E-3, FF \$765.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
863	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks over clothes with his hand. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$357.00, 7 days Extra Duty.
864	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges Subject and another person committed sexual acts upon her while she was asleep. Charges of Abusive Sexual Contact unfounded. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a general Discharge for underlying misconduct.
865	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)	Convicted		Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim, a prostitute, alleged that she was raped by Subject. Rape charge unfounded. Subject charged at GCM with conduct unbecoming, patronizing a prostitute, and adultery. Guilty plea. FF \$2200 for five months and reprimand. Show cause board proceeding.
866	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Convicted of Rape and Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 12 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 1 year confinement, DD

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
867	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject penetrated her vulva with his fingers, kissed her, touched her shoulder, neck, breasts, buttocks, thigh and groin and touched her thigh with his penis. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 May 2015. Red E-1, 36 months confinement, BCD. P/N/P: 2/26/15
868	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her when he had sex with her when she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
867a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject gave him a wedgie in the barracks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 March 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand
867b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject gave him a wedgie in the barracks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 March 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
867c	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject gave him a wedgie in the barracks. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 March 2015. FF \$773.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Oral reprimand.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
867d	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject gave him a wedgie in the barracks. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 March 2015. FF \$773.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Oral reprimand.
868	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped and sodomized her while incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 30 October 2013
869	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the subject forced his fingers down her throat, grabbed her breasts and tried pulling her pants down. Evidence insufficient to prosecute sexual assault. Retained at a Administrative Separation Board. No further action taken.
870	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched victim's butt in the Supply room when she was walking past him. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found not guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15.
871	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim, a trainee alleged that Subject kissed and touched her clothed breast. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of personal relations with military member at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF \$1538.00, 45 days Extra Duty. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a OTH.
872	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Indecent Acts with Child (Art. 134-26)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that she met Subject online. He allegedly brought her on post, sexually assaulted her, then made her walk off post. Article 32 Investigation complete. Acquitted of Assault and convicted of engaging in sexually explicit conduct with a minor at a SPCM -BCD. Sentence imposed on 10 May 2015. Red E-1, TF, 12 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
873	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject entered her Chu, sat with her on her bed, kissed her, tried to undress and then attempted to have sexual intercourse with her without her consent. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 3 October 2014. Red E-1, TF, 6 years confinement, DD.
874	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she attended a house party in which Subject hugged her without her consent and made her uncomfortable. She also alleged he tugged on her pants and threw a ping pong ball down her shirt. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c for underlying misconduct.
875	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
876	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject forcefully pulled her head to his in an attempt to kiss her while she was intoxicated. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 May 2015. FF \$2,207 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand
877	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 68; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject forced her to perform oral and anal sex. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Assault consummated by a Battery at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 11 February 2015. Red E-1, TF, 68 Months Confinement, BCD.
878	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged subject leaned towards them in an attempt to kiss, made inappropriate comments of a sexual nature. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF \$765.00 a month for two months

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions		
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
879a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks with his hand at an off-post establishment. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 March 2015. Red E-3, FF \$1,027 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
879b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her breast with his hand while at an off-post establishment. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 March 2015. Red E-3, FF \$867 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
880	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of inappropriate relationships. Sentence imposed on 22 October 2013. Red E-2, 4 months confinement, FF.
881	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
882	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Subject Died or Deserted									Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject raped her by force in the laundry room of their basic training barracks.
883	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
884	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
885	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 November 2014. FF \$759.00 a month for two months.	
886	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to take her shirt off. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of Cruelty and maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 5 May 2015. Red E-1, FF, 1 month confinement, Reprimand, BCD.	
887	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Drunkenness (Art. 134-16)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject sexually assaulted her twice while intoxicated at Subjects residence after a night of drinking. Civilians declined to prosecute. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of an alcohol related offense. Sentence imposed on 4 June 2015. Reprimand, Forfeitures.
888	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Violation of a Lawful Order at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 9 September 2014. Red E-1, 45 days Extra Duty, 60 days Restriction.
889	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);
890	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject has sex with her while she was blacked out without her consent. Article 32 Investigation completed. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 with an OTH, Victim concurred.
891	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim alleges that while out at a public event that the Subject digitally penetrated her vagina without her consent. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and Indecent Acts was dismissed by the Judge at a SPCM-BCD on 2 April 2015. No further action taken

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
892	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim 1 alleges Subject held her down and penetrated her vagina with his penis. Victim 2 alleged Subject attempted to rape her by pinning her in a combatives position, grabbed her breasts, buttocks, and crotch. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with OTH. Victims concurred.
893	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject held her down and engaged in sexual intercourse with her without her consent while the Victim and Subject were in a relationship. She also reported he assaulted her physically on two occasions. Charges were referred to trial after Article 32, but dismissed when victim declined to testify.
894	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual contact by unknown Subject.
895	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Subject patted down trainees, touching buttocks and thighs, while searching for cough drops and making derogatory statements. Abusive Sexual Contact unfounded. GOMOR filed in his OMPF for underlying misconduct.
896	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when he put his hands in her pants without her consent and penetrated her vagina with his fingers. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. FG Article 15 with unknown punishment.
897	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her clothed vulva and buttocks while she was asleep. Victim was asleep in subject's house in the spare bedroom when alleged assault occurred. Admin sep with general discharge.
898	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject slapped victim on the buttocks while visiting her barracks room. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 29 June 2015. Red E-4, FF, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
899	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Male Victim alleged that male Subject touched and kissed him while he was sleep. Male Victim #2 alleged that Male Subject touched him on the thigh. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Punishment imposed 15 December 2014. 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction.
900	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject declared intent to have sex with her. She pushed him off and he stopped. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH for unrelated misconduct.
901	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
902	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 8 years ago she was indecently assaulted by unknown Subject.
903	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: No synopsis available. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
904	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her on her breasts and genital area over her clothes. Abusive Sexual Contact dismissed at trial, convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 11 June 2015. Dismissal
905	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victims alleged Subject acted sexually indecently to them, by exposing himself to one and indecently visually recording the other. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
906a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
906b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
906c	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
906d	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
906e	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
906f	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
907	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her vulva with his penis while she was asleep after a house party. Found Not Guilty of Sexual Assault at a GCM on 4 May 2015.
908	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged the subject unlawfully touched her lower back and buttocks with his patrol cap. Charges dismissed prior to trial, no further action taken.
909a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol after a party. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	
909b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol after a party. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.	
910	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, her team leader, came over to her house to watch movies. She claims to have fallen asleep on the sofa and awoke to him touching her genitalia over her clothes. Victim declined to cooperate with prosecution. Found guilty of an inappropriate relationship with a subordinate at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,175 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
911	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
912	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched his head when exiting the shower. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 9 December 2014. Red E-1, FF \$357.00 a month for 2 months.
913	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her on divers occasions. Preferred to a GCM. Chapter 10 request granted after Article 32 hearing. Victim concurred.
914	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her stomach, leg, and picked her up against her will. He also touched her breast. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. GOMOR and relief from recruiting duty.
915	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Victim alleged that Subject physically assaulted her and had sex with her without her consent. Found guilty of False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 October 2014. Red E-1, FF \$765.00, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
916	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject poked him in the anus with a broom handle. NJP for assault.
917	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject turned on his electric toothbrush and touched them in the buttocks and groin area, respectively. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 4 September 2015. Red E-1, FF 1/2 months pay for 1 month, Oral Reprimand

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
918	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject raped her while she was incapacitated by alcohol after an off-post party. Sexual Assault dismissed convicted of Adultery and Fraternization at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 March 2015. 1 month confinement, Dismissal.
919	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately while they were drinking with him. One decided to not participate. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 28 August 2015. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 8 months confinement, DD.
920	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that while at a New Year's Eve party Subject stuck his hands up her dress. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 4 April 2015. Red E-5, FF 1/2 months pay, suspended. 45 days extra duty, suspended	
921	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
922	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged an unknown subject sexually assaulted her.	
923	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim reported she was drinking heavily and woke up naked next to Subject. She could not recall any physical contact with the subject. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. A Board of Inquiry was initiated but has not been completed.	
924	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
925	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No			Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated and unable to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.	
926	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that two years prior, an unknown Subject groped her.	
927	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject invited her over to his room multiple times, provided her alcohol, and kissed her. Subject always stopped when victim asked. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Fraternization at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 August 14. FF \$3,460 a month for two months.		
928	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her off-post in 1990, and again in Montana City, Montana in 1991. The Victim waited until 2014 to report the current allegations. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Subject had separated from the service by the time these allegations surfaced. No further action taken.	
929	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Male	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed his genitals while at a party. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Convicted of Article 92 relating to personnel relations, and Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 26 June 2015. 3 months confinement, Dismissal.	
930a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 2; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 2; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple victims alleged the Subject sexually assaulted them while in training. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 August 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00, 2 days Extra Duty, 2 days Restriction.	
930b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 3; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 3; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple victims alleged the Subject sexually assaulted them while in training. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773.00, 3 days Extra Duty, 3 days Restriction.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
931	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim indicates that the accused wrongfully grabbed her breasts then forced his hand down her pants and penetrated her vagina with his fingers. GOMOR filed in his performance Fiche
932a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-8	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 20 years ago, she was raped by two unknown Soldiers.
932b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 20 years ago, she was raped by two unknown Soldiers.
933	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her back over the clothing and made a sexual comment. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found not guilty of Assault at a CG Article 15.
934	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject walked into living quarters and grabbed her buttocks and attempted to pull down her pajama bottoms. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Under Honorable Conditions Discharge.
935	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
936a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that several years ago, Subject and two unknown Subjects raped her.
936b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 11 years ago, Subject and two Unknown Subjects raped her.
937	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject came to her barracks room one night posing as a CQ doing a room check. Once inside, the subject supposedly forced the Victim onto her bed and raped her. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administrative Discharge for underlying misconduct initiated, then abated after Article 138 claim. FG NJP with max punishment.
938	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Abusive Sexual Contact Offense was unfounded by MCIO. LOR filed locally.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
939a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject wrongfully whispered in her ear what would her husband do if the subject were to kiss her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of inappropriate relations at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 December 2014. FF \$1,201.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty.
939b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject wrongfully whispered in her ear what would her husband do if the subject were to kiss her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of inappropriate relations at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 December 2014. FF \$1,201.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty.
940	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
941	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim, a Recruit alleged Subject grabbed her cell phone and in doing so, also grabbed her buttocks. Subject received a GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH
942	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject exposed himself to a female cab driver while a passenger in her cab; grabbed her hand and tried to force her to touch his exposed genitals; tried to grope the her groin area. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 May 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
943	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. GOMOR and Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge
944	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced Victim to engage in a sexual act while she resisted and told him no. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
945	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her twice at his apartment. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c. with an OTH. Subject also received a GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	
946	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Noncompliance with procedural rules (Art. 98)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his hand on her thigh. Abusive Sexual Contact unfounded. Found guilty of maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 17 July 2015. Red E-5, FF \$1,553 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty	
947	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that six years ago, an unknown Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent.	
948	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that accused held a knife to his crotch and threatened to cut off his testicles; other Soldiers have alleged verbal and physical assaults by Accused as well. Evidence supports assault with deadly weapon but does not support that acts were done for sexual gratification. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 17 March 2015.	
949	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
950	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
951	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged Subject smacked Victim on the butt after doing a good job with inventories. Found not guilty at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.	
952	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges subject pulled his pants down and began humping him while he was asleep. Civilian authorities investigated and referred to trial but alternate disposition reached with dismissal of charges. Pending command action, likely GOMOR.	
953	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
954	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 21; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her vaginal area without her consent, attempted to force her to perform oral sex, touched his penis to her face and touched her buttocks with his hand when she was asleep. Convicted of Rape and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 12 December 2014. Red E-1, TF, Pre-Trial Agreement of 21 months confinement, DD. .
955	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 18 November 2014. FF \$1,191 a month for two months. Also received a Relief for Cause NCOER.
956	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim initially alleged a rape, but declined to cooperate with prosecution/further investigation. Evidentiary issues in prosecuting. NJP for non-SA.
957a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Female					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
957b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Female					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
958	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 84; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject physically assaulted her and put his fingers in her mouth while holding her down. Acquitted of Sexual Assault, convicted of Assault, Aggravated Assault, and Adultery at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 29 May 2015. Red E-1, TF, 7 yrs. confinement, DD.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
959	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched her clothed breast on a bus to Washington, DC. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773.00, 30 days restriction, 30 days extra duty. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
960	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her on two separate occasions. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 13 January 2015.
961	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Punishment imposed on 3 January 15. Sentenced to Red E-6.
962	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks and threw rocks at her crotch. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a general Discharge approved on 24 February 2015.
963	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his hand in her underwear touching her pelvic area and under her bra touching her breast. Reprimand filed locally
964	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject removed her breasts from her shirt while she was asleep and masturbated to them . Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 25 March 2015. Red E-1, 90 days confinement, BCD.
965	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks without consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 16 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 6 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
966	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her on two occasions; the first occasion occurring on the beach and the second occurring in her barracks room. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 7 April 2015. Red E-1, TF, 2 years confinement, DD.
967	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her by the arms after massaging her shoulders and kissed her on the lips without her consent. One week later, while in the Subject's car, Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her by the arms and kissed her without her consent. Subject received a GOMOR filed in his AMHRR.
968	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
969	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject Died or Deserted								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject took her back to on-post lodging and raped her. After being interviewed by CID, subject immediately went AWOL, drove home to GA and committed suicide.
970	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No			Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that she was socializing at a bar with Subject where they consumed several alcoholic beverages. They returned to Subject's house where Victim alleged she awoke to Subject groping her breasts and groin over her clothing. Upon review of rebuttal matters submitted by the Subject, the GOMOR was withdrawn and was destroyed. No further action taken.
971	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her while she was under the influence of sleeping medication. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
972	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
973	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject slapped her on the buttocks. 2d victim alleged that subject send a nude picture of her to a friend. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 April 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
974	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged the Subject was hitting on him and rubbed his shoulder while in taxi. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Soldier counseled on misconduct and reassigned to a new command.
975	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Two victims alleged unwanted touch. Abusive sexual contact charges unfounded, but founded for assault. NJP.
976	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her on the buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Letter of Concerned Issued.
977	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;
978	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject strangled and raped them and performed sexual acts on a third victim when she was incapacitated and unable to consent. Convicted in Civilian Courts, pending sentencing with recommendation for 24 months. Discharged from the National Guard with a General Discharge.
979	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her on the buttocks and called her babe while she was working at the Shoppette. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Letter of Concern filed locally.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
980	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject touched them in various sexual manners. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 August 2015. Red E-5, FF, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
981	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
982	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Subject concurred.
983	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her 40-50 times over the course of a year. Insufficient evidence of alleged offense. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR filed in Performance Fiche. Administrative Separation Board, UP Chapter 14-12c.
984	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her at a party after the victim had already begun consensual sexual activity less than sex. Acquitted of Rape and Abusive Sexual Contact, convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 15 January 2015. Red E-2, FF \$850.00, 60 days hard labor without confinement, 45 days restriction.
985	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Male Victim alleged that Subject had sex with him while he was too drunk to consent, in his barracks room. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
986a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her vulva and buttocks while she was incapacitated due to alcohol. Charges referred to a Summary Court. Sentence imposed on 8 April 2015. Red E-1, 30 days confinement.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
986b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 185; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject had sex with her while she was incapacitated due to alcohol. Convicted Sexual Assault Conspiracy to commit Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 7 August 2015. Red E-1, TF, 15 years confinement, DD
986c	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject had sex with her while she was intoxicated and without her consent then allowed 5 other males into the room to have sex with her while she was incapacitated. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 28 October 2015. Red E-1, TF, 6 years confinement, DD.
987	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Resignation in Lieu of Discharge approved.
989	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)				Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to engage in prostitution. Convicted of Pandering, Patronizing a Prostitute, Cruelty or Maltreatment, and Adultery at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 12 March 2015. Red E-1, TF, 2 years confinement, DD
990	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that, while she was a guest in the home of the Subject, he entered into the guest bedroom, got into bed with her and digitally penetrated her vulva. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 March 2015. Dismissal.
991	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly kissed her. Soldier had ETS'd when report was made, so referred to civilian court. Subject did not appear in court on required court date and action continued with no new court date set.
992	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her clothed buttocks. Chapter 14-12c Uncharacterized - Soldier was in IET status. FG NIP for Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official statement on 31 Jul 15 Punishment: Forfeiture of 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days extra duty and restriction, and oral reprimand

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
993	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched the upper body of victim while alone without victim's consent. 17 Aug, 2015 FG Article 15. Reduction to E-1, forfeitures of \$773.00, extra duty 45 days.
994	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Received written counseling in local file.
995	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
996	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged rape. Rape charge unfounded but founded for false official statement. NJP.
997	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her breast while in the back of a vehicle. Charges referred to a GCM. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH.
998	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject digitally penetrated her vulva with his finger on multiple occasions and touched her breasts with his hand. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 2 April 2013. Red E-1, TF, 30 months confinement, DD
999	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject spent the night as Victim's houseguest. She alleged that he entered her bedroom without her consent and inappropriately touched her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 7 April 2015. Red E-1, TF, 10 months confinement, BCD.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
1000	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she stayed at the subjects home over a weekend. Referred to a GCM. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 28 August 2015.
1001	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged subject made unwanted advances, sexually assaulted by kissing and putting his had under her skirt and fondling her (no penetration), and indecently exposing himself. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Administratively separated with a General Discharge.
1002	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	HI	Navy	O-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim allegedly awoke to subject attempting to penetrate her vulva and mouth. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 6 June 2015. Red E-1, TF, 5 months confinement, BCD.
1003	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault. Unfounded, but founded for adultery. NJP.
1004	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast with his hand and his beer mug. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche
1005	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 16; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject inserted his penis into his mouth while he was sleeping and also placed the Victim's penis into his mouth while he was sleeping. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 29 October 2015. Red E-1, TF, 16 months confinement, BCD.
1006	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
1007	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
1008	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed oral sex on him when he was too intoxicated to consent. Subject had ETS'd from the Army when report was made. Referred to civilian law enforcement with no known outcome.
1009	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No				Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 15; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Reduction to E-1, confinement for 15 months and Bad Conduct Discharge. Forfeiture of pay was waived for six months.
1010	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
1011	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: No synopsis available. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 November 2013. FF \$758.00 a month for two months.
1012	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
1013	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in the motor pool. Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact dismissed at trial, convicted of Cruelty or maltreatment and Adultery at a GCM on 24 April 2015. Red E-3, 5 months confinement.
1014	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
1015	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victims alleged that Subject propositioned them to have sex with him and grabbed a female's buttocks without her consent. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1016	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No		Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim believed that Subject had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent but has no memory of event. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP.	
1017	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject slid his hand between his butt cheeks on two occasions without his consent . Article 32 completed. Charges dismissed based on recommendations of Investigating Officer due to victim's credibility. No further action taken.	
1018	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject	
1019	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.	
1020	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed his genitals during training. Victim declined to cooperate with prosecution. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. FF, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.	
1021	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-8	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that while in a car by their reserve center, Subject unbuttoned his ACU trousers and exposed his genitals to the Victim, and also slid his hand over her breast while attempting to recline her chair. Subject is currently undergoing separation proceedings. Appeared before an elimination board which found the offenses unfounded and was retained.	
1022a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
1022b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1023	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
1024	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made unwanted sexually verbal comments. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Disobedience of a Lawful Order at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 June 2015. FF \$1027 a month for two months, 60 days Restriction, Reprimand
1025	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
1026	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 3 years ago, she was sexually assaulted by unknown Subject.
1027	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched him while sleeping in his barracks room. Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute Sexual Assault. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c for drugs with a general discharge.
1028	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim(s) alleged that Subject maltreated, assaulted and touched several soldiers in a sexual manner. Referred to a GCM. Convicted of Cruelty or Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 17 November 2015. Red E-4.
1029	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject massaged her buttocks and thighs and digitally penetrated her while she was asleep and unable to consent. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 10 July 2015. 18 months confinement, BCD
1030	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed a sexual act upon her without her consent while she was asleep. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1031	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
1032a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with two unknown Subjects.
1032b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with two unknown Subjects.
1033	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Female Victim alleged that male Subject inappropriately touched her chest, stomach, and genital area and kissed her two separated times. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-1c with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
1034	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made sexual comments to her and smacked her on the buttocks while she was at the gym. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 November 2014. Red E-2.
1035	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged Subject rubbed his groin on her buttocks while she was bent over attempting to plug-in a computer. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge for unrelated misconduct.
1036	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject raped her while she was asleep in their shared motel room. The allegation changed numerous times and, after investigation, the civilian authorities declined to prosecute. No action taken other than counseling.
1037	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her after she let him spend the night at her house. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-martial with an OTH. victim concurred.
1038	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 54; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Convicted at GCM on 09/09/15 and sentenced to 54 months confinement, DD and E-1.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
1039	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent language (Art. 134-28)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Indecent language and inappropriate relationships, at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 July 14. FF \$1421.00 a month for two months, 30 days restriction, reprimand. RILO approved on 15 December 14.und guilty of Indecent language and inappropriate relationships, at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 July 14. FF \$1421.00 a month for two months, 30 days restriction, reprimand. RILO approved on 15 December 14.
1040	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Involved but not specified		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject got on top of the victim, who was asleep after drinking, and began kissing and pulling down her pants. The victim woke up during this and pushed him off. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentenced to Red E-1, Ft., 90 days confinement, BCD.
1041	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched breasts. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty on Assault at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 20 July 2015. FF \$773 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
1042a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject placed his unclothed buttocks on his head. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 18 November 14. FF \$675.00
1042b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject held him down while another placed his buttocks on his head. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 18 November 14. FF \$765.00 a month for two months.
1043	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject committed abusive sexual contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1044	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject cornered her in a bathroom, would not let her leave and physically and sexually assaulted her. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Subject given non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense of underage drinking. No further action taken.
1045	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged a wrongful sexual contact. Insufficient evidence of intent. Subject separated for non-sexual assault underlying misconduct.	
1046	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that one year prior, an unknown Subject had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent.
1047	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed his hips and thrust himself against him. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact. Punishment imposed on 5 August 2015. FF 1/2 month's pay for two months. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.	
1048	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged that male Subject sexually assaulted her in a male latrine. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administrative separation UP chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.	
1049a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that two Subjects took advantage of her while she was drunk and incapable of consenting to sexual contact . Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
1049b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and a Co-Subject had sex with a her while she was too drunk to consent. Referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH.
1050	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1051	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted him after he had been drinking, and while he was still at the Subject's off-post residence. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 26 May 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs. confinement, DD.
1052	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her vagina and buttocks over clothes with her hand. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$765.00 a month for two months
1053	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Female Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Male Victim alleged that the Subject raped him while he was intoxicated. Charges preferred on 12 Feb 15 for three specification of committing a sexual act without consent and two specifications of false official statement. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 3 months confinement.
1054	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged while out with Subject and several other officers, drinking at a bar. At the end of the evening the Subject offered to let the victim come back to his place, along with his roommate, to sleep. Victim woke up to find the Subject engaged in intercourse with her. She pushed him off and he went to sleep. GOMOR filed in performance Fiche.
1055	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that while the Subject was her recruiter more than five years prior he placed his hand down her pants. Statute of limitations has passed for judicial action. Subject given a GOMOR filed in his AMHRR.
1056	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Male victim alleged unwanted touch by female Subject. Acquitted at NJP.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1057	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks with his hand Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty on Assault at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 21 July 2015. Red E-3, FF \$1027 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
1058	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched and kissed her. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 May 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1,061, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral reprimand
1059	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her public mound with his finger while she was sleeping at an off-post party. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 May 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty
1060	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject grabbed her buttocks without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 June 2015. Red E-5, Reprimand
1061	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Convicted of assault at a GCM. Sentenced on 24 September 2015. Red E-1, TF, Reprimand, 90 days confinement.
1062	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 108; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her and wrongfully videotaped and exposed her private areas. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 3 June 2015. Red E-1, TF, 9 years confinement, DD

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1063	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 9 years ago she was raped by an unknown Subject.	
1064	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch. Unfounded, but founded for assault and failure to obey an order. NJP.	
1065	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her with his finger and penis while she was intoxicated. Charges referred to a GCM. Acquitted of all charges on 23 October 2015.	
1066	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female				No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by an unknown subject.	
1067	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 3 years ago, she was sexually assaulted by unknown Subject.	
1068	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject allegedly made unsolicited sexual comments to her and kissed her on the cheek. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Maltreatment and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 4 December 14. Red E-4, FF \$1,213.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, Reprimand. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge	
1069	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault. Convicted. BCD, 1 year confinement, FF, E1.	
1070	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Subject Died or Deserted								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her at his off-post residence. Subject committed suicide	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1071	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched him inappropriately. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 June 2015. FF \$715.00 a month for two months.
1072	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
1073	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
1074	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
1075	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject maltreated her by pressuring her to hug him on several occasions, rubbed her shoulders, earlobes and grazed her breast with his fingers during a hug. Victim also alleged that Subject used indecent language toward her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Maltreatment and Assault at a FG Article 15, Red E-5, FF \$ 1,547.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty.
1076	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject assaulted her at a ROTC land navy course. Investigated by civilian authorities. Grand jury found insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of Fraternization at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 June 2015. FF of half pay for 2 months. Reprimand.
1077	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Unknown & Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent language (Art. 134-28)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Indecent language and inappropriate relationships, at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 July 14. FF \$1421.00 a month for two months, 30 days restriction, reprimand. RILO approved on 15 December 14.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1078	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GUAM	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breasts and buttocks over her uniform. Found guilty of an unknown charge at a FG Article 15. FF \$1,937 a month for two months, 30 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.	
1079	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 21 May 2013. Red E-1, BCD.	
1080	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 21; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated her after she said "no." Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Conduct Prejudicial to good order at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7 May 2015. Red E-4, FF \$ 1,000 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 21 days Restriction	
1081	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. Subject convicted at a Summary Court-Martial of maltreatment of 4 subordinate Soldiers.
1082	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her during AIT when she was incapacitated by alcohol and suspected drug. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge for underlying misconduct.	
1083	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 July 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12b with a General discharge	
1084	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject, her roommate(Female on Female) touched her sexually. Referred to a GCM. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1085	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject pulled his shorts up and rubbed his right thigh and groin area against her left thigh while they were standing in formation in the PX parking lot. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 October 2014. FF \$765.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Restriction.
1086	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her while she was visiting Fort Bliss. Convicted of rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 5 October 2015. Red E-1, TF, 9 months confinement, BCD.
1087	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her breasts and blocked her in his room until she escaped. Referred to a GCM. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred
1088a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject penetrated her vagina outside the barracks with his fingers while she was incapable of consenting due to alcohol intoxication. Then, he took her up to his room and engaged in sexual acts on her while she was still in that condition. Found guilty of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 7 May 2015. Red E-1, TF, 6 years confinement, DD.
1088b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject penetrated her vagina outside the barracks with his fingers while she was incapable of consenting due to alcohol intoxication. Charges referred to a GCM. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. No further action taken.
1089	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breast after he entered her one-person sleeping tent. Charges preferred, request for Chapter 10 granted with victim concurrence.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1090	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60; Notes: Victim alleged that after Subject gave her a ride home, she lost consciousness and awoke naked in the room with pain in her vaginal area. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Adultery at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 28 February 2015. FF \$500 a month for two months, 60 days Restriction, 60 days Hard Labor without confinement
1091	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject attempted to sexually assault her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 13 April 2015.
1092	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject rubbed her thigh. 2d victim alleged that subject tickled him. Found not guilty at a FG Article 15.
1093a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject allegedly engaged in a pattern of sexual harassment against her and other Soldiers. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 August 2015. Red E-2, FF \$687.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
1093b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject engaged in a pattern of sexual harassment against her and two other Soldiers. Charges preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred
1093c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject engaged in a pattern of sexual harassment against her and two other Soldiers. Charges preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred
1094	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
1095	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	W-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim (former female Soldier) stated that Subject while on Title 32 status sexually assaulted her in 1994. No jurisdiction over Subject and unknown victim declined to report to civilian law enforcement.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1096	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim a guard at the JRCF alleged the Subject, also a guard, grabbed her nipple. Charges referred to a SPCM-BCD, Administrative Separation prior to trial UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH.
1097	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her at his off-post residence after he bound her to a bed. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 17 March 2015.
1098	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her during a barracks party. Insufficient Evidence of Sexual Assault Subject found guilty of Providing Alcohol to a Minor at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 January 15. Red E-2, suspended, FF 1/2 month's pay for one month, 45 days extra duty.
1099	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4						Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with them when they were too intoxicated to consent.
1100	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner on her buttocks and genital area over her clothing while at her residence. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 February 2015. Red E-1 FF \$760.00 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c., with an OTH.
1101	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: The Victim alleged the subject fondled her buttocks and vaginal area without penetration after returning to Camp Stanley. Acquitted of all charges at a SPCM-BCD.
1102	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after taking her two children over to Subject's for a party, Subject assisted her in carrying her sleeping children back to her residence. After putting her children to bed, victim remembers lying on her back in her bed with Subject on top of her and telling him "no" and "stop". Charges referred to trial. Request for Chapter 10 discharge with OTH granted after civilian victim refused to testify at trial.
1103	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged she met Subject at a off post bar, he slipped a Molly (MDMA) into her drink, and then groped her thigh. Civilian Authorities declined to prosecute. GOMOR filed in his performance Fiche. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1104	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that she had was intoxicated, vomited, and blacked out at a party with fellow Soldiers. When she awoke, she felt genital discomfort and reported that she remembered being sexually assaulted by several Subjects. Summary OTP accepted on 23 Sep 15. Found guilty of both wrongful sexual contact charges and not guilty of the sexual assault. Sentenced to 30 days confinement.
1105	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made numerous inappropriate sexual comments and slapped his butt. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche	
1106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her hip and buttocks area. Found guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 October 2014. Red E-1, FF \$765.00 a month, Oral Reprimand.	
1107	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her vagina and buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article15. Punishment imposed on 29 July 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1255.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.	
1108	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.	
1109	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject made unwanted discussions of a sexual nature. She also alleges that the subject grabbed her by the ACU blouse on one occasion and cupped her face on another occasion. Victim feels they were sexual in nature because the subject is a lesbian. Unfounded for abusive sexual contact. NJP for assault/cruelty with reduction to E4, 45/30/FF.	

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1110a	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 23 years ago, he was sexually assaulted by two unknown Subjects.
1110a	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that 22 years ago, two Subjects sexually assaulted him.
1111	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault with intent of other crime (Art. 134-4)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty (Days): Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a sexual assault that turned out to be an adulterous affair. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 April 2015. Red E-3, 30 days Extra Duty
1112	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her in a sexual manner over her clothes. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 October 2014. Red E-2, FF \$858.00 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction.
1113	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a wrongful sexual contact. NJP.
1114	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her thighs, groin area, and buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF 1/2 months pay, 45 days Extra Duty.
1115	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her on the buttocks while on the dance floor at an off saloon after she declined his request to dance with her. Letter of Concern filed locally

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1116	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Multiple Victims alleged the Subject touched them inappropriately on multiple occasions. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Entry Level Discharge.
1117	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breasts over her clothes. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
1118	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breasts over her clothes. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
1119	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim, a reservist female, alleged that Subject reservist sexually assaulted her during a drill weekend. Referred for prosecution with unknown outcome.
1120	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	O-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged assault with unknown Subject.
1121	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her breast and buttocks over her clothes. Letter of reprimand filed in his performance fiche.
1122	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No; Notes: Subject allegedly slapped the Victim's buttocks when she passed by and without her consent. Found guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 January 2015. Red E-4.
1123	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: A recruit alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her twice. Insufficient evidence of alleged offense. Convicted in civilian court sexually assaulted his 13 year old step-daughter and was sentenced to 365 days confinement, followed by 5 years of formal probation w/ an ankle bracelet, and sex offender registration. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche, Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH

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FY15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1124	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Indecent Exposure (Art. 134-27)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged Abusive sexual contact, indecent visual recording, and indecent exposure while Subject was on night range. Article 32 Investigation completed. Referred to a GCM. Acquitted of ASC, convicted of indecent exposure.
1125	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
1126	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted						Notes: Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
1127	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject grabbed breast area. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 January 2015. Red E-1, FF \$500.00	
1128a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that seven years ago she was raped and indecently assaulted by Subject and two unknown Subjects.
1129b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that seven years ago she was raped by Subject and two Unknown Subjects.
1130	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched victim's thigh while in her barracks room, and then pulled her down on the bed when she tried to get up. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 April 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

AAA - Army Audit Agency
AAR - After Action Review
ACOM - Army Command
AFRICOM - U.S. Africa Command
AIT - Advanced Individual Training
ALERTS - Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System
AMC - U.S. Army Materiel Command
AMEDD - Army Medical Department
AMHRR - Army Military Human Resource Record
APFT - Army Physical Fitness Test
AOC - Army Operations Center
AOR - Area of Responsibility
AR - Army Regulation
ARBA - Army Review Board Agency
ARCENT - U.S. Army Central
ARI - U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences
ARSOUTH - U.S. Army South
ASA M&RA - Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs
ASAP - Army Substance Abuse Program
ASCC - Army Service Component Command
ASI - Additional Skill Identifier
BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge
BCT - Basic Combat Training
BHI - Behavioral Health Interview
BOI - Board of Inquiry
BOLC - Basic Officer Leader Course
BOLC-A - Basic Officer Leader Course - Accession (ROTC)
BOLC-B - Basic Officer Leader Course - Branch
CAI - Combat Areas of Interest
CAPE - Center for the Army Profession and Ethic
CASH/A - Cadets Against Sexual Harassment/Assault

CEO - Chief Executive Officer
CEU - Continuing Education Units
CG - Commanding General
CHPC - Community Health Promotion Council
CID - U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
CIP - Command Inspection Program
CoE - Center of Excellence
CONUS - Continental United States
CORBT - Council on Recruit Basic Training
CQ - Charge of Quarters
CSM - Command Sergeant Major
CSMC - Command Sergeants Major Course
DA - Department of the Army
DAIG - Department of the Army Inspector General
DCAP - Defense Counsel Assistance Program
DEOCS - DEOMI Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys
DEOMI - Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
DEW Group - Defense Enterprise Working Group
DFSA - Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault
DMDC - Defense Manpower Data Center
DNA - Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoD - Department of Defense
DoDI - DoD Instruction
DoDIG - Department of Defense Inspector General
DoJ - Department of Justice
DRU - Direct Reporting Unit
D-SAACP - Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
DSAID - Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
E1 - Enlisted 1 (Private)
E4 - Enlisted 4 (Specialist)
ELITE - Emergent Leader Immersive Training Environment
ELITE-SHARP CTT - ELITE-SHARP Command Team Trainer
EO - Equal Opportunity

EEO - Equal Employment Opportunity
ER - Emergency Room
ETS - Expiration Term of Service
EUCOM - U.S. European Command
EVAWI - Ending Violence Against Women International
EXORD - Execution Order
FAP - Family Advocacy Program
FETI - Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview
FF- Forfeiture (of pay)
FG - Field Grade (Article 15)
FIE - Forensic Investigative Equipment
FOIA - Freedom of Information Act
FORSCOM - U.S. Army Forces Command
FST - Forensic Science Technician
FTR - Failure to Repair
FY - Fiscal Year
GCM - General Court-Martial
GCMCA - General Court-Martial Convening Authority
GO - General Officer or General Order
GOLO - General Officer Legal Orientation
GOMOR - General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand
GOSCA - General Officer Show Cause Authority
HQDA - Headquarters, Department of the Army
HRC - Human Resources Command
HRRT - High Risk Response Team
IAFN - International Association of Forensic Nurses
I. A.M. Strong - Intervene -- Act -- Motivate.
ICI - Initial Command Inspection
ICRS - Integrated Case Reporting System
IET - Initial Entry Training
IG - Inspector General
ILE - Intermediate Level Education
IMCOM - U.S. Army Installation Management Command

IMT - Initial Military Training
INSCOM - U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
IPP - Installation Prevention Project
IT - Information Technology
JAG - Judge Advocate General
JBLM - Joint Base Lewis-McChord
JRCF - Joint Regional Correctional Facility
JTF-B - Joint Task Force-Bravo
LDE&T - Leader Development, Education and Training
LOE - Line(s) of Effort
LOR - Letter of Reprimand
MCIO - Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MEDCOM - U.S. Army Medical Command
MEP - Master Evaluation Plan
MILPER - Military Personnel (Message)
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOS - Military Occupational Specialty
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MPO - Military Protective Order
MRE - Military Rule of Evidence
MSC - Major Subordinate Command
MST - Military Sexual Trauma
MTF - Military Treatment Facility
MVP - Mentors in Violence Prevention
NCIC - National Crime Information Center
NCO - Non-commissioned Officer
NCOER - Non-commissioned Officer Evaluation Report
NDAA - National Defense Authorization Act
NIMS - "Not in My Squad"
NOVA - National Organization for Victim Assistance
NJP - Non-judicial Punishment
O-5 - Lieutenant Colonel/LTC
O-6 - Colonel/COL

OCONUS - Outside the Continental United States
OIP - Organization Inspection Program
OMPF - Official Military Personnel File
OPMG - Office of the Provost Marshal General
OPORD - Operations Order
OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSD-HA - Office of the Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
OSUT - One Station Unit Training
OTH - Other Than Honorable (Discharge)
QTB - Quarterly Training Briefs
OTJAG - Office of The Judge Advocate General
PII - Personally Identifiable Information
PCC - Pre-Command Course
PCS - Permanent Change of Station
PM - Program Manager
PME - Professional Military Education
P/N/P - Prosecute/non-prosecute decision date
POM - Program Objective Memorandum
PREA - Prison Rape Elimination Act
PTSD - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
QAO - Quality Assurance Officer
R2 - Ready and Resilient
R2C - Ready and Resilient (Campaign)
RHC - Regional Health Command
RILO – Resignation (or Retirement) in Lieu of (Court-Martial)
ROTC - Reserve Officers Training Corps
SAAPM - Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month
SADMS - Sexual Assault Data Management System
SAECK - Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit
SAFE - Sexual Assault Forensic Exam
SAI - Sexual Assault Investigator
SAMFE - Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner
SAMFE-A - Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner-Adult/Adolescent

SAMMO - Sexual Assault Medical Management Office
SANE - Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SAPR - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program
SAPRO - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Office
SARB - Sexual Assault Review Board
SARC - Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SART - Sexual Assault Response Team
SAV - Staff Assistance Visits
SC - Senior Commander
SCI - Secondary Command Inspection
SCM - Summary Court-Martial
SCP - School for Command Preparation
SES - Survivor Experience Survey
SES - Senior Executive Service
SHARP - Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SHARP-RC - SHARP Resource Center
SI - Skill Identifier
SII - Special Interest Item
SJA - Staff Judge Advocate
SM - Service Member
SMDC - U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
SME - Subject Matter Expert
SMS - Strategic Management System
SOLO - Senior Office Legal Orientation
SPCM - Special Court-Martial
SPCMCA - Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
SPR - SHARP Program Review
SVC - Special Victims Counsel
SVUIC - Special Victim Unit Investigation Course
SVNCO - Special Victim NCO
SVP - Special Victim Prosecutor
SVUIC - Special Victim Unit Instructor Course
TCAP - Trial Counsel Assistance Program

TF - Total Forfeiture (of pay)
TJAG - The Judge Advocate General
TJAGLCS - The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School
TRADOC - U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
TSP - Training Support Package
UCMJ - Uniform Code of Military Justice
UIC - Unit Identification Code
UOTHC - Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (discharge)
USACC - U.S. Army Cadet Command
USACIL - U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory
USAMPS - U.S. Army Military Police School
USAR - U.S. Army Reserve
USAREUR - U.S. Army Europe
USARPAC - U.S. Army Pacific Command
USASOC - U.S. Army Special Operations Command
USD P&R - Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USFOR-A - U.S. Forces Afghanistan
USMA - United States Military Academy
USR - Unit Status Report
VA - Victim Advocate
VR - Victim Representative
VTC - Video teleconference
VWL - Victim Witness Liaison
WGRA - Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members



Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

March 11, 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2015 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault
in the Military

As requested by your memorandum of September 22, 2015, the attached is provided as input from the Department of the Navy (DON) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2011, Section 1631 and Public Laws 111-84, 112-239 and 113-291.

The DON is deeply committed to achieving a culture of gender respect – where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated; where *all* victims receive effective support and protection; and where offenders are held appropriately accountable. I, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively towards these high-priority goals. The DON remains the only Military Department with a dedicated Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) entity that reports directly to the Secretary. On my behalf, the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) maintains visibility and oversight of SAPR activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, and it conducts a number of Department-level initiatives. I have included in our inputs a separate executive summary of these uniquely Departmental efforts, which complement and expand upon Service-level programs of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Should you require additional information, my point of contact for this action is Ms. Jill Loftus, Director, DON-SAPRO who may be reached by telephone at (703) 697-2180 or by email at jill.loftus@navy.mil.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S. Stackley", is located below the text of the memorandum.

Sean Stackley
Acting

Attachments:
As stated

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Navy

The Department of the Navy (DON) is deeply committed to achieving a culture of gender respect – where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated; where all survivors receive effective support and protection; and where offenders are held appropriately accountable.

In addition to a Secretariat organization, the DON comprises two Military Services – the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively and with shared priority to combat sexual assault throughout. Each conducts separate but overlapping Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities whose coordination results in an overall impact that exceeds the sum of its individual parts.

The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) is an element of the Secretariat organization, and the Director of DON-SAPRO reports directly to the Secretary of the Navy. On behalf of the Secretary, DON-SAPRO maintains visibility and oversight of SAPR activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, and it conducts a number of Department-level initiatives.

During FY15, the Director and her staff visited over 40 Navy and Marine Corps locations world-wide. Agendas at each site typically included private meetings with military senior leaders; presentations by local commanders; individual interviews with diverse stakeholders including senior enlisted leaders, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Legal Counsels, criminal investigators, command legal officers, medical personnel, and chaplains; and also focus group conversations with Sailors and Marines. Consistent themes from focus groups are that Sailors and Marines feel confident in their command's support and more comfortable about reporting a sexual assault.

In addition, DON-SAPRO staff conducted several site visits to make themselves available for any survivors who might wish to share their perspectives and experiences since reporting a sexual assault. Our purpose was to build credible insight into survivor issues through in-person, open-ended conversations, thus creating a foundation for formulating future programs and policies to better support their individual healing and personal success. In various settings, we heard directly from about 90 survivors – both female and male. Their comments underscored the broad range of challenges confronting sexual assault survivors, the prolonged psychological trauma that many suffer, and the complex nature of what many perceive as retaliation.

Many of these site visits coincided with live-acted, large-audience “InterACT” training programs sponsored by DON-SAPRO. These interactive sessions used professional civilian trainers and audience participation to explore healthy relationships and specific bystander intervention techniques. Feedback at all levels was extremely positive.

During FY15, over 46,600 Sailors and Marines attended 226 InterACT programs at 55 locations world-wide. Building on success, DON-SAPRO also worked during FY15 to develop a similar mechanism focusing on individual responsibilities and behaviors with regard to preventing retaliation and ostracism against individuals after they report a sexual assault. This new interactive training is already underway in FY16, and feedback at all levels is again extremely positive.

During FY15, DON-SAPRO released several new training tools:

“Not On My Watch” is a two-hour SAPR training program tailored for Navy recruits in training, combining video segments with facilitated discussion. It is currently in use for all Navy recruits.

“Counting On Us” is a two-hour program tailored for use at the Navy’s Senior Enlisted Academy, which all Navy Senior Chiefs (E-8) are now required to attend. The program is in active use today.

Separately, DON-SAPRO in FY15 completed ten professional-quality SAPR documentary videos and accompanying discussion guides as part of a growing library of training resources. Each provides 30 minutes of training. They are available online for local downloading and training use within DON. Various topics include consent and survivor stories (including a male victim interview). Another ten videos are being added in FY16.

Other training tools previously developed by DON-SAPRO remain in active use:

Each combines professional-quality video segments and facilitated group discussion:

- “One Team, One Fight” is a one-hour SAPR training program tailored for civilians. It was deployed DON-wide in 2013 and remains in use for new hires. An updated version is being developed in FY16.
- “Empowered to Act,” developed in 2014, is tailored for prospective Commanding Officers and is in use at the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center.
- “Make a Difference, Be the Solution,” also developed in 2014, is tailored for pre-commissioned officers, including midshipmen at the Naval Academy and at civilian college Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC) programs, along with candidates in training at Officer Candidate School (OCS).

Additional training tools under development during FY15:

“Sixteen Months in Command” - A war-gaming forum to educate Commanding Officers and Executive Officers about the relationship between operational requirements, command climate and sexual assault prevention.

A graphic novel will present concepts including consent, healthy relationships, male victims, and retaliation in a format tailored for junior Sailors and Marines. Development included extensive Navy and Marine Corps Service coordination with groups of males and females, targeting the relevant age demographic. Publication is expected in FY16.

DON-SAPRO started a partnership with the Marine Corps to develop a virtual immersive SAPR training tool for senior enlisted and field grade officers.

Active initiatives during FY15:

DON-SAPRO distributed 11,000 copies of its updated “*SAPR Commander’s Guide*” for Navy and Marine Corps Commanding Officers. This conveniently-sized, glossy-format booklet summarizes Departmental priorities, background data, and suggestions for managing local sexual assault cases. The original 2012 version was 22 pages long, and over 40,000 copies were distributed to command leadership across the Navy and Marine Corps. The updated FY14 edition was expanded to 50 pages, with new sections written respectively by judge advocates, criminal investigators, chaplains, medical personnel, and the reserve component.

In partnership with Commander Naval Installations Command and the Chief of Chaplains, DON-SAPRO in FY15 supported the development of a curriculum for confidential, voluntary “CREDO” offsite retreats intended to promote healing and resiliency among sexual assault survivors, and ideally to reduce their risk of subsequent re-victimization. The structured group retreats will be followed by a series of individual follow-on sessions. Leadership support has been quite positive, and initial programs are scheduled in 2016 at Norfolk, VA, Camp Pendleton, CA, and Jacksonville, FL.

DON-SAPRO continued its partnership with Navy leadership and the Naval Education and Training Command to continuously assess sexual assault in military training environments. Voluntary sexual assault surveys of all graduating students (both genders) began at several sites in 2013 and were expanded during FY14 to all 19 Navy “A” School (initial post-recruit military vocational training) locations – including those at the Naval Submarine School in Groton, CT, where all students during FY15 were male. Surveys at each site utilize a DON-SAPRO survey process that is voluntary, anonymous, web-based, and continuous. Over 7,700 Sailors (35% of all graduates) completed the survey during FY15, bringing the total since inception to almost 17,000. The results validate our impression of a low incidence of sexual assault and a positive command climate in these settings.

In addition, the Department of the Navy now has five years of accumulated experience in sexual assault prevention at Training Support Command (TSC) Great Lakes, Illinois. Initiatives begun in February 2011, as pilot efforts through a partnership of DON-SAPRO, senior Navy leaders, and local stakeholders, have produced a sustained reduction in the number of reported sexual assaults among Sailors in post-recruit vocational training. Over a 60-month period, compared to the same interval prior, reports of any sexual assault (including restricted reports) have decreased by 41%, and reported penetrating sexual assaults have decreased by 56% (see Figure 1 below).

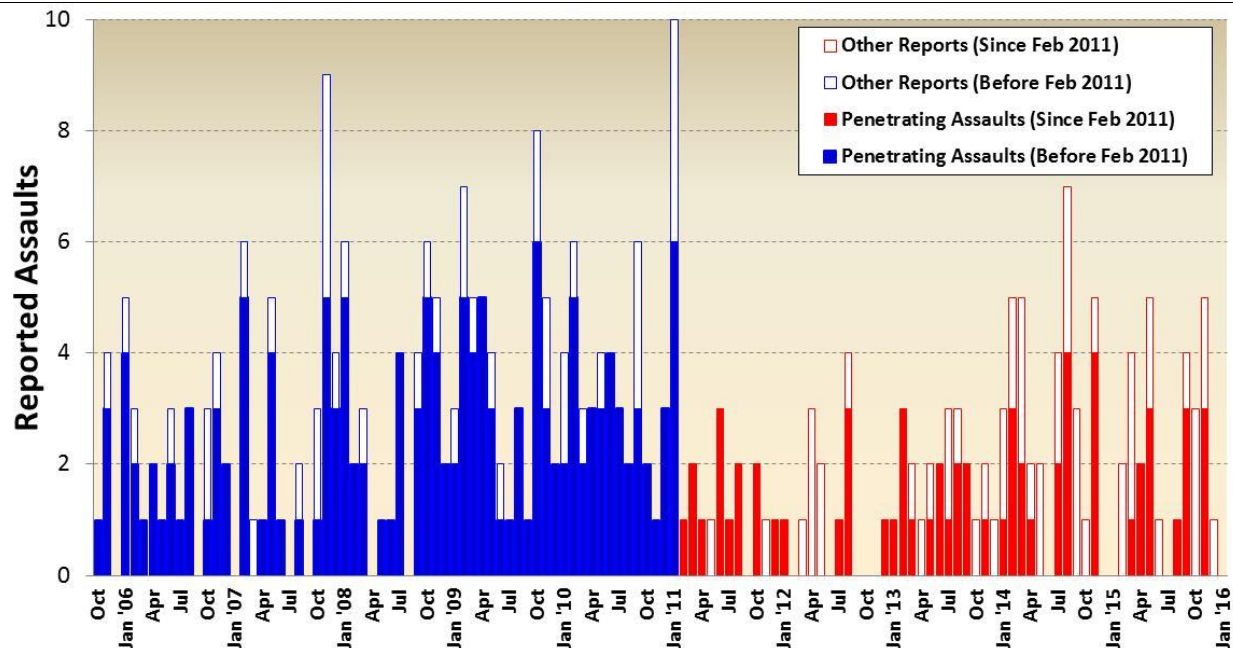


Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault (Including Restricted Reports) at Training Support Command, Great Lakes, by Month of Reported Occurrence

Site visits and focus groups have provided subsequent confirmation of a positive command climate, confidence in SAPR program support, and comfort in reporting sexual assaults. Ongoing voluntary, web-based sexual assault surveys since 2013 of all departing graduates confirm a consistently low incidence of sexual assault. The visible engagement of leaders, at all levels, in multiple simultaneous efforts, triggered rapid impacts on command climate and the incidence of sexual assault. Transformed activities at Great Lakes are now the norm, and the current staff no longer thinks of them as a “pilot project.” Navy leadership is already applying its lessons Service-wide.

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Navy

The Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program reflects the absolute commitment by all that sexual assault and sexual harassment are not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. Navy remains committed to cultivating an environment of respect and mutual dignity for all, where victims are supported and feel safe to report crimes. Navy takes the threat of sexual assault seriously and is fully committed to sexual assault prevention, victim support, and appropriate offender accountability with due process of law. Navy SAPR efforts are focused on the concept of a continuum of harm which includes a range of destructive actions and behaviors, and a renewed emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse. Navy understands the criticality of creating a Fleet-wide culture intolerant of destructive actions and behaviors that lead to more serious or criminal behaviors.

Authorizing Regulations

- Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 1752.4B, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response," 8AUG13; directs SAPR program establishment within Department of the Navy (DON)
- SECNAVINST 5430.108, "DON Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office," 10JUN10; outlines mission and functions of the DON SAPR
- Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 1752.1C, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program," 13AUG15; issues Navy policies and standards
- Commander, Naval Installations Command Instruction (CNICINST) 1752.2A, "Monthly SAPR Validation Procedures," 15MAR13 implements changes in CNIC Enterprise SAPR procedures
- CNICINST 1752.3, "SAPR Installation Drill Procedures", 29SEP13; establishes standardized protocols for SAPR drills
- CNICINST1752.4, "Sexual Assault Case Management Group (CMG) Procedures," 8JAN15; provides standardized protocols for conducting Sexual Assault CMG meetings
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction (BUMEDINST) 6310.11A, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Medical-Forensic Program", provides guidance for timely, readily accessible quality care, and medical-forensic evaluation of the sexual assault victim
- Navy Leadership Messages
 - All Navy (ALNAV) 086/14, "New Article 32, Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Preliminary Hearing Procedures," 22DEC14
 - ALNAV 027/15, "2015 Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention (SAAPM) Month)," 8APR15
 - ALNAV 035/15, "Crime Reduction Program (CRP) Introduces the 2115 Sexual Assault Awareness Campaign," 1MAY15
 - ALNAV 061/15, "New Requirement to Consider a Victim's Preference for

Prosecution by Court-Martial or Civilian Court,” 31JUL15

- ALNAV 077/15, “Warrior Care Month,” 30OCT15
- Naval Administrative Message (NAVADMIN) 129/15, “Cyber Hygiene Personal Social Media Standards of Conduct,” 25MAY15
- NAVADMIN 162/15, “Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report,” 13JUL15
- NAVADMIN 192/15, “Release of OPNAVINST 1752.1C, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program,” 17AUG15
- NAVADMIN 213/15, “FY16 General Military Training Schedule,” 8SEP15

Organizational Structure

Sexual assault is a criminal act incompatible with Navy core values, high standards of professionalism, and personal discipline. Navy’s focus on prevention and response includes effective education and training, a 24 hour and 7 days per week (24/7) response capability to ensure victim support, worldwide reporting procedures, and appropriate accountability. Enhancements to the organizational structure of the Navy SAPR Program enable the successful implementation of DoD and Navy guidance and initiatives. Navy SAPR Program leadership includes:

- Deputy Chief Naval Operations (DCNO) for Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education (MPTE) serves as the Executive Agent, overseeing policy, program and initiatives.
- Office of Chief of Naval Operations (21st Century Sailor Office), as the CNO’s SAPR Officer, directs the implementation of Navy-wide SAPR efforts to include promulgating policy for SAPR.
- Stakeholder Organizations
 - Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) provides oversight and policy to Navy Medicine personnel and medical care and support to victims.
 - Chaplains provide spiritual counseling.
 - Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) provides legal instruction and guidance; judge advocates serve as judges, legal advisors, and trial, defense, and Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC).
 - Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) investigates all allegations of sexual assault.
 - Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) develops and delivers education and training strategies.
 - Navy Chief of Information (CHINFO) develops and implements Navy’s Communication Plan.
 - U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF); Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa (CNE-CNA); and U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) execute policy and support at the Fleet level.
 - Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) provides enlisted and Fleet perspectives.

Other SAPR Personnel Involved

Navy's SAPR program afloat is consistent with and complimentary of SAPR programs ashore. Commanders, supervisors, and managers at all levels are responsible for the effective implementation of the SAPR program and policy. For purposes of this report, Commander, Commanding Officer (CO), Officer in Charge (OIC) will be referred to as Commanders.

- Victims are supported by trained and certified Unit SAPR Victim Advocates (UVAs) (a collateral duty), full-time SAPR VAs, and Installation SARCs ashore. In FY15, ongoing assessment of SARC and SAPR VA allocation resulted in further expansion to 94 SARCs and 69 full-time SAPR VAs from 75 SARCs and 67 full-time SAPR VAs in FY14.
- Certified collateral duty UVAs and Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRCs) (on aircraft carriers and large amphibious ships) deploy with commands and support victims afloat to enhance and complement the support available ashore.
- As licensed civilian counselors, DRCs work cooperatively with military and civilian medical, social service, law enforcement, chaplains, and legal personnel on behalf of sexual assault victims to provide them with critical support services during deployments. DRCs provide clinical, educational, and supportive services across a spectrum of care.
- VLCs work with victims through the investigation and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to support resources.
- SAPR Officers are full-time subject matter experts (SMEs) and advisors to Commanders, providing guidance to increase responsibility, awareness, and authority over all aspects of their SAPR Program. There are 25 SAPR Officers assigned across Navy.

Summary of Progress Made and Principal Challenges

Navy continues to aggressively pursue prevention efforts, command climate improvements and expanded response capability with an ultimate goal of eliminating sexual assaults. Feedback in the form of numerous innovative ideas for improving prevention and response efforts at all organizational levels demonstrates a high level of ownership in eradicating sexual assault across Navy. These projects exceed the expectation for fleet participation which is indicative of the level of importance and commitment to Sailors to eliminating sexual assault from within the ranks. Many have been recognized as best or promising practices and include local production of interactive training presentations as well as large-scale outreach activities within neighboring areas, organizations, and businesses. Fleet feedback also indicates that these engagements have been highly effective in increasing Sailors' knowledge and awareness of the SAPR program at all levels.

The number of sexual assault reports within Navy increased in 2015 from 2014, which indicates that Navy is making progress in closing the gap between reports being filed and incidents occurring. This is indicative of a response process that Sailors understand and trust. While the increase in reports shows increased trust in command leadership and response systems; increased reporting does not show a decline in prevalence, challenges still remain. Navy continues to increase its focus on male victim reporting, removing barriers to reporting, and improving male-specific support. Navy is also working to eliminate reprisal or retaliation towards victims of sexual assault.

Throughout FY15, SARCs have been challenged to obtain the required information for data entry into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). These challenges include data management, metrics validation, and coordination of support and services in joint environments. DSAID data entry challenges continue to impact interfaces with other authorized military criminal investigative organizations (MCIOs) databases and, ultimately, reporting metrics.

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.”

Navy’s prevention strategy is designed to foster a culture and environment in accordance with Navy core values of honor, courage, and commitment. Navy’s prevention-based practices focus on institutional, command, and individual actions and accountability. Navy implemented several tactical prevention initiatives in FY15:

- In August, revisions to Navy’s SAPR policy were released, providing a comprehensive document of all SAPR requirements within Navy.
- The Navy publishes all courts-martial results of trial in order to increase transparency of accountability of Sailors’ actions and to serve as a deterrent to other potential offenders.
- Navy VLC were directed to conduct extensive outreach among Fleet personnel, leadership, and other victim-support providers (e.g., SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) personnel, Chaplains, Law Enforcement, and medical personnel) to promote awareness and availability of VLC services. This outreach effort addressed both the structure and nature of the VLC mission, highlighting the fact that victims can engage a judge advocate to advance and defend their interests.
- Bystander Intervention to the Fleet (BI2F) training was conducted to help Sailors recognize destructive situations and provide strategies for intervention and action, focusing on prevention (proactive) versus response (reactive). An important element

of bystander intervention is accountability - commend those who intervene and hold accountable those who were in a position to intervene and did not. However, it is important to “operationalize” what bystander intervention means and what the expectations are for intervening in support of Shipmates. By assuming a bystander role in a safe training environment, participants are able to practice and communicate intervention skills for real-life scenarios.

- NCIS continues outreach initiatives, such as briefings, crime reduction campaigns, and a Text-Tip hotline to increase awareness and encourage timely reporting.
 - The NCIS Crime Reduction Program (CRP) continues to publicly address criminal activity that impacts the military community, including the occurrence of sexual assault. In conducting outreach within the DON, the CRP uses meetings, speeches, and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and service member confidence, and promote bystander intervention.
 - NCIS has a Text & Web Tip Line program as part of the “See Something, Say Something” campaign. This program is an anonymous tip collection system that has proven invaluable in collecting actionable intelligence in support of the criminal investigative mission. This encrypted system equipped NCIS with the ability to provide direct feedback and real-time connectivity with the tipster across multiple platforms. The reporting party may remain anonymous or refrain from participating in an investigation.

Within a continuum of harm framework, Navy seeks to prevent all degrees of harmful behavior. This prevention starts with creating command climates that are intolerant of unprofessional and criminal behavior. Navy’s message of mutual respect, trust, professionalism, teamwork, and taking care of our people starts at the top. Navy leadership plays a critical role in preventing sexual assault and is charged with fostering an environment where sexual assault and the behaviors and actions that may lead to it are unacceptable. Leaders drive the command climate and culture and ensure a safe and productive working environment. They set an expectation of dignity, mutual respect, and professionalism among Shipmates. The actions and attitude of leaders set the example and define Navy’s organizational culture and promote environments that incorporate SAPR principles as habitual and inherent command characteristics, ultimately safeguarding the Navy’s core values and culture.

Navy continues core values-based messaging to both leadership and Sailors at all levels as a foundation for reinforcing cultural imperatives of mutual respect, trust, professional values, and team commitment. Navy’s strategy for attaining cultural and behavioral changes is aimed at education and prevention strategies that will precipitate a reduction in incidents of sexual assault and increase trust in the Navy organization and its leaders. Leaders contributed to sexual assault prevention efforts through Flag Officer engagement, commander engagement, local leadership involvement, training to support engaged leadership, and leadership outreach to their communities.

The overarching imperative at all levels of the chain of command is to establish organizational behavior expectations that are clearly communicated and consistently maintained. By taking conscious steps to understand, identify and reduce

environmental risks, high risk behaviors, and personal vulnerabilities associated with sexual assaults or other abuse crimes, commanders can demonstrate that there is no tolerance for behaviors along the continuum of harm. Multiple commands are using their respective diversity programs to educate and highlight differences among various cultural practices creating a positive command climate and promoting unit cohesion amongst assigned members. Navy's coordinated prevention efforts include:

- deliberate and engaged leadership,
- innovation,
- education and awareness training,
- presence and intervention, and
- partnerships across Navy organizations.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings, etc.).

Navy's SAPR messaging and learning objectives are consistent with DoD SAPRO objectives and integrated in training across the Navy enterprise, from accession points to all commands. Service members are required to receive annual face-to-face SAPR training. Topics include ways to prevent sexual assault crimes, the continuum of harm from sexual harassment to sexual assault, actions a victim can take if sexually assaulted, and the difference between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options. Additional efforts included expanding training opportunities such as the use of "edutainment" initiatives, increasing small group discussions, hosting Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) events, port visit briefs, pre- and post-deployment briefs, command posters, partnering with local organizations, and developing command philosophies that actively support SAPR initiatives.

Specifically, Navy recruits and officer candidates receive SAPR training within 14 days of initial accession. Recruit Training Command (RTC) is working with DON SAPRO to develop a new SAPR training product for enlisted accessions training. Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) midshipmen and Officer Candidate School (OCS) SAPR training were updated to include the newly developed "Make a Difference, Be the Solution" training for pre-commissioned officers from DON SAPRO.

Training at the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) includes:

- The Commandant specifically addresses retribution, alcohol use, and gender bias with midshipmen, and how acts of reprisal will be appropriately addressed as part of the Superintendent's focus on developing people of character. Responsible use of social media is a crucial theme discussed directly with midshipmen by multiple leadership levels, starting with the Commandant. The message of professional expectations on social media supports and reinforces SAPR and Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEQ) program initiatives. The Athletic Director invited the SAPR Team in October 2015 to speak to the Naval Academy Athletic Association (NAAA) staff with a number of goals in mind, including: strengthen the collaboration among NAAA and SAPR Officer, discuss relevant issues such as

victim impact and retaliation, and reinforce the NAAA Director's commitment to this issue.

- The "Be Excellent" Campaign continued from APY13-14. The Commandant of Midshipmen maintained this campaign to shape the attitudes and focus of all midshipmen. The message is to be excellent to yourself, Shipmates, and the institution and serves to reinforce positive behaviors and inspire others to do the right thing.
- Beginning in Summer 2012, the Gettysburg Leadership Retreat continues to be a powerful opportunity within the USNA to discuss attributes and expectations of a leader, with sexual harassment and sexual assault one of several central themes. This event hosts sports team captains, company commanders, and Brigade leaders and is attended by the Superintendent, Commandant and Athletic. A specific highlight of this program is an interactive, scenario driven event, called Midnight Teachable Moment, held at a campus bar and acted out by recent graduates. Participants are broken out in groups to observe, discuss, recognize destructive behavior and then employ bystander intervention strategies.

In the Fleet, a SAPR curriculum is incorporated into to the pre- and post- deployment briefs conducted by the Work and Family Life (WFL) program. This training mirrors general military training (GMT) and also includes risk reduction factors tailored to the deployment location, including: a brief history of the specific foreign countries or regions anticipated for deployment; local customs, mores, religious practices; and status of forces agreements. This training serves to increase knowledge and protective factors for deploying Sailors.

In FY15, Navy commands conducted mandatory BI2F training and safety stand-down training to address personal safety and responsible decision-making. Unit commanders personally briefed a number of sexual assault case results at all hands calls. Additionally, misconduct and resultant punishments imposed at both non-judicial punishment (NJP) and courts-martial began to be published in the Plan of the Day/Week (POD/POW) and presented at divisional meetings. SAPR briefs detailing how to properly respond to a sexual assault report are also presented to Command Duty Officers (CDOs)/Officers of the Deck. Watchstanders are trained with scenarios that walk through reaction strategies when receiving a report of sexual assault. Drills are completed at installation and command levels to assess staff competency and compliance.

Sexual Assault CMG meetings are held monthly, and review individual unrestricted cases, facilitate monthly victim updates, and direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition, and victim access to quality services. Regardless of whether there are cases to discuss, the Sexual Assault CMG will review whether training, processes, and procedures are complete and coordinated system-wide.

Monthly safety meetings are held with civilian and military staff, where appropriate, to discuss Civilian Employee Assistance Program (CEAP) opportunities and the military counterparts that provide additional support in reference to the civilian program.

SAPR data is tracked and analyzed on a regular basis to evaluate the effectiveness of SAPR program initiatives. Reviews are conducted on the demographics of each sexual assault case (e.g., victim, alleged offender, case circumstances), and tracked to generate feedback on efficacy of prevention efforts.

Naval Justice School (NJS) provides SAPR education in each of the officer accessions courses. In addition, NJS instructs Sea Service (USN, USMC, USCG) legal professionals (e.g., judge advocates, USN Legalman, USMC Legal Specialists, and USCG Legal Technicians) in all aspects of sexual assault disciplinary proceedings, including ongoing VLC briefs and emphasis on Navy's commitment to sexual assault victims. Navy VLCs regularly support command training events and base programs focusing on sexual assault issues to ensure Sailors are aware of legal resources available to explain and defend the rights and interests of Navy sexual assault victims. VLCs routinely provide information regarding victims' rights and program services through base and Armed Forces newspaper articles, on base radio programs, as well as through briefings to first responders such as healthcare personnel, SAPR VAs, SARCs, and law enforcement personnel.

As the lead law enforcement organization for the DON, NCIS headquarters meets quarterly with representatives from the Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC), Criminal Investigation Division, Navy Family Ombudsman Program, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Chaplain Corps, and any other concerned organizations. Information and marketing materials are provided by NCIS headquarters to each NCIS Field Office. In turn, local NCIS and FFSC representatives work together to ensure dissemination of crime reduction messages throughout their respective installations and communities. As a result of NCIS' routine sexual assault awareness briefings and the CRP's supplemental education and awareness efforts, nearly 80,000 people were briefed on the topic of sexual assault during FY15.

Communication to Sailors is accomplished at the unit level through POD/POW messages, command Safety stand-downs, bulletin boards, and other available resources. For instance, at quarterly Safety stand-downs the command includes a SAPR brief with importance being placed on bystander intervention and taking care of Shipmates.

CNIC HQ SAPR efforts include:

Representatives attend DoD SAPRO Prevention Roundtable meetings in order to stay abreast of other Services' prevention efforts and to showcase Navy prevention initiatives, such as the SAAPM Toolkit. CNIC also continues to serve on the Navy SAPR CFT and its various working groups review prevention policy and relevant legislation. CNIC HQ SAPR actively collaborates with DON SAPRO and DoD SAPRO to develop initiatives that enhance prevention policy, especially through participation on the DoD SAPRO Prevention Roundtable.

CNIC HQ SAPR also supported efforts during SAAPM by providing the SARCs with an expanded SAAPM Toolkit in FY15, which included additional event and marketing ideas and best practices, and a poster, table tent, and banner design featuring the 2015 DoD

SAAPM theme, “Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know your part. Do your part.” CNIC HQ SAPR supported SARC planning efforts by hosting a collaborative planning webinar in advance of SAAPM, and gathered best practices from the field at the close of SAAPM, for input into the next edition of the SAAPM Toolkit.

- A total of 964 SAAM events and activities, with over 103,000 attendees, were organized across the Navy enterprise during 2015 SAAPM. CNIC HQ SAPR developed two SAAPM public service announcements (PSAs) centering on the DoD SAPRO theme of “Eliminate sexual assault: Know your part. Do your part”. These PSAs used a diverse group of SARCs, SAPR Victim Advocates, and CNIC leadership to convey the message that everyone plays a role in eliminating sexual assault.
- CNIC HQ SAPR conducts a data call after SAAPM each year to collect information on the number and types of prevention and awareness events held during April, and to gather best practices to share with SAPR personnel worldwide via the SAAPM Toolkit. Commands continued multifaceted efforts to promote prevention via training and social media, providing alternatives to destructive behaviors, and collaborating with stakeholders within the civilian and military communities. Specific efforts include:
 - Commands spearhead events throughout the Navy that focus on bystander intervention, prevention, and increase awareness of sexual violence. Examples of events held by commands include SAPR 5Ks runs/walks, candlelight vigils, sporting events, and talent shows. These events challenge Sailors, other Services and civilians to come together as one team to fight against sexual assault.
 - In Japan, Sailors Challenging Reality And Educating Against Myths (SCREAM) is a drama presentation which educates and informs Sailors of the negative consequences associated with sexual assault. This program has been well received and used as a model for other installations in developing training presentations. Region Japan completed several performances with over 2,500 military and civilian personnel watching these productions.
 - The Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) is working to increase Sailor buy-in at the deck-plate level through focused events, providing social alternatives and providing positive examples among the Sailors on a day-to-day basis.
 - Officer Training Command (OTC) held its annual SAPR silent march which included all assigned staff, student, civilians and the installation SARC. Command leadership and the SARC spoke about the current standing of the Navy’s SAPR program and the event was publicized through social media for further dissemination to the base and local community.
 - Other SAAPM events include:
 - Hosting a morning round table titled “A Cup of Prevention” with SARCs, VLCs, and chaplains to answer questions about sexual assaults and discuss their role as it pertains to sexual assaults.
 - Holding an all hands ceremony with every member holding a teal ribbon to display the command’s stance to prevent sexual assaults and to support the

victim of a sexual assault. For example, the UVAs in Okinawa, Japan built a ribbon display for members who placed their teal handprint on to signify their personal commitment to stand up against sexual assault.

- Promoting awareness through posters, flyers and command SAPR t-shirts. For SAAPM, the command placed a teal ribbon around the Seabee statue at the entry of the command, displayed teal balloons along the fence line, and participated in the First Annual SAPR Sports Cup for Naval Base San Diego.
- Partnering with local chapter, Citizens Against Domestic & Sexual Abuse (CADA).
- Distributing Safe Helpline (SHL) coffee sleeves to local coffee shops and Navy Exchange (NEX) geedunk.
- Displaying silent witness silhouettes.
- Setting-up of information tables at galleys and gyms.
- Conducting Stomp Out Sexual Assault 5K Run/Walks.
- Hosting athletic and sporting events.
- Sponsoring SAAPM poster contests.

In the Northwest Region, commands participate in several multidisciplinary councils, including the quarterly Navy Drug and Alcohol Advisory Council (NDAAC) and regional Victim Witness Assistance Council (VWAC), to maintain active engagement with SAPR stakeholders.

- NDAAC includes Drug and Alcohol Program Advisors (DAPAs) from each command; Chaplains' Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) representatives; NCIS Special Agents; attorneys; Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) personnel; and civilian law enforcement authorities who receive and provide safety information and program updates.
- VWAC is a group that employs a multi-disciplinary approach to assisting victims and witnesses by combining the services of law enforcement, family advocacy, medical, legal, corrections, and command personnel.
- The CREDO offers marriage enrichment retreats (MER), family enrichment retreats (FER), and personal growth retreats (PGR) for Sailors and family members in the region. These no cost retreats provide Sailors a relaxed environment away from the base for personal evaluation and reflection. Through various activities and assessments Sailors are given insight into their personal behaviors and thought processes. This insight provides Sailors with tools for better decision making.

USFF conducted a Commander-led, Flag Officer SAPR Task Force (TF) Executive Steering Committee (ESC), with a governance structure that coordinates all Echelon II Commands outside of Washington D.C., Naval Components in the European and Middle East areas of responsibility (AORs), and subordinate Echelon III Commanders and aligned regions. The SAPR TF ESC ensures the synchronization of efforts from policy to deck plate execution. This structure ensures that prevention efforts on the waterfront are aligned to desired prevention campaign effects and resources are dedicated to waterfront need.

- In FY15, USFF held 14 Fleet SAPR workshops in CONUS and OCONUS fleet

concentration areas (FCAs) focused on prevention, using SMEs in program and policy compliance, substance abuse prevention, bystander intervention (BI), and victim resiliency.

- Time in each FY15 workshop was devoted to discussion of precursor behaviors that can be identified in command micro-climates and are associated with sexual assault. For female victims of sexual assault, precursor behaviors include gender discrimination, sexual innuendo, and sexual harassment. Precursor behaviors for male victims may include bullying, hazing, and initiation rituals.
- Workshops were broken into in four discrete sessions: Command Leadership, Front Line Supervisors (E-4 thru E-9 and O-1 thru O-4), Program Managers (PMs), and all hands.

The Pacific Fleet's quarterly Flag-level SAPR ESCs involves over 200 attendees from the entire AOR. All major regional and Fleet component commanders provide updates of their SAPR program. Commands also provide updates to the Fleet Commanders on important SAPR initiatives, and solicit briefs from SAPR stakeholders and leadership such as: OPNAV, NETC, OJAG, Regional Legal Service Offices (RLSOs), NCIS, DON SAPRO and DoD SAPRO.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability and the sharing of promising practices.

Within Navy, organizations continue to engage civilian organizations and SMEs to provide prevention-focused in-person and web-based training to Navy SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs. Partnerships have been developed with local rape crisis centers, Veterans Administration Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Coordinators, state sexual assault coalitions, hospitals, police departments, legal aid organizations, and community mental health resources. These partnerships are solidified by collaborating on volunteer victim advocate trainings. Established Memoranda of Understanding between hospitals and commands also ensure the most expedient care for sexual assault victims. Fleet initiatives include:

- The Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) holds school house, on-site, and online training for military prosecutors, implementing SAPR objectives as required by DoD Instruction 5505.19. Training includes TCAP's Targeted Mobile Training Teams (TMTTs), on-site case analysis and assistance, NJS courses, and training with NCIS Special Agents. Prosecutor training is evaluated annually by the Litigation Training Coordination Counsel (LTCC), the NJS Board of Advisors, Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) Inspector General (IG), and TCAP.
- Navy VLC routinely communicate with and engage local civilian victim-support providers to leverage their experience and guidance in working victim issues. This includes attendance at civilian SME training events, such as those organized by the American Bar Association and the National Crime Victims Law Institute, as well as local state bar training events. Additionally, Navy VLC routinely communicate with local civilian prosecutors and law enforcement to assist military victims participating in local or state investigations or prosecution of sexual assault offenses. VLC

cannot represent military victims in civilian criminal proceedings, but can ensure victims make contact with relevant civilian authorities, have a general understanding of the civilian criminal justice system, and are aware of extensive military support resources regardless of civilian action.

- Regional military medical facilities have a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with local civilian resources for victim advocacy and Sexual Assault Medical-Forensic Examination (SAMFE) kit capability if the victim prefers. Each clinic has contact information for their local rape crisis centers. The SAPR PM, on-call command SAPR VA, and organizations involved in the MOUs maintain information regarding local resources and contact information. Command SAPR VAs are trained to provide victims of sexual assault with resources on and off base via local MOUs.
- Commander, Navy Reserve Force (CNRF) engaged local organizations to improve interoperability and embrace “best practices” by attending Old Dominion University’s “Strengthening Military-Civilian Community Partnerships to Respond to Sexual Assault” Symposium. Additionally, CNRF worked with local civilian rape crisis centers and the YWCA. The Navy Reserve invites the community partners to SAPR presentations, and provides clothing donations for local rape crisis centers. CNRF provides local medical personnel information on the Navy’s SAPR program to answer their questions on how the Navy cares for sexual assault victims and explain how to connect victims who choose to go to civilian emergency rooms with Navy SAPR services.
- SARCs throughout the Navy participate on Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), multi-disciplinary committees dedicated to fostering a society responsive to victims and their families, and a community that holds offenders accountable. SARTs are committed to meeting the diverse needs of all members of the community by collectively increasing awareness and sensitivity through knowledge-based practice, training, and non-judgmental interaction with victims and other professionals in the field. During SART meetings, representatives discuss the challenges and changes that impact interagency response to victims, development of preventive initiatives for the community, and consistency of investigative/legal procedures and processes. The SART gives every organization a voice for continuous dialogue in eradicating sexual violence from society, effectively holding offenders accountable for the crime and facilitating a community that is safe with individuals who are respectful of one another.
- SAPR VA trainings include SMEs from NCIS, local law enforcement, RLSOs, District Attorney (DA) offices, civilian Victim Assistance, local rape crisis centers, Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) Centers, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs), and in the future will include VLC, DRC, and Wounded Warrior personnel. Collaborative training promotes a well-rounded understanding of victim care, recovery, offender accountability, inclusiveness, referral services, victimization, compensation, and long-standing support services.
- Navy continues to leverage entertainment productions such as “Sex Signals”, No Zebras, DateSafe, InterAct, and “Can I Kiss You” presentations as a means to bring relevant and unique perspectives to a command’s most junior Sailors with messages that they can relate to. These resources drew overwhelming praise from all audiences.

- At Joint Expeditionary Base (JEB) Little Creek-Fort Story, the SARC established the Virginia Beach Partnership in Reducing Sexual Assault (VBPIRSA) with Naval Air Station Oceana SAPR Team, in order to strengthen the bond between Virginia Beach military installations and the community by providing an open forum for key stakeholders, and to collaboratively work on educating youth in the community at the high school and college level, in addition to service members.
- USS JOHN C STENNIS, along with the University of Washington's (UW) TF on SAPR, adopted a landscape training approach that does not segregate sexual assault from other responsible decision-making topics. Instead, UW combines topics such as sexual assault, responsible alcohol use and suicide into risk behavior training and delivers the message from all levels through various active and passive media. TF members toured STENNIS and met with command sexual assault response personnel including Security Officer, Judge Advocates, NCIS Agent, SARC, SAPR VAs, and the Executive Officer (XO). This meeting allowed personnel to collaborate and compare practices across two distinct environments. A victim advocate from the Kitsap County Sexual Assault Center and a victim of sexual assault provided training to 600 junior Sailors on the consequences and effects of alcohol-facilitated sexual assault. The victim advocate shared her experiences and discussed both the impact of a sexual assault and how alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults can be prevented. Six sessions were held for crew members and one session was taped and broadcast on the command-wide television network for all hands to view.
- Commander, SEVENTH Fleet (C7F) and its subordinate commands largely operate in an embarked environment. Thus interactions with SAPR organizations are limited, for the most part, to other government agencies, including Naval Criminal Investigative Service and the FFSC. During port calls or other evolutions requiring coordination with civilian agencies, commands ensure representatives are in place to establish a liaison plan for those agencies.
- In Korea, the command also works with the Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE), a local women's support group and Singapore American Community Action Council (SACAC) to provide counseling services for members who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, or who are dealing with substance abuse. AWARE's mission is to educate the individuals (primarily women, but also men) about issues related to personal safety. AWARE training is focused on self-protection and self-defense skills that can enable individuals to avoid, resist, and survive situations ranging from low levels of aggression to extremely violent assault. AWARE agreed to provide a certified "Befriender" victim advocate to accompany any victims of sexual assault if the victim needs to use local hospital for evidence collection and treatment. This will provide positive reinforcement as victims go through a foreign medical process and potentially any interviews that would be conducted. Also, NCIS works closely with Singapore Police Force (SPF) on investigations and collaborative training.
- The Officer Development (OD)/Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) maintains a strong relationship with university services and provides continuous awareness of civilian resources for sexual assault victims. Some universities requested that NROTC midshipmen participate in campus "It's On Us" videos to

show the support of all campus organizations. Videos are played on big screens at campus sporting events and on internet resource pages.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.

The command sponsorship program provides incoming personnel with meaningful pre-arrival communication and assistance throughout the transition process. Newly reporting personnel are given local area information and a peer sponsor before moving to the area. This ensures the new member is rapidly integrated into the command upon check-in and continued access to the chain of command in the event a question or problem arises. Topics for new member integration include: suicide awareness, sexual harassment, personal financial management, alcohol abuse prevention, hazing prevention, and understanding sexual assault and reporting options.

Sponsors make initial contact with and escort new members in and around the command, ensuring the new member is introduced to their immediate supervisor and SAPR personnel. The sponsor remains engaged to ensure basic needs are taken care of while the member adjusts to the new organization. Additional one-on-one opportunities also assist the new member with unit integration. Even after check-in, ongoing mentorship programs target at-risk populations, including junior officers and enlisted members, for opportunities to interact and learn from more senior leadership.

1.5 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your training and education approach that addresses appropriate, professional peer response to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit.

Based on the SAPR-L (Leadership) and SAPR-F (Fleet) training model delivered in previous fiscal years, Bystander Intervention Training to the Fleet (BI2F) training was delivered to all uniformed Navy personnel in FY15 to reach beyond the SAPR realm and address other destructive behaviors on the continuum of harm. This 2-hour training session was led at each command by two trained BI2F command facilitators presenting four video vignettes with group discussion after each scenario within a “peer-to-peer” environment. This format fostered frank and open discussion amongst the training audience while empowering Sailors with direct and indirect techniques to safely and effectively “step-up to step-in”. The training topics, applicable to many types of destructive behaviors, were:

- Why does one intervene?
- What holds us back from intervening?
- When is it appropriate to intervene?
- What does “right” look like?
- Actionable options of how a person can report an incident.

In FY15, Navy also began developing Chart the Course training for delivery Fleet-wide in FY16, which will continue to capitalize upon the proven peer-led training model. Chart the Course training will provide a comprehensive training program of prevention and response while promoting resiliency and professionalism throughout the Navy. Training will promote resiliency and making good decisions, in line with SECNAV's 21st Century Sailor and Marine initiative, while serving as a navigation plan to help Sailors recognize desirable decision-making and professional behaviors when faced with challenging circumstances and/or situations. Chart the Course training will also provide actions to address destructive behaviors and information on resources available to victims/witnesses of SA. Core training topics will address SAPR, sexual harassment, irresponsible alcohol use, and other destructive decisions. Upon completion of this training, participants will be able to:

- Recognize a difficult situation and have strategies for evaluating the situation.
- Describe the value of using the Navy core values as a moral compass.
- Explain how he/she can foster a professional working climate, particularly in the midst of a harmful or destructive situation.
- Identify a positive action to take when given a difficult or potentially harmful situation.
- Describe the potential impact of harmful behaviors on the victim.
- Describe the long-term benefit of making good decisions in potentially harmful situations.

USNA's Sexual Harassment Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) Program provides peer-facilitated, small group discussions about sexual harassment and sexual assault are designed to empower midshipmen with increased awareness and bystander intervention skills. The SHAPE curriculum is continuously updated based on feedback from Peer Educators, midshipman, and data from surveys and focus groups.

At the USNA, midshipmen SAPR GUIDEs provide Guidance, Understanding, Information, Direction and Education both within the Brigade of midshipmen and throughout the Naval Academy. GUIDEs are recognized SAPR resources and sources of support responsible for outreach, advocacy and education. The purpose of the midshipmen SAPR GUIDE Program is to promote an open environment throughout the Brigade in which midshipmen victims feel free to report incidents of sexual assault without fear of stigma or retaliation.

In APY 14-15, all USNA varsity athletes were required to sign a code of conduct vowing to abide by expected behavioral standards and to represent the Academy in the best possible manner. This code continues to set a recognizable connection of Navy core values to that of being a midshipman athlete. This code prohibits actions (e.g., underage drinking, and utilization of team residences) that may lead to sexual harassment or sexual assault.

1.6 Leadership Involvement: Describe improvements to Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback from command climate assessments.

Metrics from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute's Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate Sailors view their commands' climates positively in regards to intolerance of sexist behaviors, and support for the SAPR program. Sailors report that their chain of command encourages intervention to assist others, encourages victims to report sexual assault and creates an environment where victims feel comfortable reporting sexual assault.

While results show trust in command leadership, the Navy continues to improve prevention and response efforts. Local commanders assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take action to address specific areas of concern. Examples include local training on proper reporting channels, intolerance of retaliation, and effective intervention methods.

Navy uses climate survey information to assess the effectiveness of policy and training initiatives and refine activities or training. Examples of action taken as a result of DEOCS feedback include the creation of Navy-wide Chart the Course training for delivery in FY16, and additional training and processes to address male reporting and retaliation. Improvements in the Navy SAPR program based on command climate survey feedback have been demonstrated in many Regions, including:

- Naval Region Northwest – The SAPR Team conducts a review of the DEOCS and collaborates with command members to develop a tailored 60-90 minute training to address the command's specific findings and needs. The training is conversation-based around real case studies that address sexual assault reporting from incident to conviction.
- Naval Region Hawaii - DEOCS CNRH survey results were incorporated into continuous efforts to implement and explore various intervention programs, prevention strategies, risk reduction measures, and re-victimization elimination.
- Naval Region Japan - Training teams are tailoring SAPR training to meet the demand expressed in command climate assessments and general feedback from Sailors for more interactive SAPR training. Training departments in the Region also tailored the SAPR training to concentrate on healthy relationships to provide positive, healthy relationship models and help prevent sexual assault and inappropriate behaviors.
- Naval Region Mid-Atlantic - Improvements made at Naval Station Newport due to command climate surveys include working with the Naval War College leadership to conduct monthly office hours and quarterly awareness tables to give SAPR more visibility amongst all staff.

1.7 Leadership Involvement: Summarize your efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in order to advance and sustain an appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged to prevent sexual assaults and victim retaliation.

Continued emphasis on leader engagement, command climate, responsible use of alcohol, and sexual assault prevention and response support the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy to advance and sustain an appropriate culture.

Educating leaders and junior personnel on the importance of fostering an environment intolerant of sexual assault and sexual harassment is a Navy priority. Promoting confidence in the SAPR program and leadership support, through training and open discussions, is key to encouraging participation and awareness. Public announcements of discipline, trained roving patrols of unaccompanied housing and common areas, one-on-one counseling, annual training, climate surveys with a three-tier response follow-up and awareness campaigns are a few of efforts that emphasize Navy's commitment to reducing incidents of sexual assault .

Leaders at all levels are proactively engaged in combating sexual assault and work to create a culture of awareness and prevention. Command triads regularly address their Sailors regarding appropriate and professional behavior. These meetings include keynote speakers and experts on sexual assault. In all SAPR training scenarios, the linkage between sexual assaults and alcohol is clearly articulated. Frequent training discussions at the deckplate level focus on the responsible use of alcohol, appropriate liberty plans, and the concept of watch team back-up/bystander intervention. Motivating and empowering Sailors to recognize and mitigate risk factors, and to intervene against inappropriate behavior, is proving an effective way to minimize incidents of sexual assault.

CNIC HQ SAPR collaborated with DoD SAPRO to present the first webinar for the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in February 2015. Navy SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs were introduced to the ten prevention elements and given cross-Service examples of implementation. This was followed up with in-person in the September 2015 Annual SARC training where all Navy SARCs worked in small groups to develop best practice lists and examples for the prevention elements. Navy's SAPR Office, the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA), Chief of Information Office (CHINFO), and members of OJAG routinely interact with Congress, the media, and the public on SAPR programs and efforts. The DoD SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States (POTUS) also increased the information available to the public and society regarding Navy's SAPR program.

USFF conducts a commander-led, Flag Officer SAPR Task Force, with a governance structure that coordinates all Echelon II Commands outside of the National Capitol Region to assist in the coordination of policy implementation and to administer SAPR efforts in the Atlantic AOR. Type Commander (TYCOM)-led Prospective CO and XO (PCO/PXO) training, Resiliency Workshops (RW), and Regional SAPR Workshops prove to be increasingly valuable. Workshop messages from previous trainings help to establish a strong prevention foundation that will ultimately reinforce the Navy's culture and core values. Participants' critiques serve as tools for informing the effectiveness of presentations and for ensuring optimal program management. As part of the RW Summit program in the Pacific Fleet, command triads and influencers (e.g., officers, chief petty officers (CPOs), leading petty officers, etc.) are reminded of and trained in their responsibility to advance and sustain appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged in SA prevention and victim retaliation.

CPO 365 is a year-round training initiative that CPO associations throughout the Navy conduct to prepare all first class petty officers (E-6) to become Chiefs (E-7). Seasoned CPOs guide E-6s through a variety of subjects, from leadership training to personal appearance and physical fitness as well as Navy culture and history. Additionally, SAPR training is incorporated into CPO 365 events to further ensure all levels of command leadership are informed of proper preventive and reporting procedures and the importance of eliminating sexual assaults and spreading awareness throughout commands.

RTC specifically created a tailored training program led by DON SAPRO to target the recruit population. Executing the SAPR strategy, Naval Service Training Command (NSTC) created many process improvements to establish clarity for midshipmen who are sexually assaulted during the academic year. An MOU with CNIC ensures each unit has SAPR VA coverage. NROTC units ensure students are aware of local SAPR services on campus. NROTC staff are also university staff, and are aware of, and abide by Title IX reporting requirements.

1.8 Accountability: Describe your efforts to publicize the punishments for misconduct or criminal offenses consistent with law and Department of Defense regulations.

After consulting with a judge advocate following the resolution of a case, commanders across the Navy release courts-martial results monthly (<http://jag.navy.mil/news/ROT.htm>) to increase transparency of legal proceedings and punishments and to serve as a deterrent to other potential offenders. In August 2015, reporting expanded to include adjudged sentences and the effects, if any, of pretrial agreements on the adjudged sentences. After disposition (to include NJP and courts-martial) for sexual assault cases, individual commands also publicize the results of all disciplinary actions involving assigned Sailors via the POD/POW. Results include the charged offenses, findings, and the sentence/ punishment. The name of the accused is not included to protect the service member's Privacy Act interests.

1.9 Accountability: Describe how you are incorporating SAPR monitoring into readiness assessments (e.g., quarterly training briefings, operational readiness assessments, inspections, etc.) to ensure program implementation and compliance.

SAPR monitoring is consistent, robust, and takes many forms, including surveys, readiness assessments, and command program inspections across the Navy. Specifically:

- Individual command climate surveys with chain of command oversight provide local tools for commanders and provide quick feedback on potential issues that they should address. Command Assessments also occur throughout the Navy. Commands perform self-assessments, often in preparation for their superior in command to periodically conduct inspections of their programs to include SAPR

programs. First Flag Reports associated with Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault include an additional review of command climate and root causes, and are provided by the commander to their first flag officer within 30 days of a report being filed.

- The SAPR Program Command Assessment Tool (OPNAV Form 1752/3) is used by commanders and SARCs to continually monitor the status of their SAPR program, ensuring compliance with program requirements. Unit SAPR Points of Contact (POCs) conduct quarterly internal audits of the program to ensure UVAs maintain training requirements to fulfill their roles, keep track of best practices when implementing command training, and review projected deployment schedules to maintain at least two UVAs at each command/unit.
- CNIC HQ SAPR continues to ensure effective response through the SAPR validation process, in which the Navy's three-tiered response is tested by calling all local 24/7 sexual assault response numbers on a quarterly basis. If any issues are identified, SARCs work with their SAPR VAs and Regional SARC to take immediate corrective actions. CNIC HQ SAPR produces monthly summary reports, the majority of which have consistently shown validation rates at 95% and above.
- CNIC also implemented enterprise-wide SAPR drills via instruction, which provides guidance and drill scenarios for installations to test their SAPR response systems twice a year. The first drills were completed in December 2014 and the second drills were completed in June 2015. Commands report that the SAPR-related drills, conducted on a periodic basis, effectively strengthen response systems. CNIC HQ SAPR is kept apprised of results.
- Subordinate IGs include SAPR program assessments in their unit-level inspection programs. For example, Navy's TCAP inspects the Navy's prosecution offices during the course of their annual Targeted Mobile Training Teams (TMTTs) and during the Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) IG's inspections to ensure the office is in compliance with all SAPR requirements. The NLSC IG conducts self-assessments and on-site inspections of subordinate commands on a biennial basis. These inspections rely on performance metrics obtained through existing case management systems, surveys and qualitative assessments from leadership, SMEs, client commands, military judges, and command members.

In FY15, there was increased Navy-wide effort focused on training key SAPR personnel and Sailors in general. Regional and Installation SARCs continued their proactive stance in providing SAPR CO's Toolkit briefs within 90 days of commanders assuming command. SARCs also maintained an active role in the Personal Readiness Summit, which became a platform for educating the command triad (e.g., CO, XO, CMDCMs, Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs)) on the role of leadership in SAPR cases.

1.10 Deterrence: Describe your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging and outline how this is being extended to service members.

Navy emphasizes the importance of preventing sexual assault and worked to deliver the message of respect, trust, professionalism, teamwork and a culture free of sexual assault, with a united voice by leaders at all levels. Sexual assault deterrence

measures were addressed in both the recurring student training and annual GMT requirements. For example, BI2F and other training highlighted the importance of intervening to prevent or defuse potentially harmful situations and criminal activities. BI2F training focused on concepts first taught in A school, further emphasizing the need for intervention and prevention of destructive behavior by utilizing facilitated discussions to engage all service members in educational, face-to-face conversations about many topics, such as alcohol, drugs, fraternization, hazing, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. The Criminal Law Division also worked with OPNAV N17 on the SAPR awareness GMT released in April 2015. Additionally, organizations essential to the accountability line of effort (such as NCIS and Legal) are present at Area Orientation Briefs to describe the outcome of various crimes including sexual assaults.

In addition to completing all required prevention training/initiatives, commands are delivering training led by a variety of presenters to include NCIS, local SARCs and VLC. Although the primary method of developing and enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures is training, a variety of deterrence measures are in place across the Navy enterprise, such as roving barracks patrols, with the goal of increasing the visible presence of leadership to deter behavior that may lead to sexual assault or other misconduct. Roving patrol squads are led by experienced officers (O-3 or above) or CPOs (E-7 to E-9 personnel), augmented with E-6 personnel. Additional deterrence measures include increased oversight by leaders for government contracted berthing, separate civilian hotels for male and female Sailors during Reserve drill weekends, safe ride home programs, etc. Commanders are empowered to utilize social media, PSAs, and monthly newsletters at a unit level to educate personnel on the impact of sexual assault and prevention strategies.

NJS provides mandatory SAPR training to all judge advocates attending the Basic Lawyer Course (BLC). NJS hosts a 3-day Senior Officer Course (SOC), which is required for all O-6's enroute command assignment. This course covers numerous subjects in military justice and civil law important to commanders and XOs in the administration of legal matters, including a range of sexual assault related topics.

In addition to Navy's comprehensive SAPR program, USNA participated in the national "It's On Us" sexual assault prevention campaign, which encourages participants to take a pledge to stand up against Sexual Assault on college campuses. USNA produced two public service messages, incorporated the "It's On Us" logo within USNA social media, and produced campaign posters for display throughout the Academy.

Finally, commands continually provide members with information for the command support resources, such as the Sexual Assault DoD Safe Helpline and SAPR contact information. Information about the DoD Safe Helpline can also be found on the respective installation webpages.

1.11 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative programs, to include efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, and ensure service members

are aware of local sexual assault support resources.

As alcohol use is a common factor in many sexual assault incidents, one goal of the program is to deglamorize alcohol and prevent alcohol abuse. Navy continues to address risk factors beyond the individual use of alcohol and stresses the responsible use of alcohol through its robust alcohol and drug abuse prevention program. These include improvements in training alcohol providers, emphasizing responsible sales practices, launching an alcohol de-glamorization campaign, fielding alcohol detection devices (ADDs), and engaging local community leadership and organizations to expand prevention efforts off-base. Navy remains committed to monitoring the impacts of CNO-directed alcohol sales policies on the prevention of sexual assault and other destructive behaviors, which include the following:

- Distilled spirits can only be sold at main exchanges or dedicated package (liquor) stores.
- Alcohol displays and merchandise in stores other than package stores may be no more than 10% of the total retail floor space and not displayed in the front of stores.
- Alcohol can only be sold between the hours of 0600 and 2200.

Additionally, the Navy Exchange reduced discounts for alcohol sales and made single-use ADDs available for sale. Navy MWR venues reduced the hours for sale of alcoholic beverages, increased responsible alcohol service training for staff members who serve alcohol, and migrated to industry-recognized training such as SERVSAFE and Controlling Alcohol Risks Effectively (CARE) curriculum. In FY15, CNIC HQ SAPR collaborated with MWR to update the CARE training curriculum, required annually for all alcohol-serving employees at MWR facilities, to include SAPR and sexual assault prevention information, including bystander intervention. This effort mirrors promising practices in the civilian sexual assault prevention field.

SARCs continue to provide training on responsible drinking principles to bartenders on- and off base, while many commands continue to work with local civilian establishments to reduce underage drinking and ensure that those of legal age are served a responsible amount of alcohol.

Specific Regional efforts include the following:

In Region Marianas (Guam), SAPR teams collaborate with the local Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence to combat sexual assaults. The SAPR team also engaged the Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP) Program and Navy Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (NADSAP) personnel to educate service members, family members and civilian employees on the correlation between sexual assault and alcohol.

- A “Day of Awareness” event held within Navy Medicine promoted NADAP which included booths by NADSAP, SAPR, CSADD, mentorship program, and suicide awareness. During SAAPM, booths are set up throughout Navy with contact information for military and civilian resources to include local rape crisis centers, universities, and hospitals.
- Navy Reserve commands participate with Campaign “Drug Free”, Drug Education for Youth (DEFY), and the Red Ribbon Campaign which promote healthy lifestyles

and educate school aged children about the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse.

- In order to reduce likelihood of inappropriate behaviors, OTC and ROTC students are required to follow the “0-0-1-3” policy (zero drinks if under 21, zero drinks if driving, one drink per hour, maximum three drinks per night) at all times and have access to alcohol and liberty severely limited while in a training status. Both the staff and students are informed of the most recent trends, program requirements, how to react to a potential report of sexual assault, and instruction for contacting staff or the CDO in the event of a reported sexual assault incident or need for transportation in off base situations. Students are required to follow the “0-0-1-3” rule for alcohol consumption and are briefed extensively on the consequences for violations of the rule. Strict policies are in place for controlling student interaction in barracks and living quarters, to include no opposite sex behind closed doors, professional interaction between staff and students, and a fostering of a climate of mutual respect for all members, both staff and student. Additionally, due to our nature of a compressed training environment, off base liberty is limited for OTC students.
- At USNA:
 - During 21st Birthday Dinner training, midshipmen are allowed to consume up to three alcoholic beverages (beer or wine) during dinner. A representative from Naval District Washington police department stationed at USNA provides information regarding laws involving the irresponsible use of alcohol, local trends in the area, and techniques for responsible drinking and avoiding risks. At the end of the training, the police officer demonstrates a field sobriety test with the Midshipmen under the influence and provides breathalyzer readings for other attendees to illustrate how drinking alcohol affects one’s blood/alcohol content (BAC). There is additional discussion on the factors affecting BAC and how to effectively plan for an evening out.
 - Company Midnight Teachable Moments is peer-led bystander intervention training for Naval Academy students which is focused around discussions of sexual harassment, binge drinking, peer pressure to drink, and other unsafe situations where midshipmen are vulnerable. Six companies completed Midnight Teachable Moments training during AY14-15 as a trial, with the intent for all remaining companies to complete in AY15-16.
 - During USNA’s Galway Bay Night, local bars host events at reduced prices for Midshipmen who wear “Make It Back Home” t-shirts, are in groups with one non-drinker, and drink water in between alcoholic beverages. The event encourages responsible drinking practices and emphasizes the need for Midshipmen to take care of each other.
- In the Southeast Region, commands created an innovative program in which bar and restaurant staff received bystander intervention training from the installation SARC and were rewarded with free on-base advertising. Several other SAPR teams worked with local coalitions and shelters, talking to bartenders about prevention measures to reduce alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults. One installation invited owners of local establishments frequented by the military population to their SAPR training and provided the bar and restaurant owners with SAPR and Safe Helpline posters and information.
- In Singapore, base officials and the local NCIS Field Office established close

relationships with local organizations to reduce the impact of high risk behaviors. Safety assessments and ongoing counseling support are available to the installation through the Family Service Office Counseling and Advocacy provider and the SARC. AWARE, a local women's support group, and the Singapore American Community Action Council (SACAC) augment installation resources to provide counseling services for members who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, or who are dealing with substance abuse. NCIS works closely with Singapore Police Force (SPF) on investigations and collaborative training. Monthly collaborative "coffees" with NCIS maintain focus on prevention and bystander intervention. AWARE also provides a certified "Befriender" VA to accompany any victims of sexual assault if the victim needs to use a local hospital for forensic evidence collection or treatment. This victim advocate provides positive reinforcement as victims go through a foreign medical process and any interviews by SPF.

- Regional subordinate commands introduced "Real Talk No Rank" with separate gender based sessions for command personnel to discuss issues such as domestic violence, sexual assault, and work/life balance. SELs disseminate "Base Slides", which contains discounted or free tours and activities for Single Sailors and/or Blue Jackets, volunteer opportunities, sports tournaments, etc. on a weekly basis.
- In Hawaii, a military contingent including Navy personnel took part in the annual Department of Health's Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Annual Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) training where over 150 sexual assault professionals (i.e., social workers, legal professionals, lawmakers, and law enforcement personnel) from Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui worked on strategic planning efforts to combat sexual assault in all types of communities (e.g., military, educational (elementary through high school), collegiate, and civic). Additional networking included partnering with Hawaii's Department of Health Sexual Assault Prevention Office, Office of the Attorney General Sexual Violence Office, the "Joyful Heart" Foundation (founded by actress Mariska Hargitay), the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), "Boys to Men" Coaches Association, the University of Hawaii, the Hawaii CASA, the Department of Homeland Security, RLSOs, DA Offices, YMCA/YWCA, civilian Victim Assistance/Advocate organizations, LGBT Centers, SANEs, and Wounded Warrior foundations. Member of the organizations meet on a monthly basis to discuss SAPR issues and best practices. Collaborative training promotes a well-rounded understanding of victim care, recovery, offender accountability, inclusiveness, referral services, victimization, compensation, and long-standing support services.
- SARCs from Naval Bases Coronado, San Diego and Point Loma attend monthly SART meetings to discuss ongoing prevention efforts, victim response services, military/community referrals, law enforcement engagement, medical availability, and changing the "rape culture" attitude within society. SARTs are multi-disciplinary teams dedicated to promoting social change that fosters a society responsive to victims/survivors, their families and a community that holds offenders accountable. Members are committed to meeting the diverse needs of all members of the community by collectively increasing awareness and sensitivity of everyone through knowledge-based practice, training, non-judgmental interaction with victims and other professionals in the field. During meetings, representatives discuss the

challenges and changes that impact interagency response to victims, development of preventive initiatives for the community, and consistency of investigative/legal procedures and processes. SARTs give organizations a voice for continuous dialogue in eradicating sexual violence from society, effectively holding offenders accountable for the crime and facilitating a community that is safe with individuals who are respectful of one another.

- In the state of Washington, Community leaders, such as the Impaired Driving Impact Panel of Island County (IDIPIC), Oak Harbor Police Department, and Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Assault (CADA), provide presentations to all hands to further instill the awareness of the domino effect that destructive decision making has on not just one individual, but all.
- Region Japan's Blue Jacket Liberty (BJL) program, developed from Sailor survey response, offers low- and no-cost recreational activities for the E1 to E4 Sailors. The program gives Sailors the opportunity to form new social groups, be involved in new activities, and provides an alternative to less constructive methods of relaxation. In FY15, the B JL program provided over \$895,000 in cost avoidance for E1-E4 Sailors. Activities include no cost first run midnight movies, bowling, tours, and sports events. For E-5 or above personnel, Region Japan offers many inexpensive recreational activities via the Information, Ticklets & Travel (ITT) program.

1.12 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Describe your efforts to promote and encourage leadership recognition of service member driven prevention efforts.

Navy issued its call for nominees for the 2015 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award (SAPIA) and received many worthy nomination packets. The award is given annually to recognize a group or an individual (military or civilian) who contributed or developed an innovative idea, concept, methodology, or approach to positively impact the SAPR Program either on an installation, deployed environment, or in a Reserve Component (RC). This award recognizes individuals or groups whose work has been particularly noteworthy and demonstrates outstanding service in support of service members and civilians. The winning nomination, from Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport, was a "Responsible Advertising" Campaign. NCBC Gulfport worked with local establishments allowing them the opportunity to advertise within the installations MWR program if they sent 25% or more of their employees to bystander intervention training provided by NCBC Gulfport's SARC. This program extended the reach of Navy's training outside the fence line, rewarding participating businesses with free advertising and bringing the military and local community closer together.

Navy also solicited nominations for the 2015 Navy Exceptional SARC of the Year award which is annually completed in conjunction with outreach programs each April to recognize an individual's accomplishments and services in supporting the SAPR program and/or victims. This year's winner was Ms. Sharlyne Hays who manages the SAPR program for Naval Base Kitsap for over ten years. She continually collaborates with command leadership to promote a more positive and protective approach for victims, and creating strong partnerships with local law enforcement, legal services,

treatment facilities and advocates to ensure that all services work together for the benefit of the victim. Ms. Hays supports 195 credentialed UVAs, and is recognized for her ability to create and deliver exceptional trainings. In 2015, Ms. Hays created the "Walk the Practical Lessons for Advocates Needing Knowledge" (PLANK) training, recognized by DON SAPRO as best practice, which takes several real life scenarios and walks victim advocates through each phase of the case and challenges them to identify ways in which they can support the victim.

Commands also promoted leadership recognition of service member driven prevention efforts through a variety of recognition ceremonies. For example,

- In Region Northwest, a SAAPM Appreciation Breakfast to recognize UVAs and SAPR POCs included the attendance of top level leadership. The Installation CO provided remarks, signed certificates of appreciation, and was photographed with every UVA. SAPR VAs are also recognized by installation leaders in numerous venues for actively participation and volunteerism throughout the year.
- In the Mid-Atlantic Region, leadership incentivized participation in SAAPM by giving 24 hours of liberty and command coins for participation in certain events. SAAPM poster and Chalk the Walk contests were then judged and awards presented.
- SAPR VAs were recognized by the installation commander during a Volunteer Appreciation Awards Ceremony, which took place during SAAPM in Naval District Washington.

1.13 Harm Reduction: Describe your efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy, etc.). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and any community involvement efforts that expand DoD and Service policies beyond individual use.

Policies and activities have been established to mitigate the destructive decisions that can lead to high risk behaviors and vulnerabilities to sexual assault within the Navy. In addition to including location-specific SAPR resources, the Work and Family Life (WFL) program's pre-deployment brief includes information on the relationship between alcohol and sexual assault prevention to increase knowledge and protective factors for deploying Sailors. In addition to initiatives listed in question 1.11, participants are educated on the frequency of alcohol-related incidents within the Force (to understand the linkage between substance abuse and other personnel incidents) and resources available to assist in the deglamorization of alcohol. The objective of these efforts is a better understanding the problem of substance abuse, the importance of alcohol deglamorization, and the mitigation of detrimental alcohol usage that can be a contributing factor to sexual assault and other personnel incidents.

Additionally, all Navy commands routinely utilize hand-held alcohol detection devices (ADDs) per OPNAVINST 5350.8 to promote safety, the responsible use of alcohol, and deter alcohol abuse. These inspections are authorized for members on active duty and during normal working hours. Refusal to submit to an ADD test may subject a member

to disciplinary or administrative action. ADD testing is random and may include a unit or sub-unit sweep.

Many Regions engage CSADD in harm reduction efforts. For example, CSADD organizations encourage service members to participate in either alcohol free activities or employ measures at their events to enforce and encourage responsible drinking. The chapters not only organize social activities but also encourage volunteering both in the local community and with on base organizations.

Pacific Fleet's RW summits emphasize harm reduction and positive behaviors through intrusive and detailed training by a panel of experts in each destructive behavior. The training comprises two days of "signature behaviors" that focus on the 99% of Sailors who are "doing it right." Beyond RW summits, utilization of bystander intervention techniques are stressed for all service members, and if an alcohol related incident is reported that individual is banned from locations for a period of a month to reflect on their past behaviors. The Pacific Fleet hosts "stand alone" summits which focus on a specific behavior, such as sexual assault. Focused training on sexual assault prevention is provided in separate training sessions to the command triad, Officers and Chiefs, SAPR VAs, POCs, SARCs and Ombudsmen. The Pacific Fleet executed 25 RW and stand alone summits, training 11,579 Sailors in locations such as Guam; Korea; Singapore; Misawa, Sasebo, Yokosuka, and Atsugi, Japan; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; San Diego, Lemoore, Point Hueneme, China Lake, California; and the Pacific Northwest.

On a routine basis, the NCIS conducts sexual assault awareness briefs to command members. These briefs typically reach approximately 35,000 to 40,000 personnel each fiscal year. However, military personnel, their dependents, and civilian employees face ever-increasing criminal threats to their safety, which requires a proactive approach in focusing education and awareness for DON personnel to deter the precursors of crime and victimization. NCIS, working in conjunction with the DON components, implemented a cross-cutting, coordinated effort to help military communities reduce crime via its CRP in FY 2009. The CRP is dependent upon partnerships within the DON community to effectively relay its crime reduction efforts and address themes identified by current trends, crime report statistics, and the needs of the service, by conducting quarterly crime reduction campaigns. The themes change each quarter based on the current trends for the year.

1.14 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in developing and implementing a Service-specific strategic plan which flows from the overarching DoD-wide prevention strategic plan.

Navy is preparing its 2016 21st Century Sailor Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy that aligns both to the CNO tenets and DoD SAPRO's prevention strategic plan. The strategy encompasses all five of the lines of effort from the DoD-wide prevention and response strategy. However, it focuses heavily on prevention through accountability on an individual, leadership and institutional level, mirroring DoD's prevention spheres of influence.

Navy's prevention strategy empowers leaders to create a climate that supports sexual assault prevention while placing renewed emphasis on institutionalizing sexual assault prevention policies and practices. As DoD's prevention strategy is reevaluated and updated every two years, Navy plans to keep its Service-specific strategy consistent with DoD direction.

1.15 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in ensuring that appropriate resources and personnel are in place – within the SAPR Program Office as well as in the field – to support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts. Include your approach to relay the importance of this organization support to all levels of your Service.

CNIC HQ SAPR maintains a biweekly Force Laydown slide, highlighting the status of all SARC, SAPR VA, SAPR Officer and DRC billets across the Enterprise. In addition, the slide contains the number of restricted and unrestricted cases open and the number of certified unit SAPR VAs per Region. CNIC continually assesses vacancies, recruitment efforts and workload to ensure optimal distribution of resources. In FY15, CNIC increased the number of SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs in specific Regions where additional assets were needed. CNIC HQ SAPR kicked off several initiatives to improve hiring success for remote OCONUS locations. These initiatives include offering right of return benefits to CONUS SAPR personnel who are interested in gaining OCONUS work experience and approving relocation expenses. At the headquarters level, CNIC created a Lead SAPR Analyst position to streamline workflow and provide additional managerial support of the Navy SAPR program.

Navy VLC are stationed in 24 locations around the globe. VLC leadership monitors caseloads weekly at each location to ensure adequate manning. In areas where VLC are not permanently assigned, VLC make periodic, multi-day visits to ensure a presence for victims who may want to speak to a VLC in person. Navy VLC billets are currently funded through the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). VLC leadership will continue to monitor manning and placement of VLC assets to ensure maximum opportunity for face-to-face communication with clients. In 2015, the Navy VLC Program filled its civilian Deputy Chief of Staff billet. The JAG Corps will continually assess demand for VLC services to ensure the Navy has the appropriate number of VLC in the right locations to be responsive to victims' needs. Additionally, Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)-16 provided NLSC with \$300,000 each year through the FYDP supporting VLC travel, training, and supplies, in addition to the referenced civilian billet (and associated labor funds). Commander, NLSC will request additional personnel and funding through the POM process as necessary to meet changes or increase in mission demand.

RLSOs have an experienced cadre of litigation specialists and military justice expert judge advocates serving in litigation-intensive billets. This includes the nine regional Senior Trial Counsel (STC) who prosecute the most complex cases while supervising, mentoring, and training junior trial counsel.

TCAP is expanding its trainings beyond the annual Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assaults (PAFSA) course. The Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) policy now includes child abuse and domestic violence. TCAP is specifically training all regions using SMEs and civilian training opportunities. TCAP views SVIP qualifications as not limited to adult sexual assault cases, but also child abuse (sexual, physical and pornography) and domestic violence.

In 2013, with only 73 Special Agents assigned to Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) billets, NCIS initiated an internal realignment of personnel to address the increased reports of sexual assault. In May 2013, NCIS also sought additional full-time equivalents (FTE) through the Office of the CNO. In response, the Navy authorized NCIS an additional 54 F&SV FTEs. The internal realignment of personnel and FTE increase expanded the NCIS F&SV program to its current size of 164 dedicated personnel.

In an effort to assist NCIS with the increased number of reported sexual assaults, in FY15 NCIS partnered with the Navy to activate 21 Reserve Masters-at-Arms (MAs) for a 1-year period. Comprised of state and local police officers and detectives, the selected MAs already possessed the investigative expertise needed to support sexual assault investigations. Prior to activation, the MAs received 5 weeks of instruction at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) on NCIS policy, advanced interviewing and interrogation techniques, crime scene processing and management, and advanced adult sexual assault investigations. The MAs work under the direct supervision of NCIS Special Agents. Five of the MAs were approved for 1-year extensions in FY16.

In concert with the reserve MA initiative, NCIS began a 3-year pilot program in early FY15 to professionalize and enhance the investigative capabilities of active duty MA personnel. Seven active duty MAs were selected to attend the same 5-week FLETC course as the Reservists, along with an additional 8-week Military Police Investigator's course. Upon completion, the active duty MAs were assigned to NCIS field offices under the supervision of NCIS Special Agents. Five additional active duty MA personnel are currently completing the selection process and are scheduled to attend the 5-week FLETC course in early FY16.

1.16 Education and Training: Describe efforts to revise SAPR training programs, including new recruit training, to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male service members being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, like hazing, can lead to a sexual assault.

Navy's 2015 SAPR training programs were updated to include extensive review of male sexual assaults, retaliation, the importance of respect in relationships and the continuum of harm review. Training also emphasizes information and statistics concerning the prevalence of male sexual assault, to reiterate the fact that male sexual assault is more common than perceived. The continuum of harm is taught in all SAPR training and explained to both staff and students that inappropriate behavior has

potential to escalate.

Navy and DON SAPRO partnered to create a sexual assault training program specifically tailored for recruits. This training provides specific examples of recruit boot camp experiences, directly addressing male service members as sexually assault victims. Similarly, the new pre-commissioning video, specifically for senior midshipmen, discusses sexual assault from a leadership perspective.

During the Navy's SARC training, CNIC invited the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CASA) to present their insight on working with male victims of sexual assault, which provided SARCs with additional knowledge and tools on how to work with male victims in a gender-responsive manner. Regional practices also include:

- Japan - Statistical data related to male sexual assaults have been added to the Region SAPR training program. Training is included in the Area Orientation Briefs that all civilian and military personnel are required to attend, as well as unaccompanied housing briefs.
- Northwest - Utilized FY14 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military findings in training and briefings to better articulate how hazing can include sexual assault.
- Naval District Washington - SARCs utilize victims videos created by DON SAPRO to facilitate discussion at SAPR trainings on the dynamics of male sexual assault.

Within Navy's Chart the Course training, a hazing and sexual assault vignette does several things to comprehensively address hazing that may escalate to male-on-male sexual assault. The vignette provides illustrations in a common or relatable operational environment where the actual physical behaviors of hazing treated as "new guy initiations" escalate to what could be defined as male on male sexual assault. This scenario addresses the "everyone has done it" attitude from the enlisted ranks to mid-level leaders setting the tone that this behavior is not tolerated. This vignette also provides a victim or witness of hazing and sexual assault options to address with command leadership structures.

1.17 Education and Training: Describe your efforts to implement and update core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. Describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.

Navy requires annual GMT on the topic of SAPR Awareness. The goals of instructor-led, face-to-face training are:

- Define what constitutes sexual assault.
- Explain why sexual assaults are crimes.
- Define the meaning of "consent".
- Explain offender accountability and UCMJ violations.

- Explain the distinction between sexual harassment and sexual assault.
- Explain Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options:
 - The differences of each option
 - The effect of independent investigations on Restricted Reports
- Explain Military Rules of Evidence (MRE) 514 - Victim Advocate and victim confidant privilege.
- Provide an awareness of the SAPR program (DoD and Service) and command personnel roles and responsibilities, including all available resources on and off base.
- Identify prevention strategies and behaviors that may reduce sexual assault, including bystander intervention, risk reduction, and obtaining affirmative consent.
- Describe process changes to ensure that all sexual assault response services are gender responsive, culturally competent, and recovery-oriented.
- Describe different types of retaliation.
- Describe expedited transfers and military protective order (MPO) procedures.
- Provide information to victims on how to go outside the chain of command to report an offense to NCIS, other law enforcement, other commanders or an IG when the alleged offender is the victim's commander or in the victim's chain of command.
- Describe document retention for sexual assault documents (DD Form 2910 (Victim Reporting Preference Statement) and DD Form 2911 (DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) Report)), to include retention in investigative records.

Navy also requires that all SAPR-related training developed at the installation level be reviewed and approved by CNIC HQ SAPR to ensure that core competencies and learning objectives are consistent with SAPR policies and procedures. Exceptional locally-developed trainings are also made available across Navy via CNIC HQ SAPR's internal team site. SAPR training material and guidance is provided by higher authority and updates are disseminated via the installation SARC and are available online. SARCs routinely conduct and sit in on training sessions to ensure consistency and integrity of training given.

The goal of the FY15 Bystander Intervention to the Fleet (BI2F) training was to empower Sailors to intervene, stopping or preventing behaviors not aligned with the Navy Ethos and core values. Sailors were taught direct and indirect techniques to safely and effectively "step-up and step-in." This empowerment of Sailors should promote a culture of widely accepted professionalism, expectation, and implementation supported by Sailors of all ranks. Senior leaders set a positive command climate of professional expectations, openness and responsiveness to individuals who assessed the need to intervene. Sailors were reminded and motivated to take personal responsibility to do the "right thing" no matter how difficult it might be. They were also encouraged to look to the Navy Ethos and core values for guidance in difficult or ambiguous situations under the continuum of harm.

During FY15, CNIC HQ SAPR began providing a monthly webinar series, open to all SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs. These webinars are recorded and made available on a Learning Management System website to provide consistent continuing education

opportunities for UVAs.

Navy and DON SAPRO are jointly developing tailored training programs for both recruits and midshipmen. Training is created and led by the DON SAPRO Team and comply with all SAPR competencies and learning objectives.

Currently under development, Navy's Chart the Course training focuses on many of the small and large decisions we make every day at every juncture of our lives, and the impact and consequences of those decisions. Those choices, even the small, everyday ones, shape the person we become, no matter our age. Program goals include ensuring participants:

- Understand the importance of stepping back and drawing on the Navy's core values to "do the right thing" when faced with a difficult decision or circumstance,
- Model positive decision making when faced with potentially harmful or destructive situations, and
- Are provided decision making practices.

Upon completion of this training, the trainee will be able to:

- Recognize a difficult situation and have strategies for evaluating the situation.
- Describe the value of using the Navy core values as a moral compass.
- Explain how he/she can foster a professional working climate, particularly in the midst of a harmful or destructive situation.
- Identify a positive action to take when given a difficult or potentially harmful situation.
- Describe the potential impact of harmful behaviors on the victim.
- Describe the long-term benefit of making good decisions in potentially harmful situations.

The effectiveness of training is monitored and assessed on an ongoing basis through analysis of responses received via course critiques from participants, surveys, focus groups, inspections, area visits, reports, etc.

1.18 Education and Training: Describe how you are conducting and monitoring the requirement that commanders and senior enlisted receive appropriate training on sexual assault prevention and response during leadership development courses to include Pre-command and Professional Military Education.

CNIC HQ SAPR presents Sexual Assault CMG meeting procedure training, including a mock Sexual Assault CMG demonstration with local stakeholders, at the quarterly Senior Shore Leadership (SSL) course. This presentation and mock meeting help prepare installation commanders and XOs to assume the responsibility of chairing the monthly Sexual Assault CMG meetings and provides them with a forum to ask questions and observe how efficient Sexual Assault CMG meetings are conducted. Additionally, the SAPR Commander's Toolkit, provided by SARCs to commanders within 30 days of assuming command, was updated in FY15 to include information about retaliation, Sexual Assault CMG responsibilities, and other SAPR program

updates.

Navy VLCs provide program-specific training at the Senior Enlisted Academy (SEA) and PCO/PXO training in Newport, Rhode Island. NJS also provides SAPR-related courses to senior Navy leaders in each of the following training venues:

- Completion of the 3-day Senior Officer Course (SOC) is required for all O-6s enroute to command. It is also open to officers assigned as or reporting to duty as COs, XO's or OICs and other officers, O-4 and above, with a mission-essential need on a space-available basis. This course covers numerous subjects in military justice and civil law important to these leaders in the administration of legal matters, to include training on sexual assault related topics. In the SOC, NJS instructors facilitate a three hour block of instruction on SAPR, Sexual Assault-Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA), MRE 514, and other issues related to sexual assault prevention and response. There are over 35 offerings of the SOC and over 900 senior officers trained annually.
- Staff Judge Advocates (SJA) are provided extensive SAPR training in the two-week SJA course (held bi-annually), the one-week Advanced SJA Course, and the three-day Sexual Assault Policy for the SJA course.

PCO/PXOs also receive detailed in-briefs on the current status of their command and Fleet by the TYCOM SAPR Officers. Prospective Reserve COs receive a SAPR briefing during their Reserve CO school. Many SAPR issues, including barriers to reporting, how sexual assault breaks trust and under-reported male sexual assault are covered during this course.

SAPR training completion during leadership development courses for commanders and senior enlisted is closely monitored monitored and assessed on an ongoing basis through analysis of responses received via course curriculum reviews, attendance rosters, order writing procedures, and completion reports.

1.19 Education and Training: Describe efforts to align SAPR training programs in pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies.

USNA first delivered the FY15 PCO training, "Empowered to Act," to train all new company officers and prospective officers beginning their Leadership education and Development (LEAD) Masters Program in May 2015 and for SELs in August 2015. Areas of emphasis included review of basic awareness concepts, unrestricted and restricted report response procedures, and prevention techniques. The training addressed victim and unit impact and command climate. It also demonstrated ways command leadership (company officer and SELs) can work together to establish a professional environment and set a clear tone with regard to sexual assault, sexual harassment, and behaviors on the continuum of harm. Provided by the USNA SAPR PM and SAPR VA, the training also included presentations by the Brigade CMEO and VLC to maximize exposure to key stakeholders of these programs. The VLC explained the role, responsibilities, and opportunities to collaborate with company officers with respect to victim support. The 3-hour training included discussions regarding the

unique leadership role of a company officer as well as relevant challenges and issues that presented themselves within the brigade. Highlighting similar principles, executive level Battalion Officer training and discussions were launched September 2014 prior to the new PCO training. Additionally, all newly reporting students, faculty, and staff members receive CMEO training at command indoctrination. Material covered includes a review of CMEO policies, complaint procedures and USNA resources.

OTC provides robust pre-commissioning training to all schoolhouses - Officer Candidate School (OCS), ODS, Limited Duty Officer (LDO)/Chief Warrant Officer (CWO), Direct Commission Officer (DCO), and Naval Science Institute (NSI). Material and facilitator guidance is delivered by either the installation SARC or command SAPR personnel. The training is discussion-based and allows for any questions to ensure understanding of both the basic elements (restricted and unrestricted reporting) and less publicized or known features (in-depth review of medical support in different jurisdictions, role and support of the VLC, understanding of victim/alleged offender rights, etc).

NROTC students have a robust SAPR training program which consist of: Freshmen receive SAPR Fleet training during their freshman orientation at the beginning of each academic year; Sophomores receive SAPR GMT training during their second academic year; Juniors receive SAPR Leadership training during their third academic year; and Seniors receive the new pre-commissioning video created by DoN SAPRO during their final academic year. New tailored SAPR training is underway for freshmen midshipmen which will illustrate SAPR training in the college environment as well as on summer cruise.

1.20 Education and Training: Describe your training plan to ensure service members know what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Include your guidance on what actions the chain of command, both officer and enlisted, should take when they become aware of these complaints.

Training within Navy includes definitions for retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment and the following:

- Per SECNAVINST 5370.7D (Military Whistleblower Protection),
 - Service members shall be free to make a protected communication to a member of Congress; an inspector general (IG); a member of a DoD audit, inspection, investigation, or law enforcement organization; any person or organization in the chain of command; a court-martial proceeding; or any other person or organization designated pursuant to command regulations or other established administrative procedures for such communications.
 - Service members shall also be free to provide testimony or otherwise participate in or assist with an investigation or proceeding involving a protected communication. Navy regulations and instructions contain provisions that permit or require DON personnel to report suspected impropriety, including criminal offenses.
 - All service members and DON personnel who report to proper authority those acts or omissions they reasonably believe to be violations of law or regulation,

fraud, waste, or mismanagement, shall be free from reprisal and retaliation.

- No person shall restrict or attempt to restrict service members from making lawful communications to a member of Congress or an IG.
- Service members and DON personnel shall not take or threaten to take an unfavorable personnel action, or withhold or threaten to withhold a favorable personnel action, in reprisal against any service member for making or preparing to make, or who is perceived as making or preparing to make, a protected communication.
- Service members and DON personnel shall not retaliate against a service member because the member reported a criminal offense.
- A preliminary analysis or inquiry is conducted by an IG to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to conduct a full investigation.
 - Only investigators with specialized training or experience conduct reprisal investigations. The investigator conducting the reprisal investigation under an IG tasking requirement must be outside the immediate chain of command of both the member submitting the allegation and the person(s) alleged to have engaged in reprisal or is at least one organization higher in the chain of command than the organization of the service member submitting the allegation and the individual or individuals alleged to have taken the retaliatory action.
 - IG personnel who receive complaints of reprisal from service members advise them of their rights; document having provided that advice; offer to forward their complaints to DoD IG; and offer to assist in preparing complaints that meet the content requirements.
 - The IG will refer allegations of retaliation in the form of ostracism or maltreatment to the appropriate command for action except in those circumstances where the IGs, in their discretion, determine that the allegations should be handled by an IG. Such circumstances would exist, for example, when either ostracism, maltreatment, or both is alleged to have occurred in addition to a retaliatory personnel action prohibited by reference (b) and the IG receiving the allegation determines it would be unreasonable to conduct two separate investigations, or when a flag officer or member of the senior executive service is alleged to have engaged in the ostracism or maltreatment.
- The first flag officer, general officer, or member of the Senior Executive Service in the chain of command of any service member or civilian found to have taken a prohibited personnel action, in order that they may consider appropriate administrative or disciplinary action against the service member or civilian and then, within 30 days of the report's completion or approval by DoD IG, forward to ASN (M&RA) a report describing the actions planned or taken, or explaining why they deem no administrative or disciplinary action is appropriate.
- Commanders shall:
 - Take specific action to publicize at a minimum, the prohibitions and definitions for retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment; and the procedures for filing a complaint.
 - Ensure that service members assigned to their command who make an

- allegation to them of reprisal or retaliation are advised in writing of their;
 - document the provision of such advice; offer to forward the complaint of reprisal or retaliation in the form of an unfavorable personnel action to the
 - IG DoD, via the Naval IG (for members attached to a Navy activity); and forward the complaint upon the member's request.
 - Promptly investigate allegations of retaliation in the form of ostracism or maltreatment made directly to them or forwarded to them for action by a DON IG.
 - Refer the allegations to the next level in the chain of command for investigation when necessary to avoid the appearance of a lack of impartiality or objectivity of an investigation conducted under their direction. Upon conclusion of the investigation, take prompt corrective and/or accountability action as appropriate.
 - Make personnel available to perform investigations and reviews for legal sufficiency. These persons should be qualified by temperament and experience.
 - Encourage trust in the chain of command and promote policy by ensuring independent, fair, impartial, and timely investigation and resolution of complaints of reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.
 - Take such other action, including periodic training, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of and implement policy.
- Per Navy's OPNAVINST 1752.1C,
 - All Navy personnel must be made aware of Navy's policy regarding retaliation and reprisal and all allegations of retaliation or reprisal against any victim or witness who reports an offense are investigated as outlined in SECNAVINST 5370.7D.
 - First responders must also be alert to the potential presence of retaliation in sexual assault cases, its impact on victims who file reports, and procedures for reporting suspected violations to the proper authority.
 - Commanders will:
 - Ensure all personnel understand retaliation or reprisal against any person bringing forward a complaint, cooperating in the investigation of a complaint or the discipline process will not be tolerated. All Navy personnel must be made aware of Navy's policy regarding retaliation and reprisal outlined in reference (e). First responders must be alert to the potential presence of retaliation in sexual assault cases, its impact on victims who file reports, and procedures for reporting suspected violations to the proper authority.
 - Ensure all allegations of retaliation or reprisal against any victim or witness who reports an offense are investigated
 - Participate in the sexual assault CMG meetings as required, advising the chair of all reports of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal from a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with the report of sexual assault and any action taken.

CNIC HQ SAPR collaborated with OJAG Code 20 to provide a web-based training on how to recognize and respond to retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. This web-based training was followed up by additional in-person training at the Navy SARC training in September 2015. This topic will be included in updated SARC and SAPR VA trainings in FY16.

VLC are authorized to engage the chain of command directly on behalf of a victim who requests assistance. VLC report significant success in resolving many of these issues by contacting and educating the command about individual issues as they arise. All of the outreach briefs to Fleet personnel include education with regard to retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment.

Senior officers at the Senior Officer Course (SOC) are provided a 3-hour block of instruction on SAPR. During this module, senior officers are presented with scenarios that raise the issues of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. In the training, senior officers are asked to work through a set of hypotheticals involving sexual harassment and sexual assault and answer a series of questions about how to respond to a reporting victim. Through these scenarios, senior officers are provided training and guidance on how to respond appropriately to a variety of situations.

SJAs are also trained on issues of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections in the SJA course, the Advanced SJA course, and the Sexual Assault Policy for the SJA course. OJAG's Criminal Law Division provided training briefs on retaliation at the Special Victims' Capability Course (SVCC), JAG East and West Training Symposiums, CNIC's Annual SARC training, Navy's Annual SAPR Officer training, and through numerous SARC webinars.

The long-standing mission of the USNA's SHAPE Program is to foster an environment of equality, where everyone is regarded with dignity and mutual respect. SARCs train on retaliation from a victim-impact perspective and plan to continue retaliation discussions, emphasizing the most recent POTUS and Military Service Academy (MSA) report findings. Both reports and their emphasis on retaliation were addressed in Midshipmen Pre-Cruise SAPR training (May 2015), Plebe Summer Detailer SAPR training (June and July 2015), Reform SAPR training (August 2015) and the SHAPE curriculum (August to December 2015). Additionally, retaliation was addressed with military faculty and staff in annual GMT (June 2015) and the Fall SAPR NAAA training for coaches and staff. SAPR training addresses retaliation from a victim-impact perspective, specifically how it is a barrier to sexual assault victims coming forward to utilize response services and formally report. This training is separate from mandatory Equal Opportunity (EO) training that addresses a hostile work environment. The Commandant regularly addresses midshipmen on retaliation and specifically delineated professional expectations for the appropriate use of social media.

1.21 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.

Navy continues to monitor promising prevention practices in the field via ongoing communication with leadership, SARCs, and periodic site visits. Navy organizations will continue to provide the latest information pertaining to the SAPR program through training, as well as incorporation of command and installation events to continue raising awareness of destructive behaviors. In FY16, CNIC HQ SAPR will also further expand the SAAPM Toolkit, planning support tools, and marketing materials based on feedback gathered from the field.

Commands will continue to adhere to SAPR training requirements for command indoctrination and annually, as required by DoDI 6425.02, and follow the Commander's Checklist for Prevention and Response to Allegations of Sexual Assault listed in OPNAVINST 1752.1B. In addition to the required subject matter for training listed in DoDI 6425.02, the commands plan to focus on intervention strategies with active participation in case-based scenarios and debriefing by identifying prevention strategies and behaviors that may reduce a sexual assault. For all hands, prevention training begins immediately when a Sailor reports to the command. The SAPR VA and DRC will continue conducting indoctrination training to educate Sailors on the Navy standards.

Navy will provide innovative, interactive and scenario-based prevention training that includes skills to identifying risk factors and employ intervention strategies for behaviors throughout the continuum of harm. Training will also promote programs aimed at personal development and providing healthy alternatives, such as MWR events, local community events, and CREDO retreats.

Navy will continue to emphasize that reduction of sexual assaults and other unacceptable behaviors is a leadership issue that needs to be addressed at all levels. SAPR training has been incorporated into the command's regular training program. It is important to provide the right amount and type of training to avoid Sailors "tuning" out the message being conveyed. This is a continuous assessment made at all levels of the command. Additionally, there are efforts to transition from the standard brief and powerpoint to integrate skits and interactive discussions.

Future plans for delivering consistent and effective training will include delivering the most up-to-date material from higher authority, incorporating continuous guidance/updates from SMEs such as SARCs, and rigorous application of existing program requirements.

Monthly Cross-Functional Team meetings will continue to serve as a central forum to facilitate consistency of programming, verify accuracy of resource postings, and to encourage partnerships with collateral programs such as CSADD, NADAP, etc. TYCOM SAPR Officers, SARCs, and SAPR VAs will continue to utilize the most current research in the field to improve training methods and sustain relevancy. Commands will continue

to cultivate a strong culture of trust by: enforcing policy and procedures for SAPR case handling, implementing current training, encouraging by-stander intervention, deglamorizing alcohol use, not tolerating victim retaliation, and holding perpetrators accountable.

In FY15, Navy contracted the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) to examine whether BI2F and Chart the Course training provide the necessary preconditions for behavioral change, including obstacles in the Fleet that may hinder behavioral change. This study will provide tools to assess the impact of BI2F and Chart the Course training and its training effectiveness over time, informing future training resourcing decisions and content design.

Navy is also currently developing SAPR PSAs that will be released in FY16.

Specific command/community efforts include:

- In Navy's Southeast Region, naval bases in King's Bay, Georgia, Jacksonville, Florida and Mayport, Florida will participate in DoD's Installation Prevention Project. The first phase of this multi-year project will provide a retroactive view of prevention efforts and assessment of any current risk factors.
- USFF's focus on providing quality Fleet workshops in all FCAs continues. Workshop agendas will address prevention efforts with clear expectations set for leadership, personal behavior for front line supervisors, and the inculcation of Navy core values for all hands. The overall themes will focus on respect for self and others while linking the interactive nature of the sexual assault with alcohol-related incidents, domestic violence and suicide prevention.
- USFF is also piloting a Smartphone application countering destructive behavior after a successful micro-pilot explored all destructive behavior applications available in the United States. The LiveSafe Smartphone Application Pilot Program will be conducted in Hampton Roads, made available to approximately 45,000 Sailors during FY16. Assessment and feedback on use, utility, and cost will determine if the Application will be fielded wider than this one geographic area, potentially made available to all Sailors, Active and Reserves, their dependents, and to government civilians and their families.
- USNA's emphasis for APY 14-15 was positive behavior and the fact that the vast majority of midshipmen understand and value taking care of each other and respecting differences. APY13-14 demonstrated that sexual harassment and sexual assault issues are taken seriously by midshipmen. USNA will continue to identify with the Commandant's "Be Excellent" Campaign and the Superintendent's "Character Matters" theme. USNA will continue to build relationships with various stakeholders, including faculty and athletic staff, in order to strengthen prevention efforts. Navy is also in the process of creating a new SAPR training program specifically for new NSTC midshipmen focused on sexual assault in the academic and summer cruise environment.

In FY16, Mike Domitrz of the Date Safe Project's "Can I Kiss You" and Bernie McGrenahan of Comedy is the Cure will be used for all hands sessions. Also for FY16,

Eric Hipple and Janine Latus, noted authors and guest speakers on destructive behaviors, will serve as guest trainers to incorporate the discussion of substance abuse, consent, and domestic violence into the Fleet message.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”

All Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within the Navy are referred to NCIS (or another MCIOs if appropriate) for investigation. NCIS aims to make investigations both timely and thorough.

Since the amendment of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) in June 2012 and the implementation of DoDI 5505.18 in January 2013, which requires that MCIOs initiate investigations for all allegations of adult sexual assault, the number of NCIS sexual assault investigations has increased significantly. From October 2012 through September 2013 (FY13), NCIS saw a 48% increase in adult sexual assault investigations over the previous fiscal year.

In FY13, Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) investigative personnel maintained an average caseload of 25 sexual assault investigations. In FY15, despite a 14% increase in the number of sexual assault investigations initiated over FY13 totals, the average caseload was significantly reduced to an average of 14.

The average time from the initial notification of an offense to the completion the active investigation (i.e., when all investigative leads are completed, and the investigation is open pending adjudication) was 138 days in FY13. Although 37% of the cases initiated in FY15 are still ongoing, the average time from initial notification to completion of the active investigation is less than 100 days.

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct case reviews on open investigations every 30 days to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to reviews during oversight visits by senior field office management, Quality Assistance Visits by Executive Assistant Directors, inspections by the Office of the NCIS IG, and investigative reviews by the NCIS F&SV program. In a review of NCIS adult sexual assault investigations in FY13 by the DODIG, 16.5% of NCIS cases were deemed to have significant deficiencies. In FY15, the DODIG again reviewed NCIS adult sexual assault investigations. During this review, only two investigations were identified with significant deficiencies, a rate of less than 1%.

The quality of NCIS investigations has improved significantly compared to prior years. In a review of NCIS adult sexual assault investigations in FY13 by the Department of Defense Inspector General (DoD IG), 16.5% of NCIS cases were deemed to have significant deficiencies. In FY15, the DoD IG again reviewed NCIS

adult sexual assault investigations. During this review, only two investigations were identified with significant deficiencies, a rate of less than 1%.

The enhancements and realignment of F&SV personnel not only increased the thoroughness and timeliness of adult sexual assault investigations, but also improved investigative oversight and program management. Policy updates and the development of advanced training has ensured Special Agents and supervisory personnel maintain a high level of expertise conducting adult sexual assault investigations. Advanced training has been provided to Navy and Marine Corps Trial Counsels, which has greatly improved collaboration among investigative and legal personnel.

2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs.

To meet SVIP requirements, Special Agents, Investigators, and Trial Counsel must attend advanced training. Prior to August 2014, the only advanced sexual assault investigative training available to NCIS was through the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Command. However, limited seating available to NCIS in the CID courses was a significant impediment to NCIS satisfying the training requirement.

Consequently, in August 2014, NCIS developed the Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program (AASAITP), which has been attended by 250 Special Agents/Investigators and 41 Navy and Marine Corps trial counsel to date. The AASAITP provides students advanced training on victim and offender social dynamics, as well as interview techniques for trauma survivors. Students conduct case reviews and table top exercises facilitated by nationally recognized experts and military senior trial counsel. To date, all (100%) dedicated F&SV personnel have attended either the NCIS AASAITP or CID equivalent.

NCIS and CID developed a similar 2-week course, titled the Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP), which focuses on the investigation of family-related offenses including domestic violence and child abuse. Subject matter experts (SMEs) instruct students on victim and offender dynamics, domestic violence and child abuse injuries, risk assessments, stalking, and other relevant topics.

Navy prosecutors attend TCAP provided training at the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program (AASAITP), a course focused on improving multi-disciplinary coordination of sexual assault investigations. In addition, Navy prosecutors attend a week-long course at NJS focused on prosecuting special victim cases. TCAP has expanded its training course from a primary focus on alcohol facilitated sexual assaults to include domestic violence and child abuse. Civilian and military SMEs provide practical training to prosecutors and VLCs alike.

Additionally, Navy TCAP has engaged with other Service TCAPs to coordinate advanced training for FY16. TCAP has worked with regional trial shops to improve the

review of evidence from NCIS that may contained privileged material. Navy trial shops now have a protocol in place to stop attorney review of medical records if psycho-therapy records are identified. With this protocol in place, the trial team is not conflicted and further distribution of privileged information is limited.

2.3 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.

Pursuant to DoD Instruction 5505.19, Special Agents and Investigators notify each SVIP member within 24 hours of receipt of an allegation that meets the criteria of a special victim covered offense. In addition, Special Agents and Investigators collaborate with SVIP members within 48 hours of determining an allegation meets the criteria of a special victim covered offense. Special Agents and Investigators continue to consult with SVIP members at least monthly to assess progress in the investigation or prosecution of a special victim covered offense. Regional senior trial counsels meet regularly (at least monthly) to coordinate special victim case investigation and prosecution and foster early engagement by the response team.

NCIS notifies trial counsel of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within 48 hours of the report, and trial counsel work with NCIS during the early stages of the investigation. As a result, the victim has NCIS, trial counsel, and a VLC working together to enhance victim participation and build confidence in the investigative and military justice process. With the investigator-prosecutor team, victims receive consistent communication regarding the investigation while reducing the possibility of miscommunication or confusion that occurs during the traditional transition or hand-off from investigator to prosecutor.

Navy VLCs explain sexual assault reporting options to all sexual offense victims requesting VLC support. When victims wish to make an Unrestricted Report, spurring a formal investigation by military MCIOs, VLCs assist clients in making contact with criminal investigators and providing evidence in support of their allegations. VLCs support victims throughout the investigative process by seeking timely, effective action on victim reports and victim awareness of their case status. Navy VLCs help victims provide statements and other evidence to investigators as effectively as possible to promote successful investigation of the case. VLCs are engaged in the process and coordinate with investigators and/or clients as soon as requested to do so by victims or as soon as possible when requested by NCIS.

2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.

To meet SVIP requirements, Special Agents, Investigators, and prosecutors must attend advanced training in adult sexual assault, child physical and sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Requirements for the training are outlined in DoD Instruction

5505.18 and DoD Instruction 5505.19. Training courses that meet these requirements include the NCIS AASAITP and the NCIS AFSVTP.

NCIS began training special agents in the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI) technique in 2012, but discontinued FETI training in 2014 in favor of the cognitive interview method. The cognitive interview method was selected based on its validity and effectiveness, demonstrated through decades of rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific research studies. NCIS' goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVIP offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,087 Special Agents.

To date, 435 Special Agents and Investigators have received advanced training (40% of the entire agency), to include all 164 dedicated F&SV personnel (100%). During FY15, NCIS continued efforts to satisfy training requirements by expanding the number of courses conducted per year to 11 and increasing the number of training seats per course from 10 or less to 20.

The NCIS AFSVTP training course meets the advanced training standard pertaining to the investigation of child crimes and domestic/intimate partner violence. To date, 113 Special Agents and Investigators have satisfied this training requirement, which includes 43% of dedicated F&SV personnel and 13% of the entire agency. This 2-week course will be offered three times in FY16 (72 seats).

2.5 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benchmarked against external law enforcement agencies.

NCIS has partnered with Army CID and the USAF Office of Special Investigations (OSI) to establish sexual assault working groups. Through collaboration, the working groups identified joint training opportunities that have resulted in sharing resources, including SMEs.

Likewise, the NCIS Office of Forensic Services has partnered with its Army and Air Force counterparts to 1) develop joint, standardized forensic training courses that meet nationally recognized standards; 2) conduct research on best forensic business practices, techniques and equipment; and 3) conduct combined purchases of equipment and supplies, which has reduced costs.

2.6 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits).

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSLS). The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis

Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time from 75 days in FY13 to less than 30 days today.

2.7 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian law enforcement organizations to improve interoperability and assume receipt of civilian case dispositions.

NCIS field offices are responsible for maintaining collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their area of responsibility. When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with the investigative lead as appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains fully engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to the affected command(s). This enables continued visibility and awareness, in the event civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military.

SARCs predominantly collaborate with civilian law enforcement by liaising through local NCIS office or base security and a variety of community outreach events as well as the actively participating in community Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs). These efforts provide opportunities to work with civilian law enforcement to increase awareness and education on the Navy SAPR Program and procedures. Lastly, SARCs and SAPR VAs cultivate strong working relationships with local NCIS offices that play a critical role in the interoperability and receipt of civilian case dispositions.

2.8 Describe your procedures to ensure that military commanders, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for the duration of the order.

10 U.S.C. 1567a requires Commanding Officers to notify local authorities if issuing MPOs to anyone who does not reside on the installation. Pursuant to instruction, law enforcement (NCIS or base police) enters the MPO info into the National Crime Index Computer (NCIC) which generates the required notice to local law enforcement. COs are also required to notify local law enforcement, via NCIS or base police, of changes to or cancellation of MPOs. Regions/Installations have established procedures to ensure NCIS or base police comply with this requirement.

Navy installation law enforcement is unable to unilaterally input MPOs to NCIC. However, the Law Enforcement Desk of the NCIS Multiple Threat Alert Center (MTAC), which is manned 24/7/365, can perform this function for them. Collaboration between NCIS, its Army and Air Force counterparts and the DoD IG is ongoing to develop one standardized form on which installation law enforcement may document requests for NCIC MPO entries.

2.9 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.

NCIS intends to increase advanced training opportunities for personnel. Specific strategies include using webinars and other delivery methods that reduce travel costs and lost time in the workplace. NCIS continues to explore advanced training opportunities to ensure the most advanced techniques and subject matter experts are utilized.

As discussed in 2.1, NCIS policy includes multiple supervisory review processes. In order to maintain timeliness and thoroughness of investigations, NCIS intends to increase programmatic oversight to identify investigative trends and deficiencies, as well as any problems with alignment of manpower resources.

NCIS will continue its close collaboration with the OJAG Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) to identify areas requiring increased emphasis during in-service training evolutions and investigative reviews.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”

Holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable is a key element to sexual assault prevention and response. Every effort is made within the confines of statutes and regulations to ensure alleged offenders are held appropriately accountable for their actions in accordance with Navy guidelines, policies, and procedures. Specific actions include:

- Addressing victim care and, ultimately, holding alleged offenders accountable for their actions as appropriate with leadership-driven programs.
- Requiring immediate investigation of sexual assault reports.
- Handling all sexual assault reports with a sense of urgency.
- Carefully reviewing investigations and consulting with a judge advocate to make fully informed decisions on dispositions.
- Understanding the full range of administrative and disciplinary actions that are available to address inappropriate behavior (i.e., informal counseling, comments in fitness reports and evaluations, administrative separation, and punitive measures under the UCMJ).
- Obtaining reports of all known sexual assaults impacting Navy personnel regardless of the duty status of the victim or subject.
- Providing senior leadership and command triads with training on changes to UCMJ Article 120, and other rule and policy changes in military justice affecting dispositions and adjudications of sexual assault.

Staff judge advocates and trial counsel support commanders throughout the military justice process. OJAG ensures resources are available to support victims and defend alleged offenders throughout the adjudication process. Navy judge advocates serve as

Preliminary Hearing Officers for Article 32 preliminary hearings of sexual assaults to enhance competency in the military justice process.

For trial counsel, Chief of Staff of RLSO, RLSO Commanding Officers of each region, and the TCAP Director meet weekly to review pending investigations and prosecutions to ensure consistency of efforts and appropriate disposition recommendations across prosecution offices worldwide. Navy's RLSOs have an experienced cadre of litigation specialists and military justice expert judge advocates serving in litigation-intensive billets. This includes the nine regional Senior Trial Counsel (STC) who prosecute the most complex cases while supervising, mentoring, and training junior trial counsel. Experienced Military Justice Litigation Qualified (MJLQ) officers have been placed as directors of litigation (STC) in the three largest prosecution offices. Navy RLSOs are supported by Navy's TCAP which provides seasoned advice, assistance, and support throughout all phases of the investigation and court-martial process. TCAP is staffed by two uniformed MJLQ personnel and two civilian personnel who are highly qualified experts on the topics of prosecuting sexual assault, domestic violence, and crimes against children.

Navy VLCs advise victims of reporting options and assist in making reports as dictated by their client. Although Navy VLC has no control or oversight over command and convening authority case processing or disposition, VLC ensure victim input is provided to the command or convening authority where a victim desires to be heard. In FY15, Navy VLC provided 1,616 outreach briefs to 57,455 Fleet personnel. These briefs underscore the Navy's commitment to sexual assault victims and a determination that victim rights and interests be protected. Advertisement and promotion of VLC services occur via base electronic billboards, the JAG website, posters, brochures, armed forces radio and television shows, and base newspaper articles. Navy VLCs regularly support command training events and base programs focusing on sexual assault issues to ensure area Sailors and their leaders are aware of legal resources available to explain and defend the rights and interests of Navy sexual assault victims.

3.2 Describe your efforts to sustain or increase training of judge advocates to maintain the expertise necessary to litigate adult sexual assault cases in spite of the turnover created by judge advocate personnel rotations. Include efforts to keep judge advocates informed of changes to the military justice system, specifically in the area of sexual assault.

TCAP holds schoolhouse, on-site, and online training for military prosecutors, which implements the SAPR objectives as required by DoD Instruction 5505.19. The training includes TCAP's Targeted Mobile Training Teams (TMTTs) on an annual basis, on-site case analysis and assistance during the TMTTs, NJS courses on prosecuting special victims cases, training with NCIS Special Agents, and online training via webinars. TCAP also routinely provides training and assistance to prosecutors worldwide by being available on a daily basis to assist prosecutors telephonically and through TCAP's Sharepoint website that allows prosecutors to collaborate and obtain resources.

Navy VLCs participate in a number of significant training evolutions to prepare and update them in effective support of sexual offense victims. All VLCs are certified to represent clients at courts-martial per Article 27b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and must attend VLC specialized training given by the Air Force, Army, or Navy, focusing on victims' rights, support, recovery, and victim advocacy. Navy VLCs also participate in specialized "child victim" training courses executed by military and civilian experts, to include child victim training provided by the National Crime Victims Law Institute and "Child Capacity" training presented by the American Bar Association's Center for Children and Law.

NJS either provides or co-sponsors the following courses. These courses are designed to maintain and enhance the expertise of judge advocates in litigating special victim's cases:

- **Basic Lawyer Course (BLC):** This ten-week course, offered three times annually, provides accession training for all judge advocates in the USN, USMC, and USCG. The course includes extensive training in military justice and court-martial advocacy, as well as training in legal assistance, administrative law, standards of conduct, and operational law. Teaching methods include lecture, seminar, and practical exercises. The entire class participates, as counsel, in a fully contested mock sexual assault case. Upon graduation, judge advocates are certified per Article 27(b), UCMJ.
- **SOC in Military Justice and Civil Law:** This 3-day course is designed for commanding officers, executive officers, and officers in charge and is open to other officers in grades O-4 and above with NJS approval. The SOC trains officers in the execution of the legal responsibilities of command with instruction in military justice (including sexual assault case disposition and SAPR), administrative law, and civil law. In FY13, NJS provided 38 SOC sessions in Newport, RI; San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; Camp Pendleton, CA; Camp Lejeune, NC; Parris Island, SC; Quantico, VA; and Pensacola, FL. Per NAVADMIN 302/12, this course is mandatory for O-6s enroute to command.
- **Prosecuting Special Victim's Cases (P-SVC):** NJS offers specialized instruction focused on special victim's litigation. P-SVC is a week-long course focusing on substantive aspects of prosecuting domestic violence, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, and child abuse. It includes small-group practical exercises to hone skills, such as conducting direct and cross examinations of victims, expert witnesses, and the accused.
- **Defending Sexual Assault Cases (DSAC):** A week-long course that provides training on sexual assault litigation for defense counsel. DSAC is taught in conjunction with the Center for American and International Law in Plano, Texas. P-SVC and DSAC are among the best-attended NJS military justice courses.
- **Basic and Advanced SJA Courses:** The week long SJA courses incorporate military

justice training relevant to SJAs including search and seizure, investigations, charging, preferral, convening courts, referral, SAPR, the VWAP, SA-IDA, and post-trial processing.

- Sexual Assault Policy for the for the SJA: This 2-day course is highly encouraged for SJAs currently providing advice to General Court-Martial Convening Authorities (GCMCAs), sexual assault-initial disposition authorities (SA-IDAs), those serving as Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) Command Services Department Heads, and SJAs for Type Commanders (TYCOMs) or other commands that frequently convene courts-martial. The course provides instruction on and encourages discussion of current legal issues involving sexual assault policy and dispositions facing SJAs advising GCMCAs and SA-IDAs. Among the key topics reviewed are the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY14, the status of its implementation, and the requirements recent policies and legislation place on SJAs and commanders. The course also includes instruction and discussion of the impact of NDAA legislation on: SA-IDAs, UCMJ Article 18 (GCM jurisdiction), Article 32 (preliminary hearing on preferred charges), Article 34 (advice of staff judge advocate and reference for trial), Article 56 (maximum punishments), Article 60 (post-trial action), RCM 306 (character of accused during initial disposition of an offense), and the Victim and Witness Assistance Program.
- Special Victims' Capability Course (SVCC): This is a multi-disciplinary course for Legalman, USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, SAPR VAs, Domestic Violence VAs, and SARCs who comprise Navy's Special Victim Capability, as well as Navy first tour judge advocates assigned to RLSOs. The course will cover a full spectrum of issues to improve and enhance victim care, victim support, prosecution support. It will also provide for a more comprehensive and standardized response to allegations of child abuse, serious domestic violence, and sexual assault offenses. The focus of the training will be to gain a better understanding of the dynamics of these crimes, working with victims, and collaboration of effort within the military justice system.

Every year, the defense community offers a standard training rotation focusing on defending sexual assault cases to all defense counsel (DC) at the Defense Service Offices (DSOs). There are four sections in this rotation: Defense Counsel Orientation (DCO), Defending Sexual Assault Cases (DSAC), DCAP Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) and Trial Advocacy Programs.

- DCO is a required weeklong training for new defense counsel at the DSO. During this training, counsel receive a primer and introduction on defending sexual assault cases (Sexual Assault Cases 101) as well as various other topics related to client representation.
- DSAC is a weeklong intermediate to advanced level course. The course is put on by and located at the Center for American and International Law (CAIL). CAIL brings in for the training civilian and military practitioners and experts in the field to teach substantive classes relevant to sexual assault cases. Moreover, the instructors also

conduct some trial advocacy training specific to sexual assault cases.

- DCAP MTT's. Every six months, the DCAP MTT (composed of 2 trainers) visits each DSO headquarters and major detachment to provide weeklong training geared towards defending sexual assault cases. At the MTTs, DCAP teaches substantive issues, conducts advocacy training and does an extensive review and assessment of ongoing sexual assault cases.

In addition to the above, DCAP established a defense community SharePoint page where all defense counsel can access instant and up-to-date information as well as post questions to the field. Counsel can also use SharePoint to obtain: (1) a defending sexual assault trial kit which includes relevant documents and pleadings on sexual assault cases, and (2) the Defense Counsel Deskbook which includes standard checklists, proof charts and other items to assist in preparation.

3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.

Ensuring those involved in special victim investigations have received or are receiving the appropriate training is the responsibility of the RLSOs. TCAP conducts annual TMTTs to inspect and ensure training requirements are being met. NLSC IG conducts an inspection, as part of its Article 6 inspections, to ensure training requirements are being met. All STCs and core prosecutors are required to receive training in trauma-informed investigations and prosecutions, including how to conduct trauma-informed interviews.

Navy prosecutors attend the NCIS AASAITP a course focused on improving multi-disciplinary coordination of sexual assault investigations, a week prosecuting special victims cases at NJS, and receive training from TCAP through the TMTTs and online webinars. This training focuses on the requirements of DoD Instruction 5505.19. Prosecution training is evaluated annually by the NJS Board of Advisors, military justice litigation training working group, and TCAP.

In addition to meeting primary training requirements, Navy VLCs participate in routine program-wide training addressing victim-support issues relevant to successful delivery of services. This web-based training is conducted online and has included topics ranging from DNA collection and the Physical Evaluation Board System, to key changes in victim rights and entitlements established by the 2014 and 2015 National Defense Authorization Acts and resulting adjustments to the Rules for Courts-Martial. The Navy VLC Program also operates a comprehensive Sharepoint site for internal communications, discussion boards, mentoring, development and promulgation of "best practices", and storage of victim-support resources.

To meet the fleet requirement to develop qualified practitioners of special victim's cases,

NJS will continue to train USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, USCG Legal Technicians, trial counsel, special victims' counsel (SVC)/VLC, and victim witness assistance program (VWAP) personnel on a variety of SAPR issues. Specifically, NJS provides specialized SAPR training at the Basic Lawyer Course, the mid-level and advanced level SJA courses, the SVCC, and other trial advocacy courses (basic-advanced).

3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect is placed in the service member's personnel record and separation action is initiated (for court-martial convictions).

Navy requires that an official form Navy Personnel (NAVPERS) 1070/887, Sex Offense Accountability Record, be submitted and filed in the Service member's Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) where it will remain for the duration of his or her career under Field Code 91. Once the OMPF is updated, the record is available for commanders to review online through automated record access via the Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS). Periodic review of submitted NAVPERS 1070/887 are conducted to ensure compliance with the requirements to submit and review these records. Commanders are required to conduct a mandatory review of each Service member's personnel record for notation of those sex-related offenses for all newly reporting personnel within 30 days. The review serves to alert commanders of members in their commands who have received a court-martial conviction or NJP for these offenses.

In the case of officers, reports of court-martial, NJP, final civil action, or misconduct are submitted to NPC, in accordance with Navy's Military Personnel Manual (MILPERSMAN) Article 1611-010. The report, along with applicable endorsements from the officer and chain of command, are included in the member's OMPF in accordance with BUPERS Instruction 1070.27C and MILPERSMAN 1070-170 at the conclusion of administrative proceedings outlined in SECNAVINST 1920.6C.

3.5 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, VA, MCIO and commander knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).

All Navy prosecutors receive training on the military rules of evidence (MRE) applicable to special victims crimes, including MRE 514. TCAP provides training at NCIS's AASAITP where Special Agents are trained about MRE 514. At the Sexual Assault for the SJA course, judge advocates receive instruction regarding their obligation to train commander's on compliance with MRE 514.

Navy VLC work in close cooperation with Navy SARC and SAPR VA on all aspects of victim support, to include training and understanding of the nature and scope of the victim advocate-victim privilege. VLC routinely discuss the parameters and impact of the privilege while working specific cases with SARCs and SAPR VA.

Senior officers are provided a 3-hour block of instruction on SAPR. During these sessions, participants discuss, among other things, MRE 514 and the commander's responsibility to both enable and facilitate confidentiality between victim's advocates and victims. OJAG published a trifold pamphlet entitled, "A Commander's Quick Reference: MRE 514, Retaliation, Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority, and Case Reporting", to assist judge advocates deliver this training to commanders. This trifold meets the Navy's requirement to train all new COs, XO's, and SELs on MRE 514 within 30 days of them assuming their command positions.

3.6 NGB, describe your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI).

N/A

3.7 Describe your efforts to develop policy to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights.

All DSO DCs within Navy are required to attend DCO, DSAC and the semi-annual DCAP MTTs. The DSO requires that all DCs establish and routinely access their SharePoint account to ensure that they receive relevant and up-to-date information. The DSOs implemented the use of standard documents and counsel checklist to use for case preparation. In response to the Response Systems Panel's (RSP's) recommendation to provide the defense with independent investigators, OJAG approved the hiring of eight civilian Defense Litigation Support Specialists to assist DC throughout all investigative stages. Additionally, it is a DSO priority to detail MJLQ or similarly qualified counsel to all Senior Defense Counsel (SDC) or OIC positions.

OJAG Code 20, working as The JAG's representative on the Joint Service Committee (JSC) on Military Justice, diligently protected the accused's due process rights. For example, the creation of RCM 404A, implemented by Executive Order 13696, provides pre-Article 32 disclosures to the accused in order to facilitate reasonable participation in the new Article 32 Preliminary Hearing process.

3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

Continued Judge Advocate support in the implementation of the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) Team, in all FCAs is vital to holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Early collaboration entails a multidisciplinary review of active cases at the STC and Supervisory Special Agent level and allows NCIS, the RLSO, and the SARC to troubleshoot sexual assault investigations, prosecutions, and victim care issues as they arise. Furthermore, the ASAP multidisciplinary model promotes early cooperation among stakeholders to improve quality of outcomes.

FY16 annual training efforts include the coordination and development of Targeted Mobile Training Teams, site visits providing flexible training sections on special victims crimes and process inspection; live and interactive web-based training sponsored by TCAP and conducted by SMEs; web-based recordings of previous training sessions that can be accessed as needed as part of local training plans; and regionally-developed training plans, STC coordinated weekly or bi-weekly training, coordinated with TCAP and shared online.

Navy will continue to train:

- Commanders and senior leadership on SAPR at the SOC
- Lawyers from new accessions to senior USN, USMC, and USCG judge advocates on the technical legal requirements of SAPR law and policy
- Prosecutors and defense counsel on effective strategies for prosecuting and defending sexual assault causes
- USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, USCG Legal Technicians, trial counsel, SVC/VLC, and VWPAP personnel on SAPR issues

Navy will continue to:

- Ensure NCIS investigates all allegations of sexual assault, to include both penetration and contact offenses.
- Monitor the timeliness of investigations within Navy as a measure of effectiveness in combating sexual assaults in the military.
- Use judge advocates as Article 32 Preliminary Hearing Officers to enhance competence in the preliminary hearings of sexual assaults.
- Coordinate with VLC to ensure victims are aware of their rights and benefits through ongoing training.
- Emphasize the importance of SARCs collaborating and coordinating with MCIOs as a part of continued efforts to promote prevention and awareness through trainings and events. SARCs' communication with command leadership will convey messaging of a command climate where offenders will be held appropriately accountable while also ensuring that victims receive the full range of support and advocacy available under the SAPR Program.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

Navy is committed to increasing victim confidence in reporting incidents, recognizing that increased reporting of sexual assault is critical to the prevention of and response to this universally underreported crime. The following efforts were made in the last year to

achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate:

- The SAPR Resource Guide was released. This document serves as a quick-reference desk guide for SARCs and SAPR VAs, providing easy access to critical program information and enhancing the knowledge of their role as a member of the SAPR team to improve overall delivery of victim support and care services.
- The SAPR Drill Instruction was released. Navy SAPR Personnel are now required to participate in installation SAPR drills twice a year, in June and December. These drills test installation SAPR response and capabilities by identifying and improving on any gaps in victim services. Drills and the improved processes that result ensure that the highest standard of advocacy and assistance is provided to victims.
- Establishment of full-time SAPR VAs ensures that consistent, complete care is provided to victims of sexual assault, particularly in ensuring continuity of care when a UVA is unavailable
- Sexual Assault CMG meetings are now conducted every month at the installation level to address any gaps in victim care and response. These meetings ensure that consistent, high quality, and effective support is delivered to victims.
- The Chaplain Corps (CHC) is receiving SAPR training to better support internal healing and successful of victims back into their command. CHC services are available regardless of victim religions affiliation or beliefs, and provide a safe place to talk without fear or judgment (Chaplain counseling is protected by confidentiality).
- Audits of the Safe Helpline contact information are being conducted monthly to ensure accuracy and accessibility, and SARCs are required to immediately notify HQ of any changes to the Navy SAPR Program's three-tiered response contact information.

Across Navy installations, the SAPR program has been marketed in a variety of means including PSAs, POD/POW, social media and other means to raise awareness and encourage victim reporting.

4.2 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification, if appropriate.

Completion of DoD Defense Sexual Assault Certification Program (D-SAACP) requirements is required before an individual can begin working in the capacity of a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA. Navy utilizes the process as the established method for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions (SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs and UVAs).

The D-SAACP process ensures that all SARCs, DRCS, SAPR VAs and UVAs meet both ethical and professional standards through verification of completion of training requirements, background checks, and recommendation letters from commanders/supervisors and SARCs. This includes screening for the position (both an interview and

background check verification) and an initial 40-hour face-to-face training course that addresses key areas of victim advocacy with an interactive, skill-based approach. Training certificates and completed D-SAACP (DD Form 2950) packets must be submitted to National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) for credentialing. Additional screening processes that include panel and/or standardized interviews, questionnaires, and Facebook checks, have been implemented in different regions throughout the Navy. As part of the D-SAACP certification process all SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs and UVAs must also agree to adhere to the Code of Ethics for victim engagement and advocacy.

Navy closely monitor the status of applications through weekly status report from DoD SAPRO which is disseminated to the Lead SARCs for review and validation. Upon approval by CNIC HQ SAPR, SARCs are granted Defense Sexual Assault Incident database (DSAID) access for case management.

In an effort to standardize continuing education and consistency with D-SAACP standards, CNIC HQ SAPR reviews and approves all SARC-generated SAPR refresher training provided to DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs. CNIC-approved refresher training is offered by SARCS regularly throughout the year to ensure DRC, SAPR VA and UVA skill proficiency. In addition to training offered locally by SARCS, monthly D-SAACP pre-approved refresher training, on a variety of topics, including ethics, is provided to SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs and UVAs via webinar and in-person annual SARC training.

Renewal of D-SAACP certification is required every 2 years, including 32 continuing education units (CEUs). Continuing education training emphasizes compassionate and trauma-informed care for victims of sexual violence, and consists of both webinars and face-to face sessions. This training provides a means to promulgate policy updates, strengthens advocacy skills, and a forum for support of certified members. Failure to meet certification requirements will result in suspension of DSAID access and the ability to provide victim advocacy and assistance to victims.

A D-SAACP certification may be suspended or revoked at any time due to inappropriate behavior or conduct. Suspension or revocation of D-SAACP certification requires a written request for revocation is sent by CNIC HQ SAPR to the NOVA and the DOD SAPRO. This request must include name, D-SAACP identification number, effective date of the suspension or revocation of certification, and the grounds for the suspension or revocation. Grounds for a suspension or revocation can include failure to meet recertification requirements, specific misconduct, an ethical violation, substandard performance, professional or personal impairment, or a loss of faith and confidence in the SARC or SAPR VA to perform assigned duties.

Promising process improvements being implemented regionally include the following:

- Naval Station Great Lakes offers refresher trainings twice a month, and encourages UVAs to attend in-person so the SARC may observe interactions during training. SARCs track CEU hours of each UVA in their area of responsibility ensuring that advocates meet the credentialing guidelines.
- Region Southwest SARCs provides in-depth, standardized interviews and

background checks prior to the commencement of initial victim advocate training. An additional Facebook check has also been implemented to ensure that there is no content displayed on a public site that would have negative implications on the SAPR program. In addition to the screening process for new victim advocates, SARCs screen and interview newly transferred SAPR UVAs to verify they are in compliance. The gaining SARC also contacts the transferring SARC for confirmation of certification.

- Naval District Washington has a rigorous SAPR screening process where all interested SAPR VAs must submit a written questionnaire and participate in a panel interview prior to attending initial SAPR VA training.

4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing their duties.

The certification process for SARCs and SAPR VAs (also used for Navy DRCs and UVAs) requires completion of D-SAACP initial certification requirements. CNIC HQ SAPR receives a weekly status report from DOD SAPRO with status updates for all D-SAACP applications and certifications. Navy personnel cannot begin working in their capacity as victim advocates until approved by DOD SAPRO. CNIC HQ SAPR also monitors recertification requirements which must be met in order to continue working as SAPR VA.

Navy victim advocate roles are further managed as follows:

- SARCs are granted DSAID access once approved by CNIC HQ SAPR and DOD SAPRO. DSAID access is interrupted if D-SAACP recertification requirements are not met, or if their favorable national agency check (NAC) is revoked.
- SAPR VAs, DRCs and UVAs may only be entered into DSAID to maintain a caseload once approved by CNIC HQ SAPR and DOD SAPRO. The ability to maintain a DSAID caseload is interrupted if D-SAACP recertification requirements are not met. All credentialed UVAs must have a designation letter to perform the duties of a SAPR VA.
- For all SARC, DRC, SAPR VAs and UVAs, the appropriate chain of command must advise CNIC HQ SAPR if a favorable NAC or D-SAACP certification is revoked.

4.4 Describe your Service efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.

CNIC HQ SAPR provides a variety of training opportunities beyond certification requirements for SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs to gain more knowledge and experience in working with victims of sexual assault. These opportunities further enhance their skills and enable certification renewal at a higher level. Upcoming trainings are included in both email notifications and the bi-monthly SAPR newsletter that is distributed to the field and posted on the shared internal SAPR website. CNIC HQ SAPR develops and conducts webinars and training sessions that are held at

different times to allow all Regions across the Navy to participate.

The ability to renew certifications at a higher level is dependent in part on the number of cases in a given location. For smaller caseload areas, it is more difficult to certify at higher levels. Regional promising practices to address this challenge include the following:

- Region Northwest shortened their watchbill from 7 days to 3 - 4 days, in an effort to allow more UVAs the opportunity to take the 24/7 duty telephone and earn hours necessary to renew their certification at a higher level. In addition, SARCs publicly recognize recertification at a higher level at UVA meetings, training, appreciation events, and newsletters.
- Region Southwest SARCs encourage DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs to voluntarily work at the local rape crisis center to receive additional training which will enhance their knowledge in advocacy services. SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs are continuously encouraged to certify at a higher level to ensure utmost quality of advocacy is provided. They are instructed on the benefit of renewing at a higher level and how it benefits the SAPR services offered at the installation.

4.5 Describe any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs may be having in obtaining continuing education in advance of emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care.

UVA attendance at continuing education training opportunities is often challenged due to primary military responsibilities that may require UVAs to be absent or unavailable. Attendance challenges include:

- Deployment and high tempo working environments that impact the timely acquisition of recertification hours.
- Some remote installations have issues accessing online resources due to low bandwidth on the internet.
- Conference attendance and travel restrictions, as well as operational issues, can make it difficult to ensure that SAPR personnel receive the most updated information from the most relevant experts in the field at national, or even local, professional development seminars in the sexual violence field.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel).

CNIC HQ SAPR works closely with SARCs from each Region on an ongoing basis to ensure that the DoD Safe Helpline has accurate and updated contact information. The following requirements and procedures are in place to ensure information is correct:

- SARCs must provide immediate notification via their Regional SARC (RSARC) of any changes to telephone numbers included in the Navy SAPR Program's three-tiered response, which includes the 24/7 response numbers, Civilian SAPR VA or

SARC numbers, and SARC or nearest installation SARC numbers for each installation.

- CNIC HQ SAPR reconciles the DoD Safe Helpline semi-annual audit by following up on all unconfirmed or non-working SAPR 24/7 response, SARC, and first responder (i.e., chaplains, SARCs, military police, and healthcare personnel) contact information to ensure accuracy.
- Command assessments evaluate DoD Safe Helpline postings for correctness, and some installations and Regional SARCs complete random monthly validation of SAPR telephone numbers/information to ensure accuracy and timely response.
- The LiveSafe Smartphone Application will enable hot links to DoD Safe Helpline, providing new pathways to helpline use.
- Any findings with the 24/7 response system that require corrective action are addressed immediately and results are typically provided within four hours.
- Quarterly three-tiered response reviews of regional information are performed by CNIC HQ SAPR, and updates provided as necessary.
- Monthly random spot checks are performed by CNIC HQ SAPR at 10% of naval installations (approximately eight installations) to ensure that telephone numbers are accurate, proper voice recordings are in place, and that telephones are in good working condition. Monthly spot checks also test the response time to ensure that calls are returned within 60 minutes.
- Per CNICINST 1752.2A, Monthly Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Validation Procedures, Regional Operation Centers (ROCs) conduct 100% monthly validation calls that confirm both the accuracy of the listed 24/7 response numbers and ensure that response is taking place within the required timeframes.

4.7 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline – to include recent revisions related to privileged communication (Executive Order 13696), to all service members.

SAPR resources are publicized at Navy commands and installations through posters, Plans of the Week/ Month, brochures, electronic media, and events throughout the year. To ensure that victims have access to the DoD Safe Helpline, Navy commands post the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline throughout command spaces, on TV Monitors, flyers, command websites, and in the POD/POW. Commands must include a minimum of three means of contacting a local SAPR VA on command websites.

The following are examples of SAPR resource publicity:

- The CNIC HQ SAPR webpage provides SAPR information to victims, bystanders, friends and family, and commands. The webpage also provides victims with an understanding of the program's crisis response services, including the different reporting options; bystanders with tools to prevent a sexual assault and information on available services to victims; and commanders with their requirements and responsibilities are to create a climate of prevention and information on an appropriate response. The webpage also provides information on the DoD Safe Helpline.
- Overseas, local Armed Forces Network radio and television are used to broadcast

SAPR commercials and discussions with commanders, Command Master Chiefs (CMCs), and SARCs wherein SAPR numbers are advertised.

- Laminated, wallet-sized cards are disseminated to provide individuals quick reference to contact information for local SAPR resource and the DoD Safe Helpline.
- Sponsor parents of USNA midshipman are briefed by SAPR staff regarding available resources, with contact information highlighted.
- Key SAPR personnel and available resources are highlighted during GMT, Indoctrinations and SAPR stand-downs.

CNIC HQ SAPR developed various marketing materials in order to publicize available SAPR resources. During the 2015 SAAPM, the CNIC HQ SAPR marketing team developed brochures, posters, and able tents distributed to installations across the Navy.

4.8 Describe your efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male and female victim input into the development of Service SAPR policy.

CNIC HQ SAPR works with the Regions to identify Navy representatives to travel to the DoD Survivor Summit to speak directly to the Director, DOD SAPRO ensuring victim input in the development of SAPR policy and programs. CNIC HQ SAPR continually reinforces that SARCs are to disseminate the DoD Survivor Experience Survey (SES) to victims, facilitating victims' input in the development of DoD-wide SAPR policy. Regions solicit both male and female victim input in the development of their SAPR policies through focus groups, command surveys, and input directly to SAPR personnel. The Navy VLC program also represents both male and female victim clients, offering equal access to all representation and advocacy services.

Promising Regional practices to institutionalize Sailor input across genders include the following:

- In Region Hawaii, separate male and female focus groups meet without rank involvement. These sessions provide a forum for open, honest communication on feelings, thoughts, attitudes, and perceptions of a healthy versus unhealthy sexual relationships, and the differences between male and female thought processes.
- Region Northwest encourages open and authentic communication from male and female service members of all ranks and emphasizes the importance of all voices and gender neutrality. Training and gender inclusion feedback is gathered through post-session evaluations, bi-monthly Sailor surveys, and discussions with leadership, and is used to tailor future training sessions to meet Sailors needs and adapt to the specific needs of each command.
- Region Southeast obtain Sailor feedback from command-generated SAPR surveys, input from the SAPR Team members, and recommendations from "No Ranks Real Talk: Let's Talk About Sex" discussions held monthly at Joint Base San Antonio, Texas.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual

assault.

Training of SAPR personnel and unit briefings are primary forums to improve response to male victims. Training sessions highlight that both men and women can be victims of sexual assault. Additional emphasis during training is placed on hazing, including the damage it causes and the direct correlation of hazing to sexual assaults. SARCs utilize gender inclusive scenarios and topics specifically related to male victims (such as unique barrier to reporting) as part of both initial and refresher victim advocate training. SARCs also recruit and qualify a cadre of UVAs that includes appropriate representation of the service member populations to ensure all victims have access to a UVA that fits their gender preference.

Navy includes information about the sexual victimization of males in published materials to raise awareness of male sexual assault and the Navy's efforts to prevent and respond to it. For victims, the Navy VLC program represents male and female victim clients, offering equal access to all representation and advocacy services. Additionally, SAAPM materials serve as a platform to open a dialogue about male victims of sexual assault.

Data from reported incidents of sexual assaults, response to male victims, focus groups, survey results will be the primary means of monitoring the effectiveness of initiatives implemented to improve reporting of sexual assault by male victims.

4.10 Describe your progress in developing and issuing guidance for facilitating requests from sexual assault victims for accommodations (such as an alternate setting) in accomplishing mandatory SAPR training requirements to ensure confidentiality for victims who filed Restricted Reports.

CNIC HQ SAPR ensures that SARCs are providing SAPR services that are recovery oriented for sexual assault victims. Although Regions have not identified facilitation of training accommodations as a problem, the SARC or SAPR VA are qualified and available to provide SAPR training individually. SARCs communicate alternate options available to victims to meet SAPR training requirements while maintaining confidentiality.

Any questions or concerns from the command, which is responsible for meeting SAPR training requirements, will be addressed by the SARC while maintaining confidentiality. On a case-by-case basis, sexual assault victims may be permitted to accomplish mandatory SAPR training in alternate settings through SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, VLCs, or other means as determined by the command and victim.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Service actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe any recurring challenges (if any) your Service may have in this area.

Navy's goal is to promote improved victim care services for all personnel, including joint environments, joint bases, and the RC.

- For joint installations and commands,
 - SARCs integrate other Service SAPR VAs on the installation watchbill where appropriate, offer joint refresher training, and incorporate joint environment issues into their SAPR trainings. SARCs also participate in the coordination of MOUs/MOAs between Services to ensure continuity of care for all victims, and work collaboratively with other Service SARCs to streamline victim response and support procedures within joint environments.
 - Navy VLC provide support to sexual assault victims regardless of whether they are stationed on joint bases or in joint environments. Service victims' counsel programs, whether referred to as SVC (USA, USAF, USCG) or VLC (USN and USMC), routinely cooperate to ensure victims establish communications with the appropriate Service SVC/VLC provider. The Navy VLC Program extended VLC eligibility to all RC sexual assault victims regardless of the existence of a military nexus.
 - Navy Medicine works closely with the Defense Health Agency (DHA) to ensure quality healthcare is available at all joint bases and joint medical locations. Individual command services are available to all branches of the military and DoD beneficiaries.
- RC personnel who are not on active duty status have access to immediate Navy victim support and are directed to civilian resources for continuation of support. If a service member victim desires to be seen in the civilian sector, MOUs are in place to accommodate their request. SARCs also offer SAPR trainings on RC drill weekends, incorporating specific RC issues into their training. SARCs also engage with Reserve forces leadership to share their extensive civilian resource directory with each Navy Operational Support Center (NOSC), facilitating improved response services for victims and supporting advocates during the crisis intervention process. In some locations, NOSCs established their own SAPR response line along with a SAPR watchbill dedicated to Reservists. RC commands located near or on Navy or other Service installations are incorporated in the local SAPR VA watchbill.

4.12 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.

Navy implementation of the expedited transfer option is considered efficient and effective. Expedited transfer requests are available to Navy service members who file unrestricted reports of sexual assault. The SARC, DRC, SAPR VA or UVA provides detailed information about expedited victim transfers to service members upon initial

contact when the decision to make an restricted or unrestricted report is made.

All expedited transfer request packages are forwarded to Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM) (PERS-833) for processing and/or a retention period of 3 years, regardless of action(s) taken on behalf of the victim. Upon receipt by PERS-833, packages are reviewed to ensure the chain of command:

- Processes the expedited transfer package within 72 hours of receipt of a victim's request.
- Determines if the report is credible (i.e., reasonable grounds exist to believe that an offense constituting sexual assault occurred, based on the advice of the supporting judge advocate and the available evidence) and either approve or disapprove the request per MILPERSMAN 1300-1200. This includes appropriate chain of command actions by a flag officer or Senior Executive Service personnel for a request disapproved by the victim's commander.
- Ensures the victim is fully informed regarding reasonably foreseeable impacts of an expedited transfer on his or her career, the potential impact of the transfer or reassignment on the investigation and potential litigation or initiation of other adverse action against the alleged offender, or any other possible consequences of granting the request.

Expedited transfers are also tracked by the SARC and Sexual Assault CMG meetings as well as in the SAIRO and First Flag Reports to ensure that victims receive full care and support and processing is in compliance with established Navy policy.

For RC personnel, transfer or reassignment may include:

- Provisions for performance of inactive duty training (IDT) on different weekends or dates than the alleged offender or with a different unit in the home drilling location in order to ensure undue burden of a transfer is not placed on the Service member and his or her family; or
- A temporary or permanent transfer of either the victim or alleged offender from the assigned unit or command.
- The Reserve Unit CO must endorse and forward service member's written expedited transfer request to the Reserve Command Commander and processed per MILPERSMAN 1300-1200.

For USNA personnel, expedited transfer entails a change in company assignment. In addition to issuance of a MPO, if the victim and subject are assigned to the same company, the victim is given the choice as to whether he/she would like a change of company or if the subject should be moved out. The change is made within 48 hours of a written request. The Commandant's legal advisor and Deputy Commandant also review class schedules, sports teams, and extracurricular activities of victims and alleged offenders to ensure MPOs can be enforced and physical locations of victim and alleged offender are de-conflicted.

4.12.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (NOT involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested: 7
- The number approved as the victim requested: 7
- The number approved different than the victim requested: 0
- The number denied and a summary of why: 0
- The number moved within 30 days of approval: 7
- The number moved after 30 days of approval: 7

4.12.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested: 239
- The number approved as the victim requested: 236
- The number approved different than the victim requested: 0
- The number denied and a summary of why: 3, not credible reports of sexual assault
- The number moved within 30 days of approval: 236
- The number moved after 30 days of approval: 0

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure(s) you took to remedy the situation.

All regional commands are fully stocked with a sufficient number of kits, and no issues have been identified by SARCs or any other source pertaining to a lack of SAMFE kits or access to laboratory testing resources. Monthly SAMFE drills are completed at each installation to assess competency of healthcare providers and compliance with program requirements. Results of the drills are forwarded to Regional Commanders and BUMED on a monthly basis.

4.14 Provide information about any problems or challenges you have encountered with assigning SAPR personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous Reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility and establishing your Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Anonymous Reporting Hotlines in the DoD Safe Helpline Responder database.

Compliance with national Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards ensures the Navy corrections system provides a safe, humane, and secure environment free from threat of sexual abuse for all prisoners in custody by maintaining a program of prevention, detection, response, investigation, and tracking of all incidents of alleged sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The DoD provided clarifying guidance that set a baseline for Service PREA programs on 2 March 2015. Audits are to be conducted by nationally certified PREA auditors using an instrument developed by the PREA Resource Center in conjunction with the Department of Justice (DOJ).

Audits are be conducted by nationally certified PREA auditors using an instrument developed by the PREA Resource Center in conjunction with the DOJ. U.S. confinement facilities, including military, covered under the PREA standards must be audited at least every 3 years and meet the national standards to be considered compliant, with one-third of each facility-type operated by an agency, or private organization on behalf of an agency, audited each year. During FY15, three of five Navy Personnel Command brigs achieved compliance to DOJ national standards of the PREA. On 16 March 2015, Naval Consolidated Brigs (NAVCONBRIGs) Miramar received a compliance rating of 100%. NAVCONBRIG Charleston and NAVCONBRIG Miramar Detachment Pearl Harbor followed thereafter with audits on 19 March 2015 and 24 March 2015, respectively; both facilities also received 100% compliance scores.

A challenge within Navy Corrections is potential redundant command reporting. NAVCONBRIGs are naval commands, comprised of multi-Service staff and prisoners. When sexual assault reports are made, NAVCONBRIG command-appointed and trained SAPR program representatives contact the Regional SARC and the local Service administrative command SAPR network representative, if applicable,.

4.15 Describe your future plans and challenges for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

Navy continues to underscore the importance of fostering a safe command climate and environment that provides immediate, compassionate and effective response to all victims of sexual assault with the belief that victims who feel fully confident in command and leadership support are more likely to follow through with investigations and participate in the military justice process. Adherence and execution of SAPR Program policy and guidance ensure SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, healthcare providers, chaplains, VLC and other first responders deliver consistent and effective victim support and response. Navy continually evaluates staffing ratios across the enterprise to ensure adequate allocation of a professional cadre of certified SARCs and SAPR VAs, while CNIC HQ SAPR evaluates SAPR workload Navy-wide.

Navy reviews training content and approves refresher training provided by SARCs to SAPR VAs. CNIC works with Regional SARCs (RSARCs) to ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs are completing the required training and credentialing requirements to ensure continuity of services and a superior level of excellence. Continued efforts will ensure cultural and gender inclusiveness in the cadre of SAPR Vas across Navy.

Navy recognizes the damage and challenges of retaliation experienced by victims of sexual assault who come forward. Through training and awareness, command-level engagement, analysis of survey data, and ensuring appropriate disciplinary action for those who commit retaliation, Navy will continue efforts to better understand the problem of retaliation. Additionally, Navy will continue to collaborate with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and other Services to create a retaliation strategy that supports victims who report retaliation.

Moving into FY16, Navy will continue to develop, maintain, and further strengthen relationships and partnerships with key stakeholder organizations in both the military and civilian jurisdictions. In order to assess the efficacy of our SAPR response, Regional SAPR personnel continue to oversee implementation of installation requirements for conducting Sexual Assault CMG meetings and SAPR drill procedures to enhance the installation response capability and to ensure victims have access to SAPR services. Navy will focus on the following actions in FY16:

- The CHC, in collaboration with DON SAPRO, will provide “Survivors of Sexual Violence Resiliency Retreats” through Chaplain Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) programs. These retreats allow victims to reestablish confidence in themselves and restore wholeness in relationships. Additionally, it will assist victims, who are at a much greater risk of additional assaults, to reduce the chances of being re-victimized by sexual predators.
- BUMED is creating SAPR First Responder training to educate all Navy medical treatment facility (MTF) personnel on quick response and care to victims of sexual assault. BUMED installations are also working with their local SARCs to provide ongoing SAPR VA training, so the SAPR VAs are accustomed to emergency room (ER) and that ER staff are properly trained.
- US Fleet Forces (USFF) workshops will be conducted focusing on development of long range personnel training plans that are integrated with other critical command planning efforts (e.g., deployment training, maintenance planning, major milestone planning).
- The Navy Reserve is streamlining prevention and response throughout the RC. The primary challenge facing the RC is personnel who live significant distances from their commands. Many of these Sailors live in remote areas with limited resources available, adding another layer of difficulty in supporting victims who may not have immediate access to a SARC, SAPR VA, SARC, or VLC. Additionally, the availability of support when Reservists are not in a “duty status” continues to be a challenge. Improving overall understanding of eligibility for SAPR services and support when RC personnel travel immediately before or after “duty status” is being pursued.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”

Navy recognizes that feedback mechanisms are critical to measurement and evaluation of the SAPR program, and ultimately eliminating sexual assault. Collaboration with DoD SAPRO and the other Services provides alignment and standardization on DoD-wide SAPR survey efforts, supplemented by Navy with additional surveys and focus groups. Navy draws on data from these surveys and focus groups, along with sexual assault

reports and other available data, to evaluate the SAPR program and inform strategy and policies.

During FY15, Navy drove the following actions to incorporate meaningful and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation in the SAPR program:

- Use of monthly Sexual Assault CMGs meetings as a means of evaluating the SAPR program. The Sexual Assault CMGs meetings provide an avenue for leaders to assess the quality of care and support being provided to sexual assault victims and a forum to review the effectiveness of resources being provided in each case.
- FFSC administration of quarterly and annual anonymous surveys, provided to FFSC clients to provide feedback on the SAPR services they received.
- FFSC Certification Reviews and CNIC IG directed reviews were conducted at installations in an effort to gauge the effective delivery of SAPR services and compliance with policy at all Navy installations.

The Navy VLC Program maintains SAPR program metrics in an internal weekly report. In addition to routine and personal management of individual VLC, this weekly data assists program leadership in evaluating caseload levels and specific counsel performance. Additionally, victims are asked to fill out a Victim Satisfaction Survey at the close of VLC support, including a request for suggestions to improve the VLC program. Participation is voluntary and responses are confidential. VLC also encourage victims to participate in the broader DoD SES.

5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General compliance inspections), and other activities.

Navy oversight of SAPR program effectiveness involves the entire chain of command, from the CNO to individual command leadership. Notable oversight activities include the following:

- Senior Navy leadership is directly engaged in SAPR programs to provide oversight, guidance, and review. The SAPR Director regularly meets one-on-one with the CNO to discuss program updates and initiatives and also provides a regular update to a panel of three-star admirals. All Navy four-star admirals, led by the CNO, meet quarterly via video teleconference to discuss SAPR issues and program updates. The Navy SAPR cross-functional team (CFT) meets monthly with representatives from key stakeholder organizations to discuss progress and share best practices. SAPR is an ongoing agenda item at the USFF TF and Pacific Fleet's ESC meetings. Senior Navy leadership has regular, face-to-face engagements with the fleet during on-site visits where they hear directly from Sailors and share information about Navy SAPR initiatives.
- The Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN) is required to inspect, investigate, assess, or inquire into important matters, including SAPR programs, on all on-site command inspections and area visits, including biennial self-assessments. These

inspections offer additional oversight to assess compliance and quality of programs, and ensure the quality of SAPR efforts executed across the fleet. Naval Inspectors are also available on an as-needed basis should concerns or complaints arise related to SAPR program efforts.

- The inspection program relies on performance metrics obtained through existing case management systems, surveys, and qualitative assessments from OJAG, leadership, SMEs, client commands, military judges, and command members. Periodic command inspections and area visits include an assessment of command SAPR program management with findings and required corrective actions provided to the commander. Items reviewed/verified during this process include:
 - Access to the most up-to-date Instructions, NAVADMINs, training information
 - Training completion certificates and appointment letters for the SAPR PMs, SAPR POC, and UVAs.
 - Commander receipt of the Command Toolkit Brief from the SARC
 - Command SAPR training information
 - Dissemination of SAPR information (Safe Helpline, first responder contact information, available resources, etc.) throughout the command
 - SAPR information incorporated into Command Indoctrination training
 - POD/POW SAPR information
 - Watchstander/Duty Officers training and response protocols for sexual assault reporting
 - Command actions to establish an environment free of sexual assaults and sexual harassment
 - Support/Integration across commands programs (Command Indoctrination, NADAP, EO, FAP)
 - Command emphasis on prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment
 - Identification of best/promising practices
 - Inclusion of SAPR questions in command climate surveys

Beyond leadership oversight activities, personnel surveys continue to be an important source of information for understanding and improving SAPR program effectiveness.

In 2015, Navy survey efforts included:

- Survivor Experience Survey (SES) – Launched in June 2014, the SES is administered specifically to military sexual assault victims who filed either a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Initial results from the survey are based on the 22 Navy responses received to date. As victim survey responses are collected, they will provide feedback on processes from the victim's perspective in areas such as support services, command actions, and peer responses. This information will play a vital role in assessing Navy's progress, and help shape future policies and programs.
- Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES) – The MIJES is an anonymous, voluntary, ongoing survey designed to assess the service use and satisfaction of sexual assault victims who completed investigation with the

investigation and military justice processes. Active duty military members who made a formal report of sexual assault (restricted or unrestricted) and who have a completed investigation since October 2013 are eligible to participate in the survey.

- “A” School Exit Surveys – Survey data indicates Sailors in “A” School training environments have a low incidence rate of sexual assault compared to other Navy environments. These results directly reflect the efforts made in training environments and the engagement of local commanders, and underscore Navy’s commitment to combatting sexual assault. NETC and DON SAPRO continue to develop and expand their collaborative efforts to conduct sexual assault surveys of Navy “A” School graduates.
- USNA Midshipmen Critiques – Critiques are used after every training session to evaluate relevancy, currency, and effectiveness of guest speakers, presentations, and curriculum. USNA Professional Competency Assessments (PCAs) asked SAPR-related questions and scenarios APY 13-14 (FY14) and became a recognizable performance measure, a process repeated in APY 14-15 (FY15). The SAPR section of the PCA had the highest number of correct responses – well over 90% in each class – of all tested areas. In July 2015, the newly inducted class of 2019 participated in an anonymous survey that measured their opinions in areas such as rape myths and bystander intervention, and survey results will be used to measure the effectiveness of training for the class over time.
- DEOCS –Navy DEOCS 4.0, introduced in January 2014, includes new and revised SAPR climate questions containing seven measures: (1) perceptions of safety, (2) chain of command support, (3) publicity of SAPR information, (4) unit reporting climate, (5) perceived barriers to reporting sexual assault, (6) unit prevention climate with bystander intervention, and (7) restricted reporting knowledge. Examples of action taken as a result of DEOCS feedback include revision to the sexual assault training module at Command Leadership School (now NLEC), creation of Navy-wide bystander intervention skills training, and additional training and processes to address perceived barriers to reporting.

These surveys provide leadership with direct feedback from deckplate Sailors. Local commanders can assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take appropriate action as necessary to address specific areas of concern. Examples include local training on proper reporting channels, intolerance of retaliation, and effective bystander intervention methods. Navy uses this information continuously to assess the effectiveness of policy and training initiatives and then refine activities or training.

In addition to surveys, Navy conducts data calls, routine inspections, and periodic self-assessments and participates in ongoing ESCs and meetings to assess SAPR program effectiveness. Required reports (e.g., SITREPs, SAIRO, First Flag Officer Reports, SADR, SOAR) are monitored for additional data and trends.

5.3 Describe your efforts to employ comparative civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders.

Navy SARCs and SAPR VAs utilize the most current civilian research and data in victimization and crime prevention fields as well as key input from SMEs to educate leadership and civilians on pertinent aspects of prevention. Typical resources include statistics from the Center for Disease Control (CDC), Rape Abuse Incest National Network (RAINN), and National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC).

BUMED provides regional commanders and other Navy leadership perspective on where Navy Medicine stands in comparison to civilian medical services regarding SAPR program support and effectiveness.

Navy monitors relevant civilian research and seeks collaboration among civilian counterparts for information sharing and promising practices. In FY15, the Association of American Universities released results of a survey to colleges on sexual assault on campus (including approximately 150,000 students from 27 universities), a first of its kind national survey that somewhat mirrors the gender relations survey given every other year to USNA Midshipmen. The survey provided insights on prevalence, barriers to reporting, and high risk demographic information.

5.4 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

DSAID data is utilized by Navy to assess progress, conduct trend analysis, and tailor effective initiatives. To ensure data integrity, metrics and details pertaining to reported sexual assaults (i.e., demographics, type of incident, case specifics) are continually collected, tracked and analyzed across the fleet. Navy conducts quarterly DSAID audits for consistency and completeness of Navy-wide data.

CNIC HQ SAPR works with Regional SARCs as well as installation SARCs to ensure 100% of sexual assault reports are recorded in DSAID, and works to assist Regions in achieving a 0% error rate with their cases. SARCs utilize a DSAID checklist to ensure all the information required is included in the data entry process. Regional SARCs review DSAID cases on an ongoing basis, ensuring the CNIC/DoD checklist is met. SARCs also work collaboratively with NCIS, command legal, and other Sexual Assault CMG members to obtain case numbers, initial dispositions, and other critical data for DSAID entry. The impact of this collaborative effort is that information entered into DSAID is accurate, and the responsibility for maintaining this is shared amongst key players.

Regional SARCs receive monthly DSAID Quality Assurance (QA) reports from CNIC HQ SAPR, and ensure that gaps and inconsistencies within DSAID are corrected by SARCs. Additionally, Regional SARC review of data integrity and approval is required to close or transfer all installation DSAID cases. CNIC HQ SAPR continuously provides updated policy and guidance from DoD to the Regions throughout the year, and

responds to SARC programmatic and technical questions in a timely fashion.

Judge Advocates from OJAG's Criminal Law Division are responsible for data input in the DSAID Legal Officer module including dispositions of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. These Legal Officers coordinate with NCIS and CNIC for year-end data analysis. The primary sources of information that DSAID Legal Officers use to obtain disposition data, including case tracking and adjudication, are Sexual Assault Disposition Reports (SADRs). After the disposition is completed for each allegation of sexual assault, the Commanding Officer of the Subject (or the Victim in the case of an unknown/foreign/ civilian subject) is required to submit a SADR. The SADR contains the case disposition data, including whether the case was preferred to court-martial, resolved at NJP or administrative separation, or disposed of in another way that did not include punitive or administrative measures. The information on the SADRs is entered into DSAID by Legal Officers. Occasionally, if more information is required than that which is included on the SADR, Legal Officers will reach out to the command, NCIS, CNIC, or the specific RLSO to obtain further case information.

5.5 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY15. Include documentation in the appendix.

Navy performs multiple activities for data collection and research, including the surveys discussed in 5.2 above. Research and data collection activities include DSAID, FFSMIS, Centralized Scheduling and Management (CS&M), DEMOB, and the CNRNW 21st Century Sailor Database. Additional data collection efforts include the following:

- CNIC HQ SAPR collects and analyzes DSAID case data on a monthly basis, along with monitoring the integrity of the data as discussed above. Regional SARCs also collect and analyze sexual assault data on a monthly basis, monitoring to incident reporting, location, and type of assault to report to regional commanders and installation commanders.
- Regions use data collected through DSAID, by SARCs, and survey results to analyze pertinent components of sexual assault including; assault location, gender, age, time of day/year and rank. Data is analyzed to extrapolate trends and share with commands during ESC meetings and with CNIC HQ SAPR.
- The Navy VLC Program captures data from each VLC on a weekly basis in a consistent format, which is then tabulated and provided to JAG leadership on a weekly basis. Data includes the number of new cases reported by each VLC; the type of report made by each new client, if known; the client's status with regard to the military (active duty or civilian dependent, for example); the type of offense(s) reported; the number of military justice meetings, hearings or proceedings attended by VLC; the number and type of meetings attended in other categories (such as investigative interviews); the number and type of motions filed, if any; the number of outreach briefs and how many individuals briefed; the number of remote cases for each VLC, to include conflict cases; as well as any case or operational highlights observed by each VLC.

5.6 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) / Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) or restructuring of

military table of organization.

Nine of Navy's 75 SARCs are currently active duty Navy officers or enlisted Sailors. Assessment of the impact on the careers of such a small number of assigned (full-time) individuals who fill these billets at any given time will guide Navy's decision in providing a unique identifier. Great consideration is being given to basic requirements and implications that may be associated with this decision to include tour length, billet restrictions, access to this option by all who qualify, application procedures, subsequent assignments, promotion opportunities, etc. Medicine is also exploring the option to create an additional qualification designator for SAFE providers.

5.7 Describe your plans for FY16 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).

Conducting SAPR review and assessment of joint environments is a long-term task with primary oversight by DoD and the joint Chiefs of Staff.

Joint bases synchronized SAPR efforts to include data sharing, joint training, and joint Sexual Assault CMG meetings. Some Regions are continuing initiatives with USMC, USA, USAF, and USCG to focus on fostering the relationships currently in place and to further create more specific policies to encourage cooperative relationships. SARCs also continue to work with all tenant commands to train SAPR team members and facilitate SAPR command training. Examples of specific joint efforts include:

- Navy Medicine is working with the DHA to ensure the same quality and standard of care is being provided through all Medical commands within the DoD. BUMED is creating a First Responder Training to keep in line with other services Medical training
- The Navy Reserve is coordinating with the other Services on Joint/Service installations, whether CONUS or forward deployed. This includes joint Memorandums of Understanding /Memorandums of Agreement (MOU/MOA) between Service commands to provide VAs support.
- Coordination and collaboration exists between USFF and CNIC to ensure SAPR program is established to meet the needs of each location, including Joint/Service locations. All USFF resources are made available to Joint Commands aligned to installations in the Atlantic AOR. In overseas locations, USFF directly supports CNIC in support to Joint Commands located in and around Rota, Spain; Sigonella, Italy; Souda Bay, Crete; Bahrain; and Djibouti.
- The Pacific Fleet is working to synchronize and standardize the SAPR program across the Joint Force by inviting joint service members to participate in Navy Resilient Workforce (RW) Summits. These summits comprise two days of training in "signature behaviors" that focus on the 99% of Sailors who are "doing it right."

5.8 Describe your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys, that will provide more comprehensive and detailed

information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.

In a collaborative effort between NETC and DON SAPRO, a survey is offered to Navy accession Sailors as they graduate from their initial skills training ("A" School). The survey collects data on attitudes and perceptions, command climate, and sexual assault circumstances of those Sailors. This effort provides a tool for commanders by establishing a metric that captures the incidence of sexual assault (whether reported or not) among student Sailors and collecting relevant information on their experiences and perceptions. This survey data will help Navy assess and refine local and Department-level sexual assault prevention strategies during initial military training.

5.9 Describe progress in sustaining the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Include how your Service is collaborating with other Services and sharing lessons learned for better prevention, investigation, and response to sexual assault and misconduct during initial military training and subsequent career-specific training. Identify your Service's key stakeholders who are participating in the forum.

Naval Service Training Command (NSTC) and Recruit Training Command (RTC) are Navy's key stakeholders in the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). NSTC and RTC participate in periodic teleconferences and the annual in-person General/Flag Officer conference. CNRC and USMEPSCOM support CORBT efforts as SMEs when topics involving recruiting or pre-service processing are raised. While CORBT does not apply to USNA Midshipmen, collaboration with other Service academies on promising practices regarding prevention and response is ongoing.

As a result of CORBT collaboration, RTC reviewed our processes for screening Recruit Division Commanders to ensure we were properly excluding individuals with SAPR-related incidents in their records. We examined other service processes, compared and contrasted philosophical approaches to psychological screening and ensured our quality assurance practices adequately diminished risk of unwanted behavior during training.

DoD SAPR office participation with CORBT has allowed Navy to stay ahead of the evolving focus of DoD SAPR efforts. Specifically, FY16 SAPR focus is on bystander intervention and male-on-male SH/SA, both of which are featured in RTC's new recruit SAPR video. Navy efforts in those areas were held up as best practices by the DoD SAPRO representative at the recent General/Flag Officer conference.

5.10 Describe your progress in assessing healthcare provider training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.

Navy Medicine implemented training measures in 2015 to include the following:

- Providers must complete and maintain certification through SAMFE training in place of the previously required sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) course. This implements a much higher training standard (80 hours instead of

14.5 hours) and requires continuing training to maintain certification.

- Monthly SAMFE drills completed at each installation to assess competency and compliance of medical staff. Results of each drill are forwarded to Regional Commanders and BUMED.
- Navy VLC and RLSO trial counsel provided training at seven Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Training (BUMED) events around the world. Training briefs, provided to medical first responders, involved detailed information about victims' legal rights, access to VLC services, developing relationships with trial counsel, and witnessing a mock cross-examination in a courtroom.

Healthcare providers collaborate with NCIS, other local MCIO, law enforcement officials, and judge advocates to ensure the legal requirements of evidence collection (e.g., chain of custody) are addressed and followed. Upon completion of the SAFE kit and securing of the evidence, the healthcare provider provide the material to NCIS or the responsible MCIO, as determined by the selected reporting option. The MCIO consolidated evidence facility is also notified when a SAFE has been collected under Restricted Reporting and is being mailed by the responsible medical treatment facility (MTF), identifying the MTF which collected the evidence and will forward the SAFE kit, number of packages being forwarded, and any known mailing delivery details (i.e., tracking number) to include the Restricted Report control number.

5.11 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

Navy will continue analyzing data and programs in order to implement policies and procedures to improve program effectiveness. Monthly DSAID audits, 24/7 on-call audits, and site visits will be performed to ensure adherence to policies and procedures while feedback from command climate assessment questions, surveys, inspections, DON SAPRO visits, and FFSC certification reviews will be utilized to support this process. Additionally, Navy will expand installation evaluation methods including surveys, self-assessments, focus groups, command assessment, and/or quality assurance review. Promising practices include the following:

- Region Southeast - Kings Bay FFSC utilizes a monthly Process Improvement Team (PIT) concept whereby all PMs, FFSC director and PIT review each critique provided through a training workshop, briefing, GMT or individual. Once the PIT package has been submitted, it is signed off by the PM, supervisor and FFSC director. Any corrective action needed is discussed in the monthly PIT meeting and the action tracked through required follow-up action and in meeting minutes. This is an effective method for standardizing and analyzing program progress and effectiveness. Complaints/negative comments are also reviewed by the PIT and through the FFSC complaint process. If the student/customer provides a telephone number, the FFSC director or PM would contact the individual to follow-up on the negative evaluation with information provided to the director for resolution and further corrective actions.

- Region Hawaii - Facilitating and participating in local focus groups, CNIC/PACFLT Working Group and ESC compare and analyze the effectiveness of standardizing services, reports, and program progress to better serve and improve the efficiency of SAPR program.

Prosecutors and the TCAP Director meet weekly to review pending investigations and prosecutions to ensure consistency of efforts and appropriate disposition recommendations across prosecution offices world-wide.

The Navy VLC Program captures metrics from each VLC on a weekly basis in a consistent format. This data is tabulated and provided to JAG leadership. The Navy VLC Program will continue to capture detailed information going forward. A new JAG Corps database system (NJIS) is currently in development with a module designed for VLC input. This software module will allow each VLC to track intricacies of their cases and VLCP leadership to track and review detailed information regarding progress of the VLC Program. Once complete, NJIS will be a web-based application for the DON criminal/military justice communities, including law enforcement, criminal investigations, command actions, judicial actions, and corrections (which currently uses Corrections Management Information System (CORMIS)).

NJIS will be an integrated “cradle-to-grave” DON information system for reporting data ranging from an initial incident to the details of investigation, prosecution, and confinement. Additionally, NJIS will be used to document court-martial and NJPs, manage desertion activities, and track the review process of the Navy and Marine Corps appellate leave/appellate review activities (NAMALA/NAMARA). NJIS is designed to **replace the** Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center (CLEOC) system, Case Management System, and Corrections Management Information System.

Navy Medicine will continue its role in the SAPR program and working with DON SAPRO to continually improve this program and ensure our population received the highest of care and the best training. Navy is fully committed to ensuring every Navy Medicine command has the proper resources for their SAPR program to provide the highest quality in victim support services and evidence collection.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., DoD Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers, male victim sexual assault prevention and response, and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DoD.

Information about resources available to all service members, dependents, and civilian personnel for reporting and responding to sexual assaults (including the DoD Safe Helpline numbers and websites) is posted, publicized, and widely disseminated using a variety of media designed to reach the widest audience possible. Commands report heavy marketing via brochures, posters, websites, and PSAs that describe the SAPR program including Restricted and Unrestricted reporting. Specific measures for Navy-

wide communication and dissemination of SAPR information include:

- CNIC HQ SAPR receives monthly confirmation from all Navy Regions that accurate SAPR contact information is displayed throughout every installation.
- FFSC Certification Reviews include confirmation of installation posting and widely disseminating sexual assault information to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DoD.
- SARCs work with unit POCs and SAPR VAs to ensure posters, brochures and other marketing information is available and posted in all commands and high-traffic areas around the installation.
- SARCs and SAPR VAs measure Unaccompanied Housing Resident Advisors (RAs) knowledge on prevention methods, response protocol and victim resources and provide 1:1 mentoring to address information gaps or inaccuracies. This includes ensuring marketing material is posted in high visibility areas and is current/accurate.
- VLCs routinely provide information regarding victims' rights and program services through base and armed forces newspaper articles, on-base radio programs, as well as through briefings to first responders such as medical personnel, victim advocates, SARCs, and law enforcement.
- Sexual assault resources are published in command plans of the week along with Command-provided handouts and posters in work spaces, passage ways, living areas, common areas and unaccompanied housing facilities.

Within the RC, posters are displayed throughout commands, including locker rooms and restrooms. RC Ombudsmen are informed and updated on available SAPR VAs and UVAs. The Navy Reserve Homeport website also has the DoD Safe Helpline and three-tier response phone numbers listed on each command's webpage.

6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault forensic examiners.

All sexual assault forensic examiners within Navy must now achieve and maintain Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) certification. All examiners coordinated training to complete the new requirements for certification, which is an additional 40-hour training that is similar to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent course. A small number of providers will be accepted with the previously required (and less rigorous) Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) certification through December 2015, but the 40-hour didactic and 40-hour clinical courses will be completed prior to their recertification.

6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- **Expedited transfers**
- **Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report**
- **Safety Assessments**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

An updated OPNAVINST 1752.1C, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, was released on 13 August 2015 and provides updated guidance on all Navy SAPR policies. Regarding expedited transfers, the Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report, safety assessments, and High-Risk Response Teams (H-RRTs) within Navy, the following guidance is provided:

- Expedited Transfers – Any service member who makes an unrestricted report of sexual assault may request an expedited transfer, which is processed within 72 hours of the request. The request is dispositioned by the direct commanding officer, and flag officers within the chain of command as appropriate, before final action by NAVPERSCOM. Included are requirements to ensure victims are fully informed, as well as transfer policies for both active duty and RC personnel.
- SAIRO Report – Within 8 days of a command becoming aware of a sexual assault investigation, a SAIRO report must be submitted (normally by the unit commanding officer) with input from the SARC and MCIO. These reports are limited in distribution to maintain victim privacy, but will be received by the first flag officer in the chain of command.
- Safety Assessments – Either the SARC, DRC, SAPR VA or UVA will intervene as quickly as possible to assess the victim's safety and determine the needs of victims and connect them to appropriate referrals, as needed. Crisis intervention is defined as emergency non-clinical care aimed at assisting victims in alleviating potential negative consequences by providing safety assessments and connecting victims to needed resources. The Sexual Assault CMG Chair identifies the responsible SARC, healthcare provider, or MCIO personnel who have been trained and are able to perform a safety assessment of each sexual assault victim. Legal assistance support, which is in addition to and not instead of victims' legal counsel support, will include confidential advice and assistance addressing availability of a safety assessment conducted by trained personnel.
- High-Risk Response Teams (H-RRTs) – If a victim is assessed to be in a high-risk situation, the sexual assault CMG Chair will immediately stand up a multi-disciplinary H-RRT. H-RRTs will continually monitor victims who have been assessed to be a high risk for safety by assessing danger and developing a plan to manage the situation. When assigned, the H-RRT must evaluate the victim's safety, to include the circumstances of the incident and background information on both the victim and alleged offender. SARCs and installation COs received targeted training on the execution of H-RRTs to address any safety issues regarding open unrestricted cases.

6.4 Describe your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commander performance assessments.

Within Navy, active and reserve commanding officers and officers in charge are required to conduct a command climate assessment within 90 days after assuming command with annual follow-up assessments during their command tenure. Commands must use the triangulation method (survey, command assessment team

focus group, interviews, records reviews, and assessors' observations) to properly complete the climate assessment process.

Since 31 July 2013, command climate survey outcomes have been provided to the immediate superior in command (ISIC) as well as commanders for full visibility of each unit's command climate survey. The ISIC and commander review command climate surveys to see perception problems with sub-populations within the command (e.g., senior-junior, male-female).

Leaders are expected to fully address input provided in command climate surveys and other tools used in evaluating the environments in their commands. Survey results may help raters perceive measurable progress or regression over time. No survey, however, can capture the whole picture. Survey results should not be relied upon exclusively to assess a command's climate. Commanders use the triangulation method (survey, command assessment team focus group, interviews, records reviews, and assessors' observations) to properly complete the climate assessment process. Transparency, sensitivity, and responsiveness to concerns are also the hallmarks of superior performance in this area. Reporting seniors must clearly document the failure of commanders to conduct the required command climate assessment. The failure to conduct required command assessments is considered a leadership deficiency for grading purposes. Survey results may help raters perceive measurable progress or regression over time.

Commanders are evaluated on the extent to which they have or have not established a command climate where allegations of sexual assault are properly managed and fairly evaluated; and a victim of criminal activity, including sexual assault, can report the criminal activity without fear of reprisal or retaliation. Comments on efforts by the member and the quality of results in fostering a command and workplace environment conducive to the growth and development of personnel are included in the performance appraisals on leaders (e.g., commanders, XOs, CMDCMs, department heads, division officers, CPOs, leading petty officers) who are responsible for officer and enlisted personnel. Efforts include establishing, training to, and enforcing standards of professionalism. Results are evident in a command where all hands are treated with dignity and respect.

It is the intent to assess the contribution of the individual being evaluated toward the personal and professional development and fair treatment of assigned personnel as well as the overall command climate. On a scale of 1.0 – 5.0, a mark of 4.0 in the category of Command or Organizational Climate/Equal Opportunity for pay grades E-1 – E-6 and W-2 – O-6 and Character for pay grades E-7 – E-9 documents an above average contribution toward achieving these goals in addition to equal opportunity and command/community involvement. The 5.0 (highest) trait grade is reserved for performance that is far above standards and is notable for its exemplary or leadership quality. The 1.0 (lowest) trait grade means generally poor performance that is not improving, or unsatisfactory performance with respect to a single standard.

6.5 Describe your policies for ensuring sexual assault prevention and response performance assessment extends below unit commanders to include subordinate leaders.

Deck-plate leaders are evaluated and rated on the climate they lead within the larger command. Per NAVADMIN 216/13, Navy Performance Evaluation Changes, issued on 28 August 2013, every Sailor is accountable on their evaluations or fitness reports for contributions to Command or Organizational Climate/Equal Opportunity and Military Bearing/Character. This change to evaluations or fitness reports is complementary and synchronized with the command climate survey outcomes provided to commanders and ISICs. To achieve high marks on their evaluation or fitness reports, Sailors must demonstrate how they cultivated a command climate where improper discrimination of any kind, sexual harassment, sexual assault, hazing, and other inappropriate conduct is not tolerated; where all hands are treated with dignity and respect; and where professionalism is the norm.

The command climate survey results discussed in 6.4 are passed by commanders to their subordinate leaders. This allows command leadership to better understand the micro-climates within their command, and focus improvement efforts effectively.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods: Provide an update on your methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, Federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.

Navy representatives actively participate in DoD-wide and DON-wide SAPR program working groups. These collaboration efforts external to Navy activities are coordinated primarily by CNIC HQ SAPR, though participation in locally focused events can be led by individual commands/installations or regional leadership. Examples of collaboration between Navy and external various activities include:

- Japan - The Yokosuka Collaboration Care Forum (YCCF) consisting of over 30 agencies, Departments and First Responders has been established and holds bi-monthly meetings. The primary purpose is to enhance the quality of care given to patients/victims/survivors. Naval Air Facility Atsugi SAPR teams are in constant contact with NCIS, medical as well as other installations to include Army and Air Force installations to share training methods and best practices when helping victims.
- Korea - The monthly Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF) meetings provide a collaborative platform that allows all Components to share best practice and concerns. Navy personnel also work closely with Eighth Army to obtain and provide victim care to eligible members.
- Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia - The quarterly Sexual Assault Prevention Oversight Group (SAPOG) and Sexual Assault Prevention Oversight Committee (SAPOC) meetings along with monthly WG meetings establish a collaborative group of military

services (MWR, FFSC, USNH, etc.) and the local Commands through their Leadership (COs, XOs, CMDCMs, SELs) to develop and improve processes with the local SAPR program. Additionally, the collective approach to enhance services provides for increased trauma-informed care of all victims. Lastly, the Region SAPR Officers and SARCs attend regularly scheduled Cross Functioning Working Group meetings with higher echelon naval commands that are focused on sharing best practices, lessons learned and upcoming policy changes throughout the fleet.

- Pacific Fleet – Networks and partnerships have been established with many Hawaii agencies, including the state Department of Health, state Office of the Attorney General, the University of Hawaii, other Service SAPR groups, and the Department of Homeland Security. Members of these organizations meet on a monthly basis to discuss SAPR issues and best practices. In FY15, a military contingent also participated in the annual Hawaii Department of Health’s Rape Prevention and Education and Sexual Violence Prevention training meeting.
- USNA - Outreach with local groups provides the best opportunities for collaboration. In 2015, this outreach included the Baltimore Ravens and Dartmouth College.

Within Navy, practices and lessons learned are shared through a variety of collaboration opportunities, including:

- CNIC HQ SAPR hosts a monthly SAPR Collaboration Working Group meeting with Regional SARCs and SAPR Officers from across the Navy enterprise. During this monthly meeting, the Regions share best and promising practices, as well as discuss challenges and lessons learned
- The Navy SAPR Cross-Functional Team, comprised of SAPR stakeholders representing all LOEs, meets monthly to provide updates, share insights, synchronize actions, and ensure standardization of messaging across Navy. Collaboration via the cross functional team is critical in bringing program challenges to the forefront as well as multi-dimensional resolution for the Total Force.
- NECC Wellness Council is a cross function team responsible for disseminating “best practices,” current challenges, data collection analysis, and lessons learned to commands. Wellness Council also focuses on trends to identify preventive methods to respond and reduce destructive behaviors.
- The 2015 SAAPM Toolkit is a vehicle for sharing promising practices related to effective marketing and events focused on awareness and prevention. The toolkit contains hundreds of tips and promising practices provided by Navy SARCs, which can be applied during SAAPM and throughout the year.
- During monthly CNIC SAPR continuing education webinars, participating SARCs and SAPR VAs frequently have the opportunity to discuss promising practices and challenges with guest presenters and their colleagues.

7.2 Improving Response and Victim Treatment: Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command: Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.

Navy leadership emphasizes the need to ensure confidentiality, supporting victim's dignity and fair treatment while ensuring a thorough investigation. Navy efforts to build trust in SAPR response are ongoing at all levels, both across the Fleet and in specific SAPR supporting communities. These efforts include:

- Continuing training for all sailors providing instruction on reporting procedures and options available to victims, including emphasis on victim rights and reprisal. Training for all Sailors is critical, because the SAPR campaign does not work without both victims of sexual assault coming forward and fellow Sailors taking actions to prevent assaults from occurring.
- Regional SARCs conducting SAPR commanding officer Toolkit briefings for all Command Triad members (CO/XO/CMC) within 30 days of them checking into a command. These briefings are crucial for the Command Triad, as they provide more depth of information on the dynamics of sexual assault on a command, as well as the impact of sexual assault on victims.
- SARCs emphasize in their trainings with SAPR VAs and command members the importance of confidentiality and supporting the privacy of victims while promoting a climate of mutual respect. Emphasis is placed on the importance of service members who volunteer as SAPR VAs, ensuring a heightened awareness of support throughout the Navy. SARCs also provide trauma informed victim care training for Sexual Assault CMG members in an effort to ensure the needs of the victim are being met. Sexual Assault CMG is the forum where challenges or barriers in victim support are addressed in a collaborative environment to ensure the best care for victims.
- VLC engage directly with a victim's chain of command to assert the victim's rights and interests across a range of issues. This may include a request for an MPO or expedited transfer, issues related to pay and allowances, matters of career impact, status of dependents, duty status or ostracism, and other concerns expressed by a victim meriting engagement with that victim's command. VLC base their interactions with commands on the victim's consent, input and desires. Legal advice, support and advocacy given by VLC to victims reporting a sexual offense fosters their client's trust, faith, and confidence in the Navy and where applicable, the military justice process.

Regions identified promising practices to further improve victim response and treatment, including the incorporation of victim input, such as:

- Northwest – Program briefs and trainings integrate and discuss best practices and procedures when intervening as a bystander for ostracism. The Sexual Assault CMG Chair and SJA are utilized when issues arise between Sexual Assault CMG briefs and victims are referred to VLC for additional support. Impediments to victim recovery or services are addressed at Sexual Assault CMG and victim is provided updates. Victims' concerns are shared via the SARCs and SAPR VAs at the Sexual Assault CMG.
- Southeast – The SAPR Team works collaboratively with Community Organizations through the SARTs that work to improve the response process for victims of sexual assault. These teams are made up of local agencies, both

governmental and non-profit, and local universities.

- Marianas - Quarterly sexual assault meetings are held to offer program updates. PSAs have also been developed and presented to educate the force on the negative impacts ostracism has; and reiterates this will not be tolerated in the Region or on Guam.

7.3 Improving Victim Legal Support: Provide an update on the special victim's advocacy program that affords legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other Services.

The Navy VLC Program was established in August 2013 to provide independent legal counsel to eligible sexual offense victims. Navy's VLC Program is staffed by 29 judge advocates and 10 administrative staff, providing victim support at 24 locations across the globe. Two additional VLC billets will be added in FY16. Establishment of the Navy VLC Program satisfied the "Special Victims' Counsel" mandate of §1716 of the FY14 NDAA. Navy VLCs assist victims in understanding and exercising their reporting options, work with victims through the investigative and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to other support resources. VLCs complement the care and support services received through other resources, such as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR), FAP, VWAP, and services offered by SAPR VAs, Chaplains, and healthcare providers. As of 30 September 2015, Navy VLCs assisted 1582 sexual offense victims and advocated for their interests in 799 military justice proceedings (pre-trial conferences, pre-trial motions hearings, Article 32 hearings, special courts-martial, and general courts-martial).

Victims are asked to complete a Victim Satisfaction Survey at the close of VLC support. Participation is voluntary and responses are confidential. A cumulative survey report is routinely created and provided to VLC leadership to assess the ongoing effectiveness and victim opinion of VLC services. Victims are specifically asked for suggestions to improve the VLC Program. VLC also encourage victims to participate in the broader DoD Survivor Experience Survey. Navy VLC Program leadership routinely communicate with leadership from other Service SVC programs, including a monthly PMs' meeting where all the services get together to discuss current issues, best practices, and trends. The joint Service collaboration with regard to VLC/SVC programs has been integral to the success of all the programs going forward.

7.4 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Describe your first line supervisor training for all junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. Address the frequency of the training; new policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes to first line supervisors the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and

response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

SAPR training requirements apply to all Service members and DoD civilian personnel who supervise Service members. Commanders and managers responsible for training must require that all personnel (i.e., all Service members, DoD civilian personnel who supervise Service members, and other personnel as directed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness) are trained and that completion of training is documented.

All Service members will receive SAPR training at the following career intervals: mandatory upon initial entry, upon commissioning, periodic, and throughout professional military education and leadership development training. The focus of this training is to ensure all personnel have a working knowledge of the spectrum of harm, risk reduction strategies, and the meaning of consent. Training should provide personnel with information on the reporting options available to them and the exceptions and limitations of each option. Training is required for civilians who supervise Service members and must occur annually.

GMT must be the foundation of all SAPR training, must occur once a year, and is mandatory throughout the fleet to include recruiters, instructors, and members in a joint environment.

b. The required subject matter for all other SAPR training must mirror the general training requirements and be appropriate to the Service member's grade and commensurate with their level of responsibility. Training will include appropriate scenarios for the target population and clarify the nature of sexual assault in the military environment. The contents will include sexual assault policy, sexual assault victim resources and reporting options, and sexual assault prevention.

All first line supervisor training emphasizes recent changes in policy (such as FY15 updates to include retaliation) and engagement with immediate subordinates to recognize risk factors and promote a healthy command climate. Training for personnel promoting into leadership roles is executed separately to newly commissioned officers as follows:

- NETC is responsible for maintaining course content for division officer and enlisted supervisor leadership training, which was updated in FY15 to include content on retaliation, maltreatment, and ostracism and the appropriate level of response when identified. For Petty Officer Selectee courses, training delivery is required to be prior to promotion to the next paygrade. For the division officer course, attendance is required prior to or during initial assignment in this capacity.
- For newly commissioned officers, first line supervisor training is provided during pre-commissioning training and annual training requirements. These courses are especially emphasized to students at OTC, who are generally entering the Fleet for the first time and do not have the benefit of prior military experience or

training on the topic.
<p>7.5 Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation: Describe your policies and procedures requiring installation commanders who serve as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.</p>
<p>Within Navy, commanders ensure allegations of retaliation or reprisal against any victim or witness who reports an offense are investigated, regularly assessed, and referred for appropriate corrective action. Commanders also participate in the sexual assault CMG meetings as required, advising the chair of all reports of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal from a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with the report of sexual assault and any action taken. Any report of coercion, reprisal, retaliation, ostracism, or maltreatment allegations continue to be closely monitored during meetings until the victim's case is closed (the victim no longer desires advocacy services through the SAPR Program and the legal process has reached final disposition).</p>
<p>7.6 Provide Feedback to the Force: Describe your progress for providing the results of the POTUS Report to all service members in an interactive manner.</p>
<p>Beginning in April 2015, SARCs assisted in the delivery of in-person FY14 POTUS Feedback to the Force to command personnel. Additionally, the results of the POTUS Report are also referenced during CO toolkit briefings, command leadership briefings, mid-leader training, monthly UVA meetings, initial SAPR VA training, Unit SAPR POC training, annual SAPR GMT, and command indoctrination training. POTUS Report results have also been communicated in a variety of formats including public service announcements, weekly update emails, all hands calls, and throughout the numerous SAPR initiatives held throughout the year.</p> <p>Additionally, OJAG publishes a quarterly Playbook for commanders, which is comprised of briefing cards designed to be a starting place for data and messages used by JAG Corps leadership to communicate with both internal and external audiences. This handbook included results of the POTUS Report and SAPR initiatives.</p> <p>The POTUS Report and implications were also briefed at each USFF hosted workshop in all FCAs with command leadership teams and Destructive Behavior PMs. All subordinate commands were directed to promulgate and discuss the results of the POTUS Report with all Sailors in an interactive and effective manner. Service members were debriefed by their ISIC during weekly training in small group settings. An electronic copy of the report is also available for access by all Sailors on many command websites.</p>
<p>7.7 Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual</p>

Assault and Retaliation Associated with Reporting: Describe how your Service incorporated insights derived from the “2014 RAND Military Workplace Study” into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation.

SARCs work with the commands to eliminate issues of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation. By addressing these issues in trainings and workshops such as Bystander Intervention they help to educate Sailors in understanding that sexual harassment, sexual assault and retaliation associated with reporting are not tolerated within the Navy and their roles in preventing these destructive behaviors from occurring.

SARCs incorporated insights derived from the “2014 RAND Military Workplace Study” as a part of face-to-face training, to include SAPR annual GMT and Bystander Intervention to the Fleet. The findings pertaining to the study are consistent with what is being addressed through the command and mandated training, such as some victims experienced retaliation after reporting a sexual assault and sexual harassment is present within the military. The means of reporting these issues are provided through the training on who to contact and the support that is available for all staff and personnel at each command. Data from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study helped the commands to articulate how sexual harassment, hostile work environments, gender discrimination, and sexual assaults are a problem for the military as a whole.

Examples of insights from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study being incorporated into SAPR training include:

- Strategies for recognizing risk and countering retaliation have been a major focus area for USFF both in SAPR ESC meetings as well as at Waterfront Workshops. As a result, USFF incorporated sexual harassment as a precursor behavior in all sexual assault presentations and trainings. The SAPR Workshop also incorporates discussions on sexual harassment and the relationship to sexual assault in all sessions.
- During the Pacific Fleet’s RW Summit training, the SAPR Officer and OPNAV Director of Sexual Harassment conducts specialized training in cultural change, focusing on the continuum of harm and ways to exit the continuum and operate in a culture of mutual respect and dignity.
- In Japan, Sailors Challenging Reality And Educating Against Myths (SCREAM) also incorporated retaliation into 2015 performances (see 1.2).
- USNA’s SAPR training is adding focus on retaliation, based on the most recent POTUS and MSA report findings. The lessons from these reports are being incorporated in training for all major USNA training cycles, and within the SHAPE curriculum.

As discussed in 6.3, the Navy recently made improvements to the SAPR program through the release of an updated instruction (OPNAVINST 1752.1C) governing the SAPR program. The revised guidance includes comprehensive changes that organize policy into more coherent format, provides updated requirements, and emphasizes the importance of the prevention of sexual assault. Additionally, the revision contains

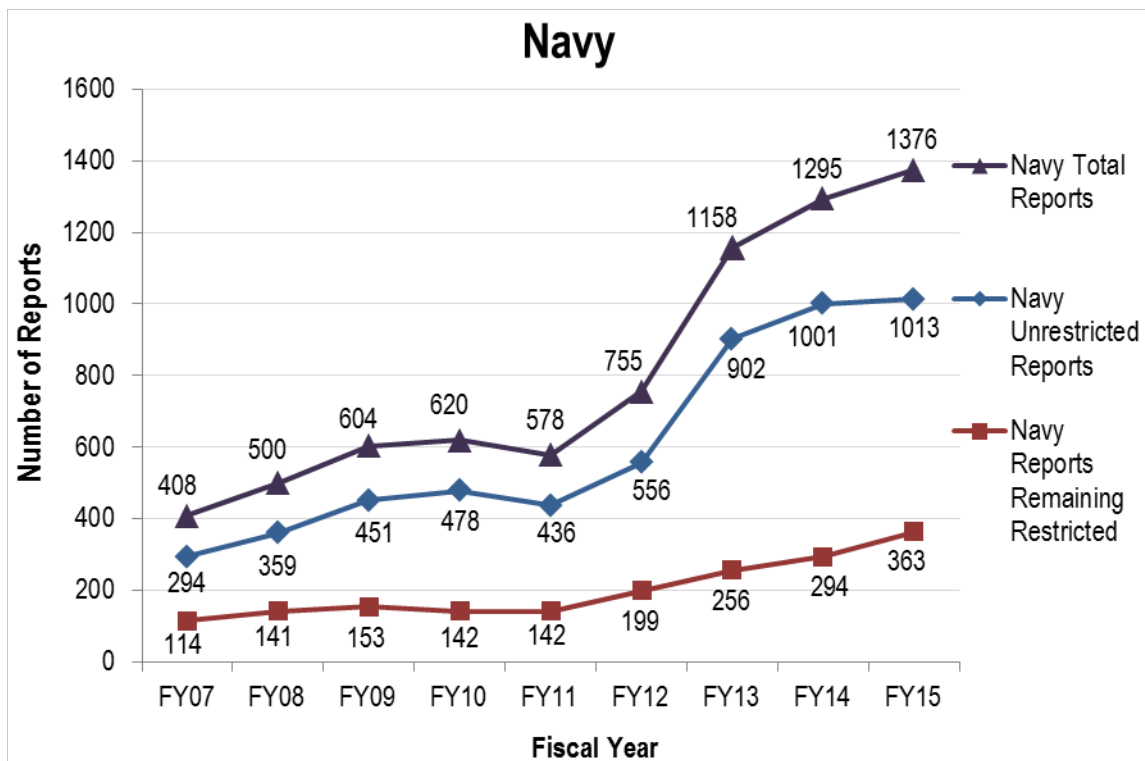
updates relating to safety assessment requirements, SAPR training requirements, retaliation initiatives, RC services, and availability of the VLC program for adult sexual assault victims within Navy.

1. Analytic Discussion – Executive Summary

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- Notable changes in the data since FY14 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13 and FY14), as appropriate.
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- How reports of sexual assault complement your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY14 or FY15 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)
- Other (Please explain)

Total Number of Sexual Assault Reports



In Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), Navy had 1,376 total reports of sexual assault consisting of 1,013 Unrestricted Reports and 363 reports remaining Restricted. This represents approximately a 6% increase in reporting of sexual assaults between FY14 (1,295) and FY15 (1,376), following a 12% increase in reports between FY13 (1,158) and FY14 and a 53% increase between FY12 (755) and FY13. Note: Total Reports include all reports made to Navy by Service and Non-Service members.

Navy views sexual assault reporting as a positive endorsement of the support systems available to victims. The increase in sexual assault reports is the result of various factors and may not necessarily represent increased incidents of sexual assault. Many factors contributed to changes in reporting and demographics, including additional training, education, awareness campaigns, and improvements to victim support services.

Reports Remaining Restricted

Restricted Reports enable a victim to receive support services, without command notification or initiation of an investigation. They are not reported to law enforcement for investigation or to commands for disposition. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports.

In FY15, the U.S. Navy saw an increase of Restricted Reports of sexual assault over previous years. In FY15, there were 363 Navy reports remaining Restricted representing an increase of 23% over FY14 (294). This follows a 15% increase in FY14 from FY13 (256), and a 29% increase in FY13 from FY12 (199).

Service Member Reports Remaining Restricted

In FY15, 359 Service member reports remaining Restricted indicated an increase of 25% over FY14 (289). This follows a 28% increase between both FY14 and FY13 (254), and a 25% increase between FY13 and FY12 (194).

Total SVM Victims in Reports Remaining Restricted	
FY15	359
FY14	289
FY13	254
FY12	194

Unrestricted Reports

Unrestricted Reporting initiates a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) investigation and provides an opportunity to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support services. There were 1,013 Unrestricted Reports made in FY15, including 22 conversions from Restricted Reports made in previous fiscal years. This is an increase of 1% from 1001 Unrestricted Reports in FY14.

Service Member Unrestricted Reports

In FY15, 903 Unrestricted Reports made by Service members indicated an increase of .5% over FY14 (898), compared to a 15% increase in FY14 over FY13 (779), and a 62% increase between FY13 and FY12 (480).

Total SVM Victims in Unrestricted Reports	
FY15	903
FY14	898
FY13	779
FY12	480

Military Investigation and Judicial Experience Survey (MIJES)

The MIJES is an ongoing, anonymous survey designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by survivors that made a formal report of sexual assault and have a closed case. The population of interest was current uniformed military members who have a closed case between April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015. All sexual assault victims who met the above criteria were eligible to participate in the survey. Navy had 72 respondents; 13 males and 59 females.

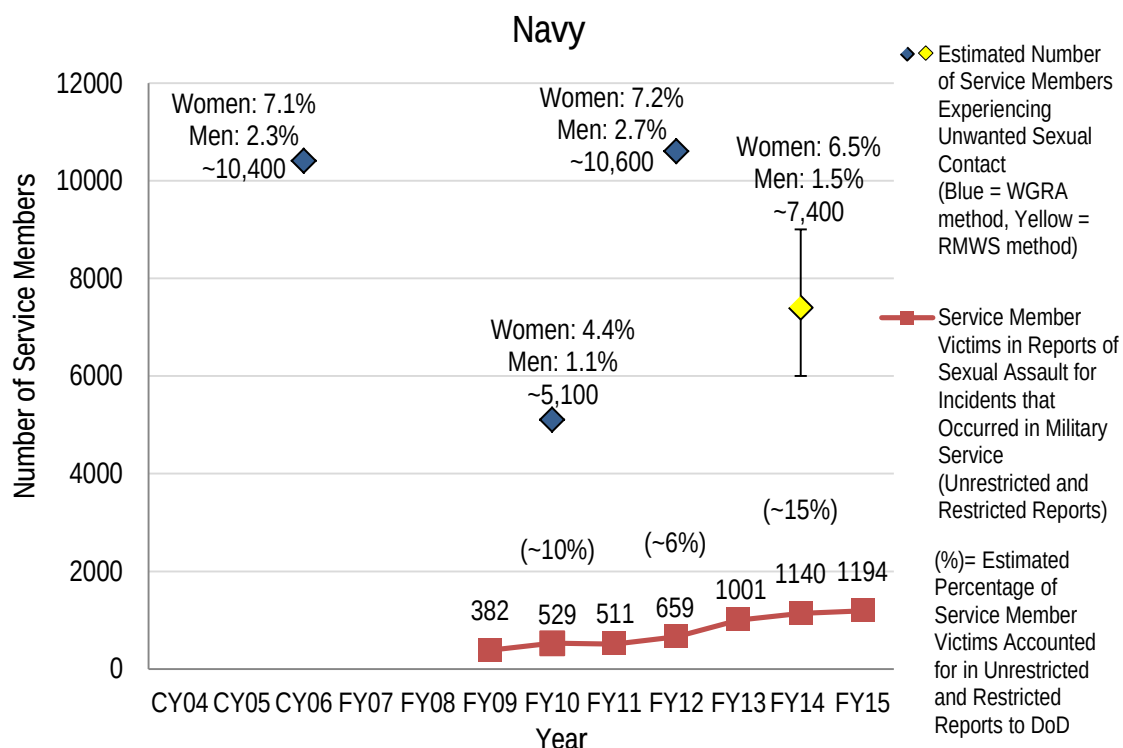
Of the 72 respondents, 79% (57) indicated they interacted with a SARC during the

military justice process, 81% (58) indicated they interacted with a UVA or a SAPR VA, and 49% (35) indicated they interacted with a VLC.

Caution should be used when results are based on a small number of observations. These results are not weighted and are not generalizable (i.e. the results cannot be used to draw inferences on the Navy at large). The following results are subject to error from nonresponse and noncompletion:

- Of those who received SARC services, 68% were either satisfied or very satisfied with SARC services during the military justice process, with 11% neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 21% either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.
- Of those who received UVA services, 56% were either satisfied or very satisfied with UVA services during the military justice process, with 13% neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 31% either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.
- Of those who received victim advocate services, 69% were either satisfied or very satisfied with SAPR VA services during the military justice process, with 0% neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 31% either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.
- Of those who received VLC services, 80% were either satisfied or very satisfied with VLC services during the military justice process, with 17% neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 3% either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

Prevalence vs. Reporting



The Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Personnel (WGRA) was

conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) through 2012. The RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) was used in 2014, using newly designed assessment criteria and methods. The 2014 RMWS included two different sets of prevalence questions: 1) WGRA questions to evaluate trends from 2006 - 2014 and 2) New RMWS questions to reliably identify UCMJ criminal sexual assault and sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations.

The 2014 RMWS indicated 6.5% of women and 1.5% of men experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact, estimating roughly 3,850 men and 3,550 women experienced some sort of sexual assault as defined by the UCMJ (see graph above). Using FY14 (1,140) reporting numbers of Service member victims with the new 2014 RMWS prevalence data, Navy estimates approximately 15% of the estimated incidents were reported.

Navy will continue to use the results of surveys to assess progress in closing the reporting gap, both from the perspective of reducing incidents and increasing reporting. While the ultimate goal is to eradicate sexual assault, Navy continues to encourage reporting of incidents to facilitate victim care and ensure appropriate accountability for alleged offenders.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**
- **Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an unrestricted report (e.g., number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

Type of Offenses

In FY15, the most frequently reported sexual assault offense was abusive sexual contact, representing 34% (336) of initial Unrestricted Reports (991), followed by sexual assault at 29% (284) and rape at 17% (171). Attempts to commit an offense 5% (45), aggravated sexual contact 3% (28), forcible sodomy .3% (3), aggravated sexual assault .3% (3), and indecent assault .3% (3) accounted for the remaining reports. 12% of data pertaining to the type of offense is not available. Note: initial Unrestricted Reports do not include conversions from prior fiscal year Restricted Reports.

Demographic Trends

Of the 991 initial Unrestricted Reports made in FY15, 83% (826) were women, 89%

(881) were Service members, 47% (461) were between the ages of 20 and 24 at time of incident and 65% (642) were pay grades E-1 to E-4. Nearly all of the Service member victims were active duty (96% or 847) or affiliated with the U.S. Navy (97% or 855). The remaining Service member victims were affiliated with other Services (i.e., USA, USAF, USCG, USMC). These trends have remained steady from FY12 to present.

Male Reporting

Navy continues efforts to encourage reporting among men and women. However, male victims in the Navy historically represent an underreported segment. Of the 881 Service member victims initially making an Unrestricted Report in FY15, 18% (156) were male victims. In FY14, male victims accounted for 23% (201) and in FY13 18% (145) of the Unrestricted Reports.

SVM Victim Demographics in Initial Unrestricted Reports			
Fiscal Year	Males	Females	Total
FY15	156	725	881
FY14	201	687	888
FY13	145	634	779
FY12	55	425	480

Service Member on Service Member

Service member on Service member allegations accounted for 53% (528) of initial Unrestricted Reports in FY15 (991), down from 60% (595 of 991) in FY14 and 67% (540 of 801) in FY13. Of the 528 Service member on Service member initial Unrestricted Reports in FY15, approximately 42% (223) were penetration crimes, 48% (256) were contact offenses, and 4% (20) were attempts to commit offenses. The remaining 5% (29) have an offense code (UCMJ violations indicated in investigations) not available.

Military Protective Orders (MPOs)

There were 250 military protective orders issued in FY15 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. Of those, there were seven in which the suspect violated the order and one in which both parties violated the order.

Victims in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)

In FY15, 37 victims made initial Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault that occurred within a combat location. All but one victim were Service members. Of the 37 reports, 76% (28) and 24% (9) reports were made within and after 30 days of the incident, respectively. Eight MPOs were issued with no reported violations. Over 140 resource referrals were captured within the DSAID for Service member victims in Unrestricted Reports in CAIs. Referrals for SAPR VAs were the most frequently offered resource, accounting for 23% (32) of total referrals. One resource referral was offered to a non-Service member victim.

Expedited Transfers

In FY15, there were 20 unit/duty and 216 installation expedited transfers requested by Service member victims. Four of the installation expedited transfer requests were denied; three on the basis that the report of sexual assault was determined by the victim's commander not to be credible and one where additional support services were found. In FY14, there were 13 unit/duty and 151 installation expedited transfer

requests by Service members with one of the requests denied on the basis of the allegation not being a credible report of sexual assault.

Expedited Transfer Requests				
Fiscal Year	Requested	Approved	Denied	Total SVM Initial Unrestricted Reports
FY15	236	233	4	881
FY14	164	163	1	888
FY13	148	146	2	779

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

Legal action could not be pursued in 60 (11%) cases where victims declined to participate in the military justice process. However, this is not reflective of all cases in which the victim declined to participate in the investigative/military justice process. In some cases, command action was pursued, resulting in administrative or disciplinary action against a subject, despite non-participation of the victim. Moreover, these cases are not categorized as a victim declination within our reporting.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Command action for military subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Demographic Trends

In FY15, there were 970 subjects in completed investigations. Male subjects accounted for 75% (730) of the total, 56% (540) were between the ages of 20 and 34, and Service members accounted for 68% (662) of which 94% (623) were active duty, 92% (612) were naval personnel, and 92% (612) were enlisted Service members. Approximately 3% (23) of the Service members were activated Reservists at the time of the alleged sexual assault.

Disposition Trends

Disposition data was examined for cases closed during the fiscal year vice opened and closed in the same fiscal year. Examining cases opened and closed in the same fiscal year would have excluded analysis of the more egregious reports received in previous fiscal years, and as a practical matter, all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year.

In FY15, there were 733 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Fifty

percent or 364 of the subjects were not prosecuted for the following reasons: 112 (15%) subjects were unknown, 86 (12%) evidence was insufficient, 60 (8%) victims declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution, 52 (7%) due to lack of jurisdiction (i.e. civilian subjects not subject to UCMJ), 32 (4%) the allegation was unfounded (e.g., it was false/baseless or did not meet the elements of a sexual assault offense), 19 (3%) a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over Service member subject, 12 (2%) subjects died or deserted, and 1 the statute of limitations expired.

Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority

In FY15, command action was taken against 369 Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) offenses. Types of command action included court-martial, non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, or other adverse administrative actions (including Midshipmen Disciplinary System Action at the U.S. Naval Academy). Court-martial charges were preferred in 170 (approximately 46%) cases, a 2% rate decrease from FY14 (.

Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes

In FY15, there were 154 (66%) cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense, a 1% increase over the 207 (65%) cases in FY14.

Of those 154 cases, 103 proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of those 103, 75 (73%) cases resulted in a conviction, a 5% increase over FY14 (68%), and 28 (27%) in an acquittal. Of the 154 cases, 10 (6%) resulted in a resignation or separation in lieu of trial and 32 (21%) resulted in dismissal of charges.

Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest

In FY15, 62% (16) of the total subjects in CAIs (26) were Service members. U.S. civilian, foreign national and unknown subjects accounted for the remaining subjects. Of the 16 Service member subjects, 15 were Navy Service members, and one was a Marine Service member. All of the Service member subjects were active duty and 88% (23) were enlisted.

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Location and Time of Incident

Of the 991 initial Unrestricted Reports during FY15, 46% (444) of the incidents reportedly occurred on military installations, and 43% (430) occurred off military installations. The remaining 12% (117) of incidents occurred at unidentified locations. Incidents occurred every day of the week, with 48% (474) occurring Friday through

Sunday. The time of the incident was grouped into the following intervals; 30% (302) occurred 6 p.m. to midnight, 35% (343) occurred midnight to 6 a.m., 20% (194) 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 15% (152) unknown, various times, or could not be categorized. In the initial report by the victim, 39% (382) of the reports were made within three days of the sexual assault, and 23% (227) were made four to 30 days after the sexual assault, meaning 62% (609) of reports were made within 30 days of the incident. The remaining reports were made greater than 30 days after the assault.

Investigative Authority

NCIS was the predominant investigative authority for Navy Service members during FY15. A small number of Navy Service members were also investigated by other Service MCIOs and civilian or foreign law enforcement. NCIS routinely investigates non-Service member subjects (civilian or foreign national) and cases where the subject is unknown as long as there is Navy jurisdiction (i.e., Navy victim or alleged incident occurred on board a Navy installation).

Investigations

The timeliness of investigations and prosecutions vary based on the complexity of each case. There were 946 victims in investigations initiated during FY15. Of these, there were 682 (72%) victims in investigations completed by the end of FY15. In FY14, there were 943 victims in investigations initiated and 779 victims in investigations completed during FY14 (83%).

Combat Areas of Interest

Of the 37 Unrestricted Reports occurring in CAIs, 11% (4) occurred on and 86% (32) off of military installations, with a small percentage of incidents occurring either in unidentified locations or possibly multiple locations. The incidents largely occurred in Bahrain with 81% (30), which hosts Navy's Fifth Fleet. A majority of Navy's CAI's occurred in Bahrain since FY11. The incidents in other countries in combat areas fluctuate over the years, but are small compared to Bahrain; they are: Djibouti at 3% (1), Jordan at 3% (1), Oman at 3% (1), Qatar at 3% (1), and the United Arab Emirates at 8% (3). The majority of the incidents, 70% (26), took place Tuesday through Friday with most occurrences on Tuesdays 22% (8) and Thursdays 22% (8); the time-interval of the incidents varied.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Total Initial Restricted Reports

Between FY14 and FY15, there was a notable increase in initial Restricted Reports made. There were 92 more reports in FY15 (492) than in FY14 (400), an increase of 23%. In FY15, 476 Service members, seven Non-Service member victims (involving a military subject and entitled to a Restricted Report by DOD policy), and nine reports with unavailable (blank) victim type made a Restricted Report to a SARC and/or SAPR VA. Note: initial Restricted Reports include all Restricted Reports made in current fiscal year including those that may have converted in the same fiscal year.

Service Affiliation

Of the 492 FY15 initial Restricted Reports, 363 (74%) remained Restricted (not converted to an Unrestricted Report) and of those, 359 were filed by Service member victims: 96% Navy (349), 1% U.S. Army (4), 1% U.S. Air Force (3), 1% U.S. Marine Corps (2), and 1 report (1%) with unavailable (blank) Service affiliation type. The remaining four Restricted Reports were filed by Non-Service members and involved alleged offenders who were Service members.

The 363 Service member reports that remained Restricted were as follows: 61% (223) of cases involved Service member alleged offenders on Service member victims, 20% (73) involved unidentified alleged offenders on Service member victims, 14% (50) involved Non-Service members on Service member victims, and 1% (4) involved Service member on Non-Service member victims (entitled to file Restricted reports by DOD Policy). Data was not available for 13 (4%) cases.

Lastly, 30 of the Restricted Reports involved incidents that occurred prior to the victims' military service, a 25% increase over FY14 (24).

Demographic Trends

Demographically, 82% (297) of the reports remaining restricted involved female victims and 18% (66) involved male victims. The majority, 49% (179), of victims were between the ages of 20 and 24. The remaining ages of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 24% (86) ages 16 to 19, 17% (60) ages 25 to 34, 3% (10) ages 35 to 49, 3% (9) ages 0 to 15, and 1% (3) ages 50-64. Age demographics were not available in 3% (16) of the reports.

Ranks of the 359 Service member victims who maintained Restricted Reports were as follows: 69% (249) were E-1 to E-4, 24% (86) were E-5 to E-9, 3% (10) were O-1 to O-3, 3% (10) were Cadet/Midshipman, and 1% (4) were O-4 to O-10. Nearly all (93% or 333 reports) Service member victims who filed Restricted Reports were active duty, while 4% (15) of reports were made by Reservists who were activated at the time of

report.

Non-Service member Victims

In FY15, there were 18 Non-Service member victims who initially made a Restricted Report. The 17 Non-Service member reports that remained Restricted (1 report converted to an Unrestricted Report) were made as follows: 54% (9) unidentified alleged offender on Non-Service member, 23% (4) Non-Service member on Non-Service member (entitled to file Restricted reports by DOD policy), and 23% (4) unavailable (blank) victim type.

Of the Non-Service member reports remaining Restricted, 88% (15) reports involved female victims and 12% (2) have unavailable (blank) victim gender. The age of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 53% (9) were between the ages of 25 and 34, 23% (4) were between the ages of 20 and 24, 12% (2) of victims were between the ages of 16 and 19, and 12% (2) were between the ages of 35 and 49.

Service Referrals for Restricted Service Member Victims

During FY15, SARCs captured over 1,100 resource referrals for Service member victims in Restricted Reports in DSAID. Referrals for SAPR VAs were the most frequently offered resource at 290, accounting for 24% of total referrals, followed closely by mental health 244 (21%), medical 167 (14%), and legal 157(14%). Additionally, over 40 resource referrals were offered to Non-Service member victims.

Combat Area of Interest Reports of Sexual Assault

In FY15, there were 16 Restricted Reports filed by 15 Service members and one victim type unknown, compared to 10 reports in FY14, representing a 60% increase. Of the 16 reports, 12 (75%) of the cases remained Restricted (not converted to an Unrestricted Report) and all involved Navy victims. Details regarding the 12 Service member reports that remained Restricted were reported to SARCs and/or SAPR VAs as follows: 84% (10) of cases involved Service member alleged offenders on Service member victims, 8% (1) Non-Service members, and 8% (1) unidentified alleged offenders.

Ten (83%) of the reports remaining Restricted involved female victims and 2 (17%) involved male victims. The majority, 49% (6), were between the ages of 20 and 24. The remaining ages of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 17% (2) ages 25 to 34, 17% (2) ages 35 to 49, and 17% (2) ages 50-64. Ranks of the 12 Service member victims were reported as follows: 50% (6) were E-1 to -E4, 25% (3) were E-5 to E-9, 17% (2) were O-1 to O-3, and 8% (1) were O-4 to O-10. Nearly all (83% or 10 reports in total) Service member victims who filed Restricted Reports in CAIs were active duty, while 17% (2) of reports were made by Reservists who were activated at the time of report.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)
- Trends in restricted reporting conversions

- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Restricted to Unrestricted Conversions

Of the 492 initial Restricted Reports, 26% (129) were converted to Unrestricted Reports, a 34% increase from FY14 (96). Of the 129 converted cases, 91% (117) were filed by Service member victims, 2% (3) were filed by Non-Service member victims, and 7% (9) were filed by an unknown (blank) victim type. The Restricted Reports conversions had a mean (average) of 22.05 days, compared to 31.53 days in FY14.

Location of Incident

In FY15, of the reports remaining Restricted, 29% (106) occurred on a military installation, compared to 40% (143) that occurred off a military installation and 26% (96) that occurred in an unidentified location. Compared to FY14 there was an 8% (76) increase for incidents occurring on a military installation and a 4% (159) decrease from FY14 occurring off military installations. Five percent (18) of the reports had unavailable data (blank) for this category.

Time of Incident

Approximately 30% (110) of incidents occurred between 6 p.m. and midnight, 24% (84) between midnight and 6 a.m., and 9% (34) between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Time of the incident was unknown in 34% (123) of reported incidents and unavailable in 3% (12) of cases.

Day of Incident/Day of Report

Thirty-three percent (121) of Restricted Reports incidents occurred on an unknown day of the week, while 21% (78) of cases were reported to have occurred on Saturday, and 12% (42) of cases on Friday. The high percentage of unknown day incidents could be attributed to lack of victim disclosure or limited data collection by SARCs or SAPR VAs. Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report was unknown in 33% (118) of cases, compared to 28% (103) of Restricted Reports made within 3 days of incident, 10% (35) within 4 to 10 days of incident, 6% (21) within 11 to 30 days of incident and 15% (56) of cases within 31 to 365 days of incident. Eight percent (56) of reports were greater than 365 days after incident.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Member Reports of Sexual Assault

Of the 12 Restricted Reports within a CAI, 83% (10) were reported as occurring on a military installation and 17% (2) occurred off a military installation. Forty-two percent (5) of reported incidents listed an unknown time of sexual assault, while 33% (4) of sexual assault incidents occurred between 6 p.m. to midnight and 25% (3) between midnight and 6 a.m.

Of the 12 CAI Restricted Reports, 33% (4) occurred on Saturday, 18% (2) occurred on Friday, 8% (1) occurred on Monday, 8% (1) occurred on Friday, and data for 33% (4) was unavailable. Approximately 42% (5) of the reports were greater than 365 days after incident, 8% (1) was received within 3 days of the incident, 8% (1) within 11 to 30

days of incident, 8% (1) within 31 to 365 days of incident, and there were 34% (4) with unavailable data for this category.

There were no Non-Service member Restricted Reports within Navy in a CAI in FY15.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)

There were 3,502 total support service referrals for Service members making Unrestricted Reports, a 37% increase from FY14 (2,559) for both military and civilian resource referrals. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental health support. Referrals for SAPR VAs (870) were the most frequently offered resource, accounting for 23% of total referrals. Of the total referrals to Service members (3,204), 91% were made to military support services: 779 (24%) for victim advocacy, 643 (20%) for mental health, 602 (19%) for legal assistance, 377 (12%) for chaplain/spiritual support, 362 (11%) for medical, 235 (7%) to the DoD Safe Helpline, and 206 (6%) were referrals to other services. In addition, 298 (9%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 91 for victim advocacy, 65 for mental health, 56 to a rape crisis center, 16 for medical, 5 for chaplain/spiritual support, 3 for legal assistance, and 62 to other services.

Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)

There were 141 total support service referrals for non-Service members making Unrestricted Reports. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental health support. Of the total referrals, 106 (75%) were made to military support services as follows: 24 for victim advocacy, 23 for mental health, 20 for legal assistance, 14 for medical, 10 for chaplain/spiritual support, 9 to the DoD Safe Helpline, and 6 were referrals to other services. In addition, 35 (25%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 10 for victim advocacy, 9 for mental health, 5 to a rape crisis center, 2 for medical, 3 for legal assistance, and 6 to other services.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)

In FY15, there were 124 total support service referrals, both military and civilian resources, for Service members making Unrestricted Reports in CAIs. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental

health support. Of the total referrals, 123 (99%) were made to military support services as follows: 32 for victim advocacy, 28 for mental health, 23 for legal assistance, 14 for medical, 12 for chaplain/spiritual support, eight to other services, and six to DoD Safe Helpline. In addition, one (1%) referral was made to civilian facilities for victim advocacy.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)

In FY15, there were five total support service referrals to military resources for Non-Service members making Unrestricted Reports in CAIs. Of the total referrals, five (100%) were made to military support services: one for victim advocacy, one for mental health, one for legal assistance, one for chaplain/spiritual support, and one to DoD Safe Helpline.

Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) (Unrestricted)

In FY15, there were 152 Service member Unrestricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted, an 18% increase over FY14 (129). Additionally, there were six cases where Service members in CAIs reported to SARCs that a SAFE was conducted; a 70% increase over FY14 (2). Additionally, there were 13 Non-Service member Unrestricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted. There were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)

There were 1,167 total support service referrals for Service members making Restricted Reports, a 41% increase from FY14 (828) for both military and civilian resource referrals. Referrals were provided by SARCs or SAPR VAs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental health support. Of the total referrals, 1,059 (91%) were made to military support services as follows: 266 for victim advocacy, 217 for mental health, 156 for legal assistance, 156 for medical, 136 for chaplain/spiritual support, 83 to the DoD Safe Helpline, and 45 were referrals to other services. In addition, 108 (9%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 27 for mental health, 27 to a rape crisis center, 24 for victim advocacy, 18 to other services, 11 for medical, and one for legal assistance.

Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)

There were 49 total support service referrals for Non-Service members making Restricted Reports. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and medical support. Of the total referrals, 40 (82%) were made to military support services as follows: 11 for medical, nine for victim advocacy, nine for mental health, five for legal assistance, four for chaplain/spiritual support, and two to the DoD Safe Helpline. In addition, nine (8%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: four to a rape crisis center, two for mental health, two for medical, and one for victim advocacy.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)

In FY15, there were 51 total support service referrals, both military and civilian resources for Service members making Restricted Reports in CAIs. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental health support. Of all referrals, 45 (88%) were made to military support services as follows: nine for legal assistance, eight for victim advocacy, seven for mental health, seven for medical, six for chaplain/spiritual support, six to DoD Safe Helpline, and two to other services. In addition, six referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: four for mental health, one to rape crisis center, and one to other services.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)

In FY15, there were no Restricted Reports from Non-Service members in Combat Areas of Interest.

Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) (Restricted)

In FY15, there were 60 Service member Restricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted; a 54% increase over FY14 (39). Additionally, there were eight Non-Service member Restricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted. In FY15, there were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

5. Additional Items

5.1 Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)
- Length of time from the date victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric 4)

In FY15, the average length of investigations conducted by NCIS was 125 days. In cases where the most serious offense investigated by NCIS was a penetration offense, the average length of time between the date the investigation was completed and the date legal advice was rendered to the command regarding case disposition was 18 days. In those cases disposed of at courts-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim chose to make an Unrestricted Report to DoD and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at courts-martial was approximately 318 days. In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim chose to make an Unrestricted Report to DoD and the date non-judicial punishment was concluded was approximately 146 days.

NAVY FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	991	
# Service Member Victims	881	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	104	
# Relevant Data Not Available	6	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	991	
# Service Member on Service Member	528	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	104	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	53	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	197	
# Relevant Data Not Available	109	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	991	
# On military installation	444	
# Off military installation	430	
# Unidentified location	117	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	991	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	946	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	264	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	682	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	20	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	25	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	7	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	2	
# Victims - Other	16	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	492	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	129	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	363	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY15		
	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	991	881
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	382	343
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	139	124
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	88	75
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	229	199
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	117	105
# Relevant Data Not Available	36	35
Time of sexual assault	991	881
# Midnight to 6 am	343	300
# 6 am to 6 pm	194	172
# 6 pm to midnight	302	265
# Unknown	64	63
# Relevant Data Not Available	88	81
Day of sexual assault	991	881
# Sunday	117	98
# Monday	124	114
# Tuesday	122	110
# Wednesday	116	104
# Thursday	119	105
# Friday	165	146
# Saturday	192	169
# Relevant Data Not Available	36	35

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	605	91	7	8	40	112	2	126	991		
# Service Member on Service Member	428	71	3	8	1	5	1	11	528		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	99	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	104		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	40	7	3	0	0	1	0	2	53		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	37	10	1	0	39	106	0	4	197		
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	109		
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	171	3	284	3	28	336	2	3	45	116	991
# Service Member on Service Member	66	0	157	0	16	238	2	0	20	29	528
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	43	0	25	0	1	29	0	0	2	4	104
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	11	0	10	1	1	15	0	0	2	13	53
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	33	2	74	2	6	33	0	1	20	26	197
# Relevant Data Not Available	18	1	18	0	4	21	0	2	1	44	109
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	126	3	258	3	27	306	2	3	43	110	881
# Service Member Victims: Female	110	2	227	0	20	238	2	3	31	92	725
# Service Member Victims: Male	16	1	31	3	7	68	0	0	12	18	156
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	171	3	284	3	28	336	2	3	45	116	991
# Midnight to 6 am	85	1	107	3	14	91	0	0	17	25	343
# 6 am to 6 pm	20	0	46	0	5	99	2	1	9	12	194
# 6 pm to midnight	45	0	93	0	8	112	0	0	15	29	302
# Unknown	12	2	21	0	1	14	0	2	4	8	64
# Relevant Data Not Available	9	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	0	42	88
D4. Day of sexual assault	171	3	284	3	28	336	2	3	45	116	991
# Sunday	28	1	31	1	1	42	0	0	1	12	117
# Monday	19	1	20	1	1	59	0	1	9	13	124
# Tuesday	20	0	36	0	9	41	1	0	5	10	122
# Wednesday	19	1	36	0	4	41	0	1	6	8	116
# Thursday	15	0	47	0	2	40	0	0	6	9	119
# Friday	29	0	48	1	4	59	1	1	7	15	165
# Saturday	41	0	66	0	7	54	0	0	11	13	192
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	907
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	568
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	339
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	1002
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	615
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	571
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	44
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	37
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	230
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	12
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	10
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	74
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	865
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	40
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	43
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	948
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	642
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	604
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	38
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	35
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	222
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	35
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	934
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	9
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	7
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	802
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	792
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	10
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	7
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	5
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	113
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	3

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	20
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	22
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	6
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	20
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	16
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	16
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	4
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	185	3	273	5	31	334	3	2	45	73	954
# Male	15	1	35	4	9	76	0	1	13	21	175
# Female	168	2	238	1	22	258	3	1	32	51	776
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
F2. Age of Victims	185	3	273	5	31	334	3	2	45	73	954
# 0-15	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	8
# 16-19	41	2	52	1	7	65	2	0	7	11	188
# 20-24	88	0	157	3	16	150	0	1	27	33	475
# 25-34	31	0	54	0	6	86	0	1	7	13	198
# 35-49	13	0	6	1	1	20	1	0	4	3	49
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unknown	11	0	3	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	32
F3. Victim Type	185	3	273	5	31	334	3	2	45	73	954
# Service Member	141	3	249	5	29	300	3	2	37	65	834
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	39	0	22	0	1	28	0	0	8	7	105
# Foreign National	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	141	3	249	5	29	300	3	2	37	65	834
# E1-E4	111	3	194	2	22	219	2	1	29	49	632
# E5-E9	25	0	39	3	7	63	0	1	6	14	158
# WO1-WO5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	2	0	5	0	0	13	1	0	2	1	24
# O4-O10	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	141	3	249	5	29	300	3	2	37	65	834
# Army	2	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	10
# Navy	138	3	246	5	27	291	3	2	36	64	815
# Marines	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	141	3	249	5	29	300	3	2	37	65	834
# Active Duty	133	3	238	5	29	281	3	2	36	64	794
# Reserve (Activated)	6	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	1	1	25
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
G1. Gender of Subjects	204	3	284	6	30	323	3	2	45	70	970
# Male	161	0	195	3	26	274	3	1	25	42	730
# Female	1	0	7	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	24
# Unknown	35	2	69	3	1	28	0	1	19	20	178
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	1	13	0	0	8	0	0	1	8	38
G2. Age of Subjects	204	3	284	6	30	323	3	2	45	70	970
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	13	0	12	0	4	28	0	0	1	2	60
# 20-24	76	0	91	1	13	96	1	1	7	16	302
# 25-34	35	0	65	2	7	103	1	0	13	12	238
# 35-49	13	0	16	0	2	51	1	0	2	4	89
# 50-64	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# 65 and older	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	10
# Unknown	6	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	57	2	93	3	2	42	0	1	21	29	250
G3. Subject Type	204	3	284	6	30	323	3	2	45	70	970
# Service Member	133	0	182	1	24	268	3	1	22	28	662
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	7
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	9	0	6	1	1	5	0	0	1	5	28
# Foreign National	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	56	2	88	4	5	37	0	1	21	26	240
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	1	6	0	0	8	0	0	1	7	27
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	133	0	182	1	24	268	3	1	22	28	662
# E1-E4	80	0	100	1	15	133	1	0	11	15	356
# E5-E9	41	0	65	0	7	119	1	1	10	12	256
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	2	0	8	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	16
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	1	0	14
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	133	0	182	1	24	268	3	1	22	28	662
# Army	2	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	12
# Navy	114	0	170	1	23	250	3	1	22	28	612
# Marines	12	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	24
# Air Force	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	133	0	182	1	24	268	3	1	22	28	662
# Active Duty	125	0	168	1	24	257	3	1	21	23	623
# Reserve (Activated)	4	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	1	5	23
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	5		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	3		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	970	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	954
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	395	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	535
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	185		
# Unknown Offenders	123	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	78
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	21
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	47	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	33
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	12
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	14	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	5
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	148		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	40	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	39
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	87	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	72
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	20	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	21
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	355	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	385
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	258		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	258	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	263
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	69	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	75
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	60	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	55
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	10
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	85	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	95
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	24	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	19
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	154
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	9
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	145
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	32
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	17
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	2
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	10
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	10
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	103
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	28
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	75
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	75
# Subjects receiving confinement	62
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	61
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	38
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	40
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	6
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	21
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	13
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	8
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	40
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY15	68
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	5
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	63
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	10
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	53
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	53
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	36
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	43
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	34
# Subjects receiving extra duty	23
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	7
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	29
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	12
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	3
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	7
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	4
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	3

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15	16
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	16
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	14
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	14
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	13
# Subjects receiving confinement	4
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	10
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	4
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	2
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	3
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15	94
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	93
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	4
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	89
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	89
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	57
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	54
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	49
# Subjects receiving extra duty	32
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	18
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	25
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	13
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	4
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	20

Restricted Reports

NAVY FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	492
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	476
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	129
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	117
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	363
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	359
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	363
# Service Member on Service Member	223
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	50
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	73
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	363
# On military installation	106
# Off military installation	143
# Unidentified location	96
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	363
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	103
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	35
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	21
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	56
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	30
# Relevant Data Not Available	118
Time of sexual assault incident	363
# Midnight to 6 am	84
# 6 am to 6 pm	34
# 6 pm to midnight	110
# Unknown	123
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
Day of sexual assault incident	363
# Sunday	42
# Monday	20
# Tuesday	24
# Wednesday	21
# Thursday	19
# Friday	38
# Saturday	78
# Relevant Data Not Available	121
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	359
# Army Victims	4
# Navy Victims	349
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	3
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

NAVY FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	363
# Male	66
# Female	297
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	363
# 0-15	9
# 16-19	86
# 20-24	179
# 25-34	60
# 35-49	10
# 50-64	3
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	16
Grade of Service Member Victims	359
# E1-E4	249
# E5-E9	86
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	10
# O4-O10	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	359
# Active Duty	333
# Reserve (Activated)	15
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	363
# Service Member	359
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	4
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	30
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	12
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	18
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	22.05
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	35.04
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	22
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	22
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

NAVY FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	3204
# Medical	362
# Mental Health	643
# Legal	602
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	377
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	779
# DoD Safe Helpline	235
# Other	206
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	298
# Medical	16
# Mental Health	65
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	5
# Rape Crisis Center	56
# Victim Advocate	91
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	62
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	152
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	38
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY15 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	250
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	8
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	7
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	1
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	

Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
Total Number Denied	4
Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	4
Moved Alleged Offender Instead	0
Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead	0
No Credible Evidence of a Sexual Assault	3
Additional Support Services Found	1

C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		FY15 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1059	
# Medical	156	
# Mental Health	217	
# Legal	156	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	136	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	266	
# DoD Safe Helpline	83	
# Other	45	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	108	
# Medical	11	
# Mental Health	27	
# Legal	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	27	
# Victim Advocate	24	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	18	
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	60	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	

NAVY FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	65
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	11
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	22
# Relevant Data Not Available	32
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	65
# Male	3
# Female	55
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	65
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	12
# 25-34	10
# 35-49	7
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	36
D4. Non-Service Member Type	65
# DoD Civilian	3
# DoD Contractor	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	49
# Foreign National	4
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	106
# Medical	14
# Mental Health	23
# Legal	20
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	10
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	24
# DoD Safe Helpline	9
# Other	6
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	35
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	10
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	6
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	13
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	18
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	17
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	17
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	17
# Male	0
# Female	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	17
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	9
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	17
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	40
# Medical	11
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	9
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	4
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	8
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		37
# Service Member Victims		36
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		37
# Service Member on Service Member		24
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		8
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		37
# On military installation		4
# Off military installation		32
# Unidentified location		1
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		37
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15		37
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015		8
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015		29
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		0
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY15 (one Victim per report)		16
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		4
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15		12
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	37	36
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	14	13
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	37	36
# Midnight to 6 am	8	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	7	7
# 6 pm to midnight	14	13
# Unknown	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	5
Day of sexual assault	37	36
# Sunday	4	4
# Monday	3	3
# Tuesday	8	8
# Wednesday	5	5
# Thursday	8	8
# Friday	5	5
# Saturday	4	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	29	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	37		
	# Service Member on Service Member	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	24		
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	8		
	# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37
# Service Member on Service Member	3	0	8	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	24
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	4	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	36
# Service Member Victims: Female	4	0	14	0	2	9	0	0	1	1	31
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	4	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	14
# Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
D4. Day of sexual assault	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37
# Sunday	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Monday	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Wednesday	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
# Thursday	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
# Friday	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
# Saturday	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) (Oct07-Jun12)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	4	0	10	0	2	12	0	0	1	1	30
Djibouti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	35
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	23
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	12
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	35
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	22
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	20
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	7
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	5
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	26
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	26
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	16
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	15
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	6
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	27
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	27
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	25
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Male	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Female	3	0	9	0	2	7	0	0	1	1	23
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# 20-24	2	0	3	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	14
# 25-34	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F3. Victim Type	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Service Member	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# E1-E4	2	0	3	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	14
# E5-E9	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	9
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Navy	3	0	7	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	25
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Active Duty	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	3	0	9	1	2	9	0	0	1	1	26
# Male	3	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	1	0	22
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G2. Age of Subjects	3	0	9	1	2	9	0	0	1	1	26
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# 25-34	1	0	7	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	14
# 35-49	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
G3. Subject Type	3	0	9	1	2	9	0	0	1	1	26
# Service Member	1	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	1	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16
# E1-E4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# E5-E9	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	9
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	1	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	1	0	6	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	15
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	1	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16
# Active Duty	1	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	26	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	27
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	15	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	24
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	5		
# Unknown Offenders	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	3		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	2	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	3
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	14	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	13
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	4		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	4	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	4
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	16
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	15
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	4
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	3
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	12
# Service Member on Service Member	10
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	12
# On military installation	10
# Off military installation	2
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	12
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
Time of sexual assault incident	12
# Midnight to 6 am	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	4
# Unknown	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	12
# Sunday	1
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	2
# Friday	1
# Saturday	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	12
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	12
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	12
# Male	2
# Female	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	12
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	6
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	12
# E1-E4	6
# E5-E9	3
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	2
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	12
# Active Duty	10
# Reserve (Activated)	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	12
# Service Member	12
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	10
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	13.23
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	12
Afghanistan	2
Bahrain	5
Djibouti	3
Egypt	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	2
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

NAVY CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	123	
# Medical	14	
# Mental Health	28	
# Legal	23	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	12	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	32	
# DoD Safe Helpline	6	
# Other	8	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	0	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate	1	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	0	
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	6	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0	
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	8	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		
Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:		FY15 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1	Total Number Denied
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	8	
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	45	
# Medical	7	
# Mental Health	7	
# Legal	9	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	8	
# DoD Safe Helpline	6	
# Other	2	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	6	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	4	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	1	
# Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	1	
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	0	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	

NAVY CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	1
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	1
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	1
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	1
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	1
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	5
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

F135 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY																							
No.	Host Service Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject's Host Water Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Outcome Completed	Case Disposition	Host Service Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Host Service Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Host Service Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
62	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	Chaplain/Spitals at Support	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	False official statements (Art. 137)	False official statements (Art. 137)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Insulation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that after attending a cocktail and drinking alcohol, she awoke on the floor in the bathroom area, with Subject standing by her vagina with his penis. RDCS investigated. Based upon RDCS recommendation and insufficient evidence, Commanding Officer awarded Subject non-judicial punishment for violating articles 92, 127, and 86 of the UCMJ. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with a General discharge.	
63	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-6	Male				Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 12)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Insulation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim was out drinking at the bar with several members of her Command, including Subject. After returning to base, Subject began fondling her breasts. Subject eventually removed Victim's clothing, and had sexual intercourse with him. Victim reported that she did not consent to sex and that she wanted to stop, but he kept trying to have sex. RDCS declined not to pursue court-martial proceedings, but recommended NJP. Commanding Officer awarded NJP punishment for violation of Art. 92 (Intoxication).	
64	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Insulation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported to local law enforcement that after a party at her residence ended, Victim and Subject continued to drink alcohol and were sexually intimate. Victim reported that she awoke the next morning to find she was no longer wearing pants or underwear, and felt nervous that Subject would see her. Subject reported that he did not consent to sex and that he wanted to stop, but he kept trying to have sex. Subject then returned to her room and proceeded, but recommended NJP. Commanding Officer awarded NJP punishment for violation of Art. 92 (Intoxication).	
65	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Insulation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported while sleeping in his room on board the ship, he was awoken by a hand sleeping his buttocks. RDCS recommended the case be adjudicated at non-judicial punishment due to insufficient evidence. Commanding Officer agreed with recommendation and imposed non-judicial punishment.	
66	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	HC	Navy	E-6	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Obstructing Justice (Art. 135)		General		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her breast with his hand while she was sleeping. Charges were referred to a Special Court-Martial where Subject was convicted of violating Art. 120. The victim was referred to the Special Court-Martial and subsequently processed for administrative separation and received a General discharge.	
67	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	Yes	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 12)	Under Other than Punishment Committee (JCHTC)			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Subject was under investigation for a range of sexual offenses. During the course of the investigation, Victim came forward as the both Victim and reported that Subject reported his penis and masturbated in front of her. Subject was convicted at General Court-Martial and was subsequently reported from the Service with an Other Than Honorable characterization of discharge.	
68	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her breast with his hand while both were standing with on the bridge. Both were intoxicated by RDCS and Subject denied the incident. In subsequent investigation by RDCS, Commanding Officer determined that the phenomenon of the evidence did not support a charge of sexual assault. Q2 imposed non-judicial punishment for charges of violating Art. 128 and 134 (Indecent exposure) of the UCMJ.	
69	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	Chaplain/Spitals at Support	Q2 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported Subject pushed her breast into her vagina and then Subject started to perform oral sex on her. Subject was referred to General Court-Martial and received a Dishonorable Discharge.	
70	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other than Punishment Committee (JCHTC)			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched the victim's vagina and breasts with his hands over her clothes while she was sleeping. Case was referred to a Summary Court-Martial where Subject was found guilty of the lesser included offense of violating Art. 120. In accordance with the partial agreement, Subject received his administrative separation based and was separated with an Other Than Honorable discharge.	
71	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	O-5	Male	Navy	O-6	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject, a retired Navy O-6 now working as a US employee, touched her in an inappropriate and indecent manner on two separate occasions. Local police advised the investigation. Subject was tried and convicted of indecent exposure in Federal District Court. Due to local authorities assuming jurisdiction of the case, RDCS recommended against sending Subject to active duty for prosecution. Subject's civilian employment at a naval medical facility was terminated subsequent to his conviction.	
72	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Navy	E-9	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	False official statements (Art. 137)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her genital area over her clothes without her consent while off base. ODCSUS item also advised that Subject was referred to a Special Court-Martial where Subject was convicted of violating Art. 120. The victim was referred to the Special Court-Martial and subsequently processed for administrative separation and received a General discharge.	
73	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Insulation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her breast while hugging her from behind. Following RDCS recommendation that no charges be pursued at court-martial, command imposed non-judicial punishment for Art. 128.	
74	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-7	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim made a later report of sexual assault involving her a 2008 incident. Victim reported Subject penetrated her vagina with his finger and tongue. Victim reported that she decided to report the assault after receiving an unsolicited email from the Subject. Due to the expiration of the statute of limitations, command action was precluded. Civilian action was also precluded for the same reason.	
75	Attempt to Commit Offenses (Art. 85)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Discharge or Suspension in Lieu of Courts-Martial	Discharge or Suspension in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to sexually assault her while on duty. Subject was referred to a Special Court-Martial where Subject was convicted of violating Art. 120. The victim was referred to the Special Court-Martial and subsequently processed for administrative separation and received a General discharge.	
76	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-1	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Chaplain/Spitals at Support	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 12)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Insulation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: During a command investigation concerning sexual harassment, it was determined that Subject and Victim were involved in an inappropriate relationship. When interviewed, Victim reported that Subject sexually harassed her after a command function in a hotel room. RDCS recommended no prosecution due to insufficient evidence. Commanding Officer recommended Subject be administratively separated for administrative punishment.	
76a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Rape (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to sexually assault her in the back seat of Subject's car. Victim and both Subjects returned to Subject's car's hotel room, where Subject #1 pulled Victim into a bathroom, began removing her clothes, and attempted to sexually assault her. Subject #2 also forced Victim to perform oral sex and then digitally penetrated her. Subject #1 also forced Victim to perform oral sex on Victim against her will. Following the Article 15 hearing, the SA-DA dismissed all charges based on Victim's report and the Staff Judge Advocate's recommendation.	
76b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject #1 attempted to kiss her in the back of Subject's car. Victim and both Subjects returned to Subject's car's hotel room, where Subject #1 pulled Victim into a bathroom, began removing her clothes, and attempted to sexually assault her. Subject #2 also forced Victim to perform oral sex and then digitally penetrated her. Subject #1 also forced Victim to perform oral sex on Victim against her will. Following the Article 15 hearing, the SA-DA dismissed all charges based on Victim's report and the Staff Judge Advocate's recommendation.
77	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Unknown & Male	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted	Assault (Art. 128)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Two Victims reported that as they passed by Subject returned the ship, Subject grabbed their groin area over the clothes. Subject reported that he did not attempt to penetrate the two men but was sexually abused. Subject reported this to be a sexual assault. Subject was convicted at a court-martial for the conduct.	
78	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Navy	O-6	Male	No	No	Alcohol/OTOP Counseling	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Subject (a single subject)	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed Victim's thigh from her knee to just below her hip over her clothing. Command imposed non-judicial punishment following RDCS recommendation that no charges be pursued at court-martial based on insufficient evidence.	
79	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 12)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject made inappropriate sexual comments to her in the public place and grabbed her butt in different locations. Victim refused to participate in the military justice process. Subject was referred to a Special Court-Martial where Subject was convicted of violating Art. 120. The victim was referred to the Special Court-Martial and subsequently processed for administrative separation and received a General discharge.	
80	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Punishment Committee (JCHTC)				Notes: Victim reported Subject pushed her on the bed and gave her a kiss while simultaneously putting his hand under her shirt and groping her vaginal area in a rough manner over her underwear. Victim pushed him off and left. Later, Subject again forced her while simultaneously placing his hand under her shirt and groping her vaginal area through her underwear. Victim told Subject "No." Command administered non-judicial punishment.	
81	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by digital and penile penetration. Subject was prosecuted by local civilian authorities due to his status as a civilian. Subject was acquitted of all charges including aggravated sexual battery and rape by force or threat.	
82	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Uncharacterized			Unknown	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Insulation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported via the SAPR hotline that while he was conducting the lighting training, the Subject came on behind the victim and touched the victim's buttocks over his clothes. Commanding Officer awarded non-judicial punishment. Subject was prosecuted for administrative separation. Because the incident occurred during recent training prior to 180 days of active service, Subject received an entry-level separation.	
83	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction Limit: Insulation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that she awoke to find Subject, her roommate, touching her breasts while they were both in an off base hotel. Victim became violent and slapped Victim. Victim also reported Subject reported his penis, and attempted sexual contact multiple times. Subject stopped when Victim slapped his forehead. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. As such, Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment.	
84	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that while entering her personal vehicle she was surrounded by three unidentified Subjects, one of whom grabbed her buttocks over her clothes. Victim declined to provide the identity of the Subject or any details regarding the incident to RDCS. Victim against a Victim Preference statement declining to participate in the military justice process. Due to the Victim's declaration and identification, Subject's DOD action was precluded.	
85	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Quarantine; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported while she and Subject were watching a movie, Subject became violent and slapped Victim. Victim also reported Subject reported his penis, and attempted sexual contact multiple times. Subject stopped when Victim slapped his forehead. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. As such, Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment.	

FYAS Senior Member Sexual Assault Response Report: MARY																					
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigating For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject's Moral Water Accession?	Quarant. Determination Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Recommended at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Charged	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Severe as Sex Offender	Absolut Date	Case Synopsis: Facts
149	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	Multiple Victims	Male & Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Notes: Victim 1 reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcing victims eat and forcing victim's hand to touch Subject's crotch. Victim 2 reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks while on the dinner floor at an off base club. Victim 3 reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by grabbing her groin area. Victim 4 reported that Subject kissed her and touched her breasts without her consent. Commanding Officer referred charges against Subject to a Special Court-Martial in accordance with a partial agreement. Subject pled guilty to violating Art. 120. Subject was awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge.	Assault (Art. 120)		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No.	
150	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	Yes		Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)						Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported Subject dropped her on the buttocks with an open hand and Art 15 in this case. Command recommended that Subject be charged with sexual harassment. Command imposed other adverse administrative actions following BCD recommendation that no charges be pursued at court-martial due to insufficient evidence of the offense.	
151	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Bahrain	Navy	E-6	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her legs, removed her shoes, began to rub her feet, and then he began to rub her right leg up to her right thigh. Victim instructed Subject to stop and to leave her residence. Subject then grabbed Victim's face and kissed her on the lips. Command administered non-judicial punishment.	
152	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male				Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Notes: Victim was sexually assaulted prior to joining the Navy. Victim reported that Subject raped her on a weekly or bi-weekly basis while they lived together in their apartment from approximately June 2012 to Jan 2013. Victim detailed that Subject would sexually restrain her by pinning her arms and hands with his hands behind her back, forcing her to have sex. She did not want to have sex and/or allow him to have sex. She stated that she was raped by Subject two times. Case was referred for non-judicial punishment, who declined to prosecute. Case was referred for non-judicial punishment.	
153	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No		Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Notes: Victim reported an incident of sexual assault that occurred over one year ago to her chain of command. Victim reported engaging in sexual intercourse with Subject on a per occasion, during which she asked Subject to stop. However, Victim reported Subject may not have been aware of her consent. Victim reported that Subject was sexually assaulted. Victim reported that she invited Subject to her room on a several occasions with the intent of having sex. Victim reported that she could attempt to stop the encounter again. Victim reported that she submitted a preference letter through ICS stating that she desired to be part of a further NCIS investigation or any legal proceedings. Based on victim's testimony, SA 120 declined to take the case with no further action. Subject was issued a Letter of Instruction regarding performance in his contract.	
154	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported to her Form 050 that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while visiting a home (Subject's home). Victim reported that Subject pulled down Victim's dress and kissed her neck, chest, and breast without her consent. Victim told Subject to stop when he kissed her. Victim asked Subject to get off her and he complied. Victim immediately gathered her belongings and left Subject's home. Charges were preferred to a General Court-Martial and Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
155	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her in the dining hall of base apartment complex. Subject was prosecuted and convicted by the Tempco court of record for sexual assault. Subject was sentenced to 12 months confinement and administrative proceedings pending in foreign country and will be forwarded once out of administrative with an Other Than Honorable Discharge.	
156	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	General	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: Release; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No.	
157	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her, pinned her down, and made her drink from his beer. Victim was not made because Victim was able to move her head away. After a 12 hearing was held and the Article 15 court recommended against pursuing court-martial charges due to victim's declaration to participate in the military justice process. Command administered non-judicial punishment and subject's recommendation for advancement to E-5 (Subject was previously promoted) was withdrawn.	
158	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation to Art. 12 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No.	
159	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Notes: Victim made a statement report of sexual assault that occurred one year earlier. Victim reported Subject digitally penetrated her vagina while she was asleep without her consent. Subject was acquitted at a general court-martial.	
160	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to file report or regulation (Art. 152)			None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No.	
161	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown		Unknown				Offender is Unknown							Unknown	Notes: Victim reported Subject forcibly grabbed her belt and placed her hand on her pants over his pants. After a review of available investigation reports, SA 120 recommended no prosecution due to evidence contradicting Victim's account of the incident. Commanding officer issued non-judicial punishment for a non-sexual offense.	
162	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No			A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member							Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Command recommended no prosecution for the incident reported to had been sexually assaulted in an unknown location. Victim reported to be Art 15 in this case. Victim reported that Subject, name, location of assault, or details of assault. Due to lack of viable leads and no verifiable Subject, both sides were precluded.	
163	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Type Two (Less Than Life Confinement) (Phonetic); 40; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No.	
164	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	HC	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Administrative Discharge							Uncharacterized	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that while he and Subject were drinking at an off base residence, Subject pulled Victim with his finger in her nose during the incident. Subject pulled on Subject's shirt and was subsequently processed for administrative reporting. The board found no misconduct and recommended no action.
165	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject forcefully dragged her, pinned her down, and made Subject sexual assault her by having sex and removing her bra. The Convening Authority recommended that Subject be charged with sexual harassment. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of trial with an Other Than Honorable Discharge.	
166	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No		Offender is Unknown							Unknown	Notes: Victim reported the sex report by an unidentified Subject at the unidentified Subject's house. Victim determined he did not want to participate in the investigation, and had preferred to make a restriction report. NCIS investigated DNA evidence but was unable to identify the subject. Due to the victim's distressed and unidentified Subject, DOD action was precluded.	
167	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		All victims and subjects involved parties to the crime	Courts-Martial discharge: CD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Type Two (Less Than Life Confinement) (Phonetic); 40; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
168	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	E-7	Male	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	No	Other	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her chest and groin, during a physical altercation. The Region Legal Service Office recommended no criminal punishment. Command recommended against pursuing charges. Command recommended no criminal punishment.	
169	Rape (Art. 120)	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	No		Offender is Unknown							Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported being laid to military lodging from her house for by two unidentified Subjects. Victim reported she awoke the next day with no specific memory of being sexually assaulted, but had someone in her pants. Victim reported her memory was poor due to alcohol consumption. This lodging revealed there was no evidence present that could identify any subjects. Case was closed due to unknown Subjects.	
169	Rape (Art. 120)	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No	No		Offender is Unknown							Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported being laid to military lodging from her house for by two unidentified Subjects. Victim reported she awoke the next day with no specific memory of being sexually assaulted, but had someone in her pants. Victim reported her memory was poor due to alcohol consumption. This lodging revealed there was no evidence present that could identify any subjects. Case was closed due to unknown Subjects.	
170	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JARVIS	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Female	No	No		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No.	
171	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported that, while engaged in consensual intimacy, Subject touched Victim's breasts twice. Subject Subject had made her pants pulled down to her knees and pulled her underwear. Victim told Subject to stop and pushed her away. Subject was acquitted of all charges at a non-judicial punishment.	
172	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SPAIN	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was at a social gathering when Subject became intoxicated and touched Victim's buttocks and vagina over her clothing. Victim made an unrestricted report to her chain of command which resulted in an NCIS investigation. Case was referred to US Department of Justice because Subject is a civilian.	
173	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim 1 reported Subject pulled her pants and offered to perform oral sex on her. Victim told Subject to stop and returned to her room. Victim told Subject to stop and returned to her room. Victim 2 reported Subject pulled her pants and offered to perform oral sex on her. Victim told Subject to stop and returned to her room. The Convening Authority referred the case to a General Court-Martial. However, Subject was administratively separated in lieu of trial with an Other Than Honorable Discharge.	
174	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Unknown	Notes: During an investigation concerning Subject's and Relegation of sexual assault. Victim reported Subject's forward reporting Subject has inappropriately touched them on separate occasions. The contact report began by touching the breasts and groin area over clothing. Subject was convicted at court-martial of sexual non-sexual offenses. He was found not guilty of the sexual non-sexual charges.	
175	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject digitally penetrated her after a 12 at a fellow service member's residence. The Subject and Victim were both intoxicated. Charges were referred to a General Court-Martial where Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
176	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she went to Subject's of base residence to watch a movie. Victim reported that Subject forced Victim's neck, touched her breast, and pulled down her pants and pulled her pants over her head. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted in the incident. When Victim stated she would report, SA 120 initially recommended charges be preferred to a Special Court-Martial. However, after an NP hearing, to participate and stated she did not want Subject to get in trouble. Commanding Officer held an NP hearing, where Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject, who denied the contact. Commanding Officer determined that the charge was not supported by a preponderance of the evidence and dismissed the case.	
177	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Notes: Victim reported while underway, Subject made a comment that he could take Victim in a fight. While underway, Victim reported that Subject then grabbed Victim's pants. Subject was issued a Page 13, Letter of Counseling for the inappropriate behavior.	
178	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	Yes	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation to Art. 12 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her vaginal area and digitally penetrated her vagina despite Victim asking Subject to stop. Victim also reported Subject exposed his penis and attempted to have sexual intercourse with Victim. After Article 12 hearing was held, which resulted in a recommendation of dismissal of all charges due to insufficient evidence. The command concerned and no further action was taken in the case.	

F155 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Honor Waiver Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Charges Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Permitted at Art.15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
179	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that she attended a social gathering and after consuming alcohol, the Subject had sexual intercourse with her. The RCLD recommended no prosecution. The command elected to impose non-judicial punishment.
180	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-2	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that while at a bar with other members of the command, Subject approached Victim and touched her on the buttocks, lifting her back across her hip to her chest. Victim reported Subject did this several times and each time Victim pushed Subject's hand away. Upon RCLD recommendation against court martial, Command elected to impose non-judicial punishment.
181	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject passed Victim in a passageway and kissed Victim on the lips without her consent. Victim reported that on another occasion Subject exposed his genitalia with his hand. RCLD recommended no prosecution and the command imposed non-judicial punishment.
182	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim, a British citizen, reported Subject placed his arm around Victim and attempted to kiss Victim on her lips. Victim covered her mouth and Subject then kissed her on the cheek and forehead. Subject also did not pay her cab fare. Local prosecutor assessed probability of the case. Subject was convicted of Theft (3rd degree) and Assault (4th degree). Subject was sentenced to 180 days in jail and 100 hours of community service. Victim was not in contact with Victim. Command counseled and administratively removed Subject. Additionally, Commanding Officer ordered Subject to be removed by the Drug and Alcohol Program Advisor.
183	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q3 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim made a silent report of sexual assault that occurred in 2013. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject at her home and at a social gathering of friends. Victim reported that Subject placed his penis into her vagina. Subject was always fully clothed except from the Navy several months prior to the report. This case was referred to civilian authorities for prosecutive consideration. District Attorney declined to prosecute due to insufficient evidence.
184	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Under Other than Punishment Conditions (UDOTC)		Unknown		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement Period(s): 25; Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported Subject pushed her body against her and fondled her breasts. Victim told Subject to stop. Subject continued and held her down with his hands, pulled Victim's pants and underwear down, and partially inserted his penis into her vagina before she was able to flee. Subject was convicted at General Court-Martial.
185	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None			Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Other; Restrictions Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject forcibly kissed her, hugged her from the rear. Command imposed non-judicial punishment following RCLD recommendation that no charges be pursued at court-martial based on insufficient evidence.
186	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Bahrain	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Yes	Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial discharge: RCLD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement Period(s): 25; Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported drinking at a social event hosted by Subject at Subject's residence and that after Victim fell asleep, he awoke to Subject performing oral sex on her. Victim reported that he told Subject to stop and that Subject ignored and escalated. Subject was convicted at a General Court-Martial and received a Bad Conduct Discharge.
187	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	CA	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				General		Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Other; Restrictions Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject placed his hand on her vagina, over her pants. Victim initially could not push his hand off, but was able to finally push it from between her legs and told him to stop. Command administered non-judicial punishment.
188	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				Uncharacterized			Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject, a fellow recruit, placed his clothed groin area over her clothed groin area when the two were standing in a training exercise. Command imposed non-judicial punishment for failure to obey order not to have inappropriate contact with fellow recruits. Subject was assigned an entry level separation due to Subject having earned less than 300 days.
189	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Unknown	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Discretion; Restrictions Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject met her at the entrance to her workstation when both assigned to the same work area. Subject placed his hands on her buttocks and attempted to force her to have sexual intercourse. Subject was removed from duty for 30 days. Commanding Officer awarded non-judicial punishment for violation of Art. 50, 120, and 128.
190	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for one other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment				General		Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Discretion; Restrictions Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject forcibly sodomized Victim with his penis during an on-duty occasion, while in a hotel room during a port visit and a second time onboard the ship. Art. 15 hearing was held and charges were dismissed based on advice from the Region Legal Service Office. Subject subsequently received non-judicial punishment for violation of Art. 50 and was administratively separated from the Naval service with a General discharge.
191	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male				Q3 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim stated during her Commanding Officer's Check-in meeting that she had been sexually assaulted by the Subject in November 2020. The victim and the Subject were in the same "B-School" class at the time. The victim stated that the Subject is no longer in the Navy but refused to reveal Subject's identity directly to the command. Victim signed a Victim Declaration, stating that she does not desire to participate in any further investigation or criminal action. The Subject was never identified.
192	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported that Subject intentionally touched her on the buttocks while passing him in a narrow passageway onboard the ship. Subject denied touching Victim. Absent any additional evidence or witness statements, the Government could not corroborate that any touching occurred. RCLD recommended against prosecution of charges due to insufficient evidence. Commanding Officer decided to award Subject a formal counseling letter for unprofessional behavior.
193	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None			Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Other; Restrictions Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her buttocks. Victim told Subject that he had no permission to touch her. Command imposed non-judicial punishment following RCLD recommendation.
194	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown				Q3 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported sexual assault by command Senior Medical Officer and reported sexual assault allegations primarily related to the incident. Victim realized going out with a female shipmate, consuming one alcoholic drink at end of base club, and waking up in her barracks room the following morning with pain, bruising and bleeding. Victim believed the man was sexually assaulted, but did not want to report the Subject. Victim met with RCLD and RCLD Trial Counsel and decided to participate in any further investigation or criminal action. RCLD recommended that no further action could be taken at this time based on the victim's decision to not participate and recommended closure of the case.
195	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q3 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)		None		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement Period(s): 25; Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported Subject made verbal and physical sexual advances towards her on multiple occasions. Subject asked her out, but she was not interested. Subject made excuses to casually touch her on the stomach and face. Subject was convicted at Courts-Martial.
196	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	O-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her breast. Local authorities were notified and a report was filed. No evidence did not support a conviction. Subject was a reservist and a duty status at the time of the incident.
197	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female		E-1	Male	No	No		Q3 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				Honorable			Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Discretion; Restrictions Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject groped her while making an announcement during a tour to land combat training. Command imposed non-judicial punishment and administrative action.
198	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims-Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Discharge or Separation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified		Notes: Subject admitted to engaging in sexual activity with former victim. During investigation, another victim reported that Subject forced her into sexual intercourse. Both victims reported that they were not in the training room with him, but he did not want to leave the ship. Victim met with NCS and RCLD Trial Counsel and decided to participate in any further investigation or criminal action. RCLD recommended that no further action could be taken at this time based on the victim's decision to not participate and recommended closure of the case.
199	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject penetrated her vagina with his tongue and penis in a barracks room. Subject was interviewed by RCLD and stated that the act began as consensual and he stopped when Victim told him to stop. Charges were referred to a General Court-Martial and the victim was discharged from the command.
200	Attempts to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	O-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject, who was her boyfriend, sexually assaulted her at his on-base residence by penetrating Victim's vagina with his penis without her consent. Subject was subsequently discharged from the case. The Navy and RCLD assessed probabilities, and following the RCLD investigation, charges were referred to a General Court-Martial. Subject was acquitted at court-martial but administratively detached for cause due to loss of confidence in his ability to command.
201	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Subject (a single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge: RCLD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement Period(s): 25; Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported Subject broke into her barracks room while Subject was in the lounge of Subject's duty station. Victim reported that Subject placed his penis into her vagina while she was sleeping. An Article 12 hearing was held, which resulted in a recommendation for General Court-Martial. Subject was convicted and awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge.
202	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims-Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Q3 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: RCLD - Discretionary Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement Period(s): 25; Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two Victims reported Subject sexually assaulted them. Victim #1 reported that Subject attempted to kiss her face, pulled her breasts and buttocks down, and forced her to the ground while attempting to reach up her skirt. Victim #2 reported that Subject pulled down her clothing, performed oral sex on her against her will, and then raped her. Subject was convicted at General Court-Martial and received a Discretionary Discharge.
203	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				Uncharacterized		Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported she was assaulted while in a hotel room with four other RCLD guests. Victim reported that other guests were drinking alcohol and after Victim went to bed, Subject entered the same hotel and began sexually assaulting her. Victim reported that she did not want to be in the training room with him, but he did not want to leave the ship. Victim met with NCS and RCLD Trial Counsel and decided to participate in any further investigation or criminal action. RCLD recommended that no charges be pursued at court-martial.
204	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		Other				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported she was assaulted while in a hotel room with other RCLD guests. Victim reported that other guests were drinking alcohol and after Victim went to bed, Subject entered the same hotel and began sexually assaulting her. Victim reported that she did not want to be in the training room with him, but he did not want to leave the ship. Victim met with NCS and RCLD Trial Counsel and decided to participate in any further investigation or criminal action. RCLD recommended that no charges be pursued at court-martial.
205	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GU	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Discretion; Restrictions Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject placed two fingers inside the back of her skirt from the top and touched her buttocks. Command imposed non-judicial punishment following RCLD recommendation that no charges be pursued at court-martial.
206	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her thigh and buttocks area over the clothes without her consent multiple times while in therapy at basic school. After a review of all available evidence, Commanding Officer found Subject not guilty at non-judicial punishment.

F155 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY															Case Synopsis Note							
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigator for Sex Assault?	Subject: Honor Waiver Accepted?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
200	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Adultery (Art. 134-2)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually and orally raped her. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement, declining to participate in the military justice process. Due to Victim's declaration, the command had insufficient evidence to pursue charges at court-martial. However, SA-2DA returned allegations of collateral misconduct to command, and Subject received non-judicial punishment.
201	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported in incident of unwanted sexual contact by a foreign national. Case was referred to local authorities and Subject was convicted of the offense. The crime for which Subject was charged carried no jail time, however, Subject will possess a criminal record.
202	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject, a medical provider, indicated he needed to check Victim's breathing after she received a vaccination. Without a same-sex identity in the room, Subject used a stethoscope under Victim's blouse on her back and then moved to Victim's chest, underneath her bra without any reasonable medical justification. Command administered non-judicial punishment.
203	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNDERSEAT	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject allegedly approached victim from behind and pressed his groin (testes) up against victim's buttocks. NCIS investigation initiated for violation of the UCMJ, Article 10, based on NCIS and NCISD recommendation CD awarded NP for violating Art. 10 Sexual Harassment.
204	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: During routine counseling with a Supervisor, Victim reported an incident of sexual assault. Victim refused to provide any amplifying details. Due to lack of investigative leads and an uncorroborated report, the case was closed.
205a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	False official statements (Art. 107)	Convicted		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (JCTWC)			All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)		Court-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Reduction Limit: Indefinite; Restriction Length (Days): 10; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject digitally penetrated her vagina at her barracks room after they returned from the bar. Subject was convicted at summary court-martial.
205b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	None		All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)		Court-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Reduction Limit: Indefinite; Restriction Length (Days): 10; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim was sexually assaulted by two Subjects, Victim refused to provide details with the parts. After a review of all available information, the case was referred to a Special Court-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense.
206	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that while overseas, sleeping with her significant other, Subject began harassing Victim by touching Victim's breasts over clothing, and touched Victim's rear thigh. Commanding Officer reported non-judicial punishment. Subject was found not guilty of the Art. 120 violation.
207	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Chaperon/Onsite at Support	Q4 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Acquitted							Notes: Victim reported that Subject got on the hand down Victim's pants while she was sleeping on the couch in the crew's lounge aboard the ship. Subject persisted to his intent to have Victim have sex with him. Victim was unsure if Subject actually penetrated her vagina, but Victim reported intercourse in the area. Charges were referred to a Special Court-Martial where Subject was acquitted of rape charge.
208	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Acquitted							Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her arm and tried to kiss her while the two were aboard the ship. NCIS investigated and based on NCISD recommendation Commanding Officer referred charges to a Special Court-Martial. Subject was acquitted of all charges at court-martial.
209	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	Yes	No		Q2 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Honorable		Unknown	Notes: First Victim reported to Equal Opportunity Advisor that Subject grabbed her buttocks. At the time, Victim declined to participate in the military justice process. SA-2DA disposed of report in accordance with Victim's wishes. However, when two additional complaints arose against Subject, the command requested the case and requested non-judicial punishment. First Victim declined to participate in military justice process. Subject received non-judicial punishment and was processed for administrative separation. The separation board recommended Subject be discharged with an honorable characterization of discharge.	
210	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject made approximately ten inappropriate comments to her that were sexual in nature on several dates. In addition, Victim claimed that Subject touched her approximately five times during the same time period either on the shoulders, neck or lower back. Victim stated all the touching from Subject was unwanted and unwanted. Victim also indicated that Subject sent her text messages that she considered inappropriate. Subject was found guilty of violating Article 10 of the UCMJ and was referred to a Special Court-Martial but awarded no punishment.	
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Reduction Limit: Quarters; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim's report began an sexual harassment command investigation, but then progressed to a court-martial. Allegations were made. Victim reported Subject touched her buttocks 4-5 times in the quarters. NCISD recommended court-martial non-judicial punishment (NJP). Victim provided report regarding the disposition of the case at NIP. Based on NCISD recommendation and Victim's report, Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment.
212	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims-Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	None				Court-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple victims reported the Subject physical touched them without their consent in the work environment. Specifically, Victim #1 stated that Subject grabbed and pulled on her lower back. Victim #2 reported that Subject grabbed her by the arm and pulled her side with his finger, in a manner she perceived as pushing on her and not sexual in nature. Victim #3 reported the Subject pulled at her side with his clothed fingers. All three Victims signed Victim Preference Statements alleging not to participate in the investigation. Subject was convicted at summary court-martial.
213	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject reached out with both hands and touched her breasts. Command administered non-judicial punishment.
214	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim reported Subject performed non-consensual sexual intercourse with her. NCIS determined Subject is a threatener that was capable of DOJ legal authority at the time of incident. Command action was precluded.
215	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 15 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Other	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (JCTWC)		Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported she allowed Subject to digitally penetrate her vagina, but clearly indicated at school not have penis/vagina intercourse. During the digital penetration, Victim asked Subject if he was only using his fingers, and he answered in the affirmative. Victim reported that the penetration was not sexual in nature. Subject's penis was inside her vagina. Court-Martial charges were dismissed. Victim was referred to participate in the military justice process. Based on recommendations by the Article 15 Officer and Staff Judge Advocate, command took her to her barracks room. Victim reported that due to her level of confusion and the behavior of the Subject, she walked into Subject's bathroom and making up without pants or underwear with the intention that she had had sexual intercourse. Charges were referred to a General Court-Martial, where Subject was convicted and received an Dishonorable Discharge.	
216	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	Medical	Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Uncharacterized				Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported Subject squeezed his buttocks while in the shower and then subjected her to sexual contact. Victim reported oral contact on the buttocks and applied afterwards. Command administered non-judicial punishment and administratively separated Subject for an entry-level separation.
217	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	Yes	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched Victim's thigh. Subject was investigated for the crime. Subject was referred against other Victims. It was determined that Subject is a threatener to the local authorities. Victim declined to take a sexual complaint with the local authorities. Due to Subject's status and Victim's declaration, local authorities declined to take further action against Subject. He was turned over to his parents and the investigation was closed.
218	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Male	Unknown		Unknown	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown							Unknown		Notes: Subject reported to Victim that he was sexually and sexually assaulted her. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement declining to participate in the military justice process, due to a lack of viable leads and an uncorroborated report. Two active was precluded.
219	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes		Both Victim and Subject		Court-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported oral sodomy and drinking alcohol with a group of friends while aboard ship back to her barracks room. Victim reported Subject escorted Victim, but did not have sexual contact with her. Victim reported that she walked into Subject's bathroom and making up without pants or underwear with the intention that she had had sexual intercourse. Charges were referred to a General Court-Martial, where Subject was convicted and received a Dishonorable Discharge.
220	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member							Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her on the buttocks and thighs. Victim lost consciousness and awoke with dried bodily fluids on the inside of her thighs. Local authorities related jurisdiction over the case to the local authorities. Command proceeded due to the threat to the victim. Command referred Subject to a General Court-Martial and Subject received an administrative separation.
221	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	USA	Navy	E-6	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown							Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported to her command that she was sexually assaulted by a fellow Sailor duty Navy member at her off base residence and the assault ended when a civilian associate entered the residence unconsensually. Victim declined to make report to local law enforcement or NCIS, said she did not feel unsafe around the Subject, and declined to provide his identity. She signed a victim preference statement indicating her desire not to participate in the investigation, and therefore, the case was closed and action precluded.
222	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim and husband returned to their home from a party at Subject's house. Once husband went to bed, Subject arrived and attempted to force himself upon the Victim multiple times by having Victim on his face and touching her breasts over her shirt. Victim convinced the Subject to sleep on the couch, and then called base police. Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment.
223	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim reported that Subject digitally penetrated her vagina, and touched her buttocks and breasts while she slept in the Subject's home. Once a night of drinking ended, after K2C hearing, the preliminary hearing officer recommended dismissal of all charges because the evidence did not support a conviction. The case was referred to local authorities. Based on NCISD recommendation, Commanding Officer chose to close the case. Therefore, command action was precluded.
224	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Unknown		Unknown	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown							Unknown		Notes: Victim reported that a fellow Sailor had consensual sexual contact upon her; however, she would not provide any other details regarding the incident. As a result of the limited information provided, NCIS was unable to develop any leads to indicate the identity of the Subject and closed the case. Therefore, command action was precluded.
225	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Spain	Navy	E-7	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Subject (a single subject)	Perforation of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Corrected Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported while walking to base after a group dinner and eating at local bar, which includes Subject, Subject alleged Victim on the buttocks and grabbed her buttocks. Command imposed non-judicial punishment and Subject was processed for administrative separation. Subject was separated from the Navy with General discharge.
226	Rape (Art. 120)	UAE	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National							Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim initially reported consensual sexual intercourse with Subject after they were discovered engaging in the act. Both Victim and Subject received non-judicial punishment for violation of Art. 62. Victim submitted an appeal, and upon command disagreement, Victim reported the encounter was non-consensual. Subject was no longer a Service member at the time Victim reported the sexual assault to command action was precluded. The case was referred to local authorities and the retained U.S. Attorney advised that the case was based on the investigation findings. The case was not reported a criminal prosecution and subsequently precluded an official discharge letter.
227	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General				Notes: Victim reported Subject fondled her bare breasts under her shirt, attempted to suck her nipples, and that he touched her vagina through her pants, all without her permission and despite her attempts to stop him to stop. SA-2DA processed the Subject for an administrative discharge and Subject was separated from the Naval Service.
228	Attempts to Commit Offense (Art. 10)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown							Unknown		Notes: Victim reported the sexual assault incident in which she believed was a trusted agent. Victim refused to name the Subject or state when the assault occurred. Victim refused to provide any details pertaining to the incident. The trusted agent was also victim. Victim contacted and immediately reported this information to his chain-of-command. Victim signed a declaration letter. Case was closed without further action due to victim's declaration.

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Marine Corps

The Marine Corps is America's expeditionary force in readiness. Our Marines remain forward deployed, forward engaged, and always prepared to protect our Nation's interests anywhere in the world, at a moment's notice. The success of our mission relies on the commitment, perseverance, and welfare of every single Marine, and so we must remain faithful to each one. Sexual assault has no place in our Corps.

The purpose of the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program is to eliminate sexual assault, while simultaneously providing comprehensive support to those who are victims of this crime. Building upon an existing framework of victim-centric services, the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) launched a three-phased SAPR Campaign Plan in Fiscal Year 2012 (FY12) that widened the aperture of our SAPR Program, with a renewed emphasis on prevention, good order, and discipline. This authorizing and overarching document has guided all of our efforts since, through successful completion of Phase I in November 2012 and the expansion of Phase II in April 2014, which aligned our efforts with the 2014–2016 Department of Defense (DOD) Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and strengthened our communication, training, and command climate initiatives.

In July 2015, the Marine Corps marked a significant milestone with an approved transition to the third and final phase of the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan. This transition was the result of an objective assessment of not only demonstrated progress but also measurable outcomes, including a decrease in prevalence and an increase in and sustainment of sexual assault reporting levels. In addition, this analysis of SAPR progress showed that the Marine Corps has made significant headway in integrating the SAPR Program with other related programs—such as Substance Abuse, Suicide Prevention, and Military Equal Opportunity (sexual harassment)—to develop a holistic, truly sustainable prevention effort.

This multi-disciplinary approach to SAPR establishes the groundwork for successful execution of Phase III in FY16 and beyond. The CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan now aims to sustain our positive momentum, while recognizing that progress does not equal victory. We still have much work to do. As a result, in Phase III, the SAPR Program's primary objective is to ensure that leaders possess the tools to cultivate a Corps where sexual assault is not tolerated. The path to this goal lies through empowered reporting, effective deterrence, engaged leadership, and a mature culture that is non-permissive to **any** form of criminal misconduct.

As detailed herein, Marine Corps SAPR initiatives in FY15 directly supported the Campaign Plan's shift from program implementation to program sustainment. This transition, however, does not imply that we are satisfied with the status quo; rather, we continued to move strategically ahead. In FY15, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR began updating the Marine Corps Order governing our program to reflect the most recent DOD policy and organic evolutions to our procedures. To ensure

consistent and effective implementation of the SAPR Program, we established a senior Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) billet for each Marine Corps Forces (MARFOR) Area of Responsibility (AOR). A newly formed SARC Advisory Committee began meeting biannually in FY15 to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate collaborative solutions. We laid the groundwork to bolster the capabilities of our SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) with quality assurance site visits that will standardize delivery of SAPR training and services across the Corps. These visits also will serve to identify strengths and areas for improvement in our SAPR training continuum, which we continued to enhance in FY15. For example, we are incorporating retaliation as a learning objective, we ensured that adult learning theory principles were properly represented, and we updated training based upon data from recent surveys and assessments. These initiatives and more aimed to enrich our response systems, with the goal of providing quality support for victims of sexual assault.

An upstaffing of HQMC SAPR personnel in FY15 increased our aptitude to prevent sexual assault. Our newly established team of researchers, prevention specialists, and program developers shaped our deterrence efforts into a systemic approach that addresses all facets of Corps culture, from the individual Marine to leaders at all levels. To that end, we turned our focus to more comprehensively supporting our Non-Commissioned Officers, overhauling existing tools and developing new tools to help these first-line supervisors foster healthy discourse regarding sexual assault within their specific micro-climates. We also stepped up our communications efforts to reinforce SAPR messaging throughout the year. For example, we launched a social media campaign with monthly posts on official Marine Corps Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram sites, and we distributed monthly SAPR Snapshots to the Marine Total Force. Through engaged leadership and targeted dissemination of information, our objective is to reach Marines wherever they may be—on duty, on leave, or online—to provide new strategies and perspectives to help prevent sexual assault.

As detailed in the accompanying Analytic Discussion, FY15 data indicate these efforts have positively contributed to the SAPR Program. While there was no prevalence survey in FY15, the number of reports filed each year (which does not measure prevalence but rather how many victims choose to come forward to report that an incident has occurred) helps to gauge whether we are making headway toward our goal of providing every victim with comprehensive support. Since the launch of the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan in FY12, the Marine Corps has significantly increased our reporting levels, which we effectively maintained in FY15. Inside this upsurge are other indicators of progress. For example, more victims filed Unrestricted Reports in FY15, which suggests that Marines are increasingly confident in our response system. The percentage of males filing Restricted Reports also increased, a positive development for a population that has historically been reluctant to report. In addition, more victims filed reports within three days of the incident, which means more victims are accessing services earlier.

Marines across the ranks have a critical role in responding to and preventing sexual assault, and our SAPR Program structure is designed to support their efforts daily, in

both garrison and deployed environments. As peer advocates, our SAPR VAs provide their fellow Marines and eligible civilians with training and confidential victim services. Our installation and command SARCs oversee the SAPR VAs under their purview, ensuring an integrated response capability and accountability. Our MARFOR SARCs provide program implementation guidance within their AOR and serve as conduits for information flow to and from HQMC SAPR. HQMC SAPR is responsible for establishing policy (see Figure 1 for authorizing instructions developed in FY15); designing and implementing Corps-wide initiatives; and ensuring program compliance with Marine Corps, DOD, Executive, and Legislative mandates.

Ultimately, however, SAPR is a Commander's program, which means our leaders are responsible for executing this mission. All other entities—including our SARCs and SAPR VAs, chaplains, medical professionals, counselors, judge advocates, victims' legal counsel, and criminal investigators—support the Commander in providing quality victim services, timely and appropriate investigative and accountability measures, and effective prevention tools. The Marine Corps SAPR Program will not rest until we have earned the complete trust and confidence of all victims of sexual assault and our ranks are populated with Marines who are committed to preventing this crime.

Figure 1:
SAPR Program Instructions Developed in FY15

Date	Reference	Title / Instruction
July 2015	SAPR Campaign Plan Addendum In-Progress Review	Enter Phase III – Sustainment of the CMC SAPR Campaign Plan
Sep 2015	MARADMIN 478/15	Significant Changes to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (overview of DODI 6495.02 Change 2)
Sep 2015	MARADMIN 500/15	Changes to 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line Name and Protocols

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.”

Background

Since its launch in June 2012, the Commandant of the Marine Corps' (CMC's) three-phased Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Campaign Plan has guided all Marine Corps efforts to reduce and eliminate the crime of sexual assault. Phase I of the campaign struck hard at the issue, deepening the engagement of all leaders and reinforcing the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously. Phase II, which commenced in November 2012, oversaw the implementation of large-scale programs that engaged all Marines in the battle against sexual assault. Now in Phase III as of July 2015, the CMC's Campaign Plan continues to emphasize that the SAPR Program's overall objective is to prevent sexual assault and other criminal misconduct through engaged leadership and evolved culture. This strategic prevention approach has touched Marines across all ranks. Even before they stand on the legendary yellow footprints, Marines are taught that mutual respect, trust, and commitment to each other are critical components of a dedicated, professional Corps in which sexual assault has no part.

Our prevention efforts to this point have coincided with positive indicators of SAPR progress, suggesting that Marines are stepping up to establish an environment in which sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. As detailed in the Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14) Annual Report, prevalence in FY14 decreased, reporting levels increased, and Marines overall had positive perceptions of command climate. However, the Marine Corps recognizes that progress is not victory and continues to further operationalize sexual assault prevention efforts. Still guided by the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan, Marine Corps initiatives are now also bolstered by the 2014-2016 Department of Defense (DOD) Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, which was published in May 2014. These guiding documents shaped our sexual assault prevention efforts in FY15.

Comprehensive Approach to Prevention

Inspired by the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR formalized its prevention approach in FY15, utilizing the Center for Disease Control's (CDC's) Social Ecological Model. This prevention construct describes how each level of society is affected by distinct and overlapping risk factors. By developing prevention programs that target each level of society, Marine Corps prevention and program development specialists can thoroughly address the

issue at hand, facilitating lasting cultural change. As shown in Figure 2, HQMC SAPR prevention efforts in FY15 cut across the entire social ecological model for a comprehensive approach that aims to institutionalize and reinforce a culture that is non-permissive to sexual assault.

Figure 2:
Marine Corps Prevention Framework

Social Ecological Model Level	FY15 USMC SAPR Prevention Initiatives <i>(All initiatives described in detail below.)</i>
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Full roll-out of eight new Ethical Discussion Group (EDG) videos designed to promote healthy discussions about sexual assault and prepare Marines to respond appropriately. ○ Installation-specific events and initiatives that promote individual prevention efforts, such as Commander recognition of bystander interventions and contests in observance of Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM).
Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Full roll-out of “Step Up” annual training for junior Marines (E1-E3), with an emphasis on bystander intervention and healthy relationships. ○ Installation-specific events and initiatives that recognize and promote unit prevention efforts, such as the Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award.
Leaders at All Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued execution of Commandant’s Combined Commandership Course, which emphasizes positive command climates and other prevention tools. ○ Revision (ongoing) of “Take A Stand” training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) (E4-E5) to develop leadership skills as they relate to SAPR. ○ Revamp (ongoing) of a SAPR Leadership Toolkit to provide educational resources aimed at preventing sexual assault through engaged leadership. ○ Revision (ongoing) of the Marine Corps Order (MCO) governing the SAPR Program, which will formalize requirement for Commanders to implement prevention strategies specific to their Area of Responsibility (AOR).
DOD/Services/Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Launch of communications strategy that enables HQMC SAPR to engage with the public in real-time on social media sites, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. ○ Continued execution of SAPR Fleet Engagements to foster face-to-face meetings between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued publication of Monthly Snapshots to inform the Marine Total Force about reported incidents of sexual assault. ○ HQMC SAPR Branch Reorganization that facilitates a strategic approach to prevention, with an emphasis on research and data surveillance.
Societal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination with outside Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to provide symposiums and trainings on various topics to inform and influence cultural belief systems to discourage sexual assault and support sexual assault victims

FY15 Prevention Efforts

As detailed in Figure 2, the Marine Corps implemented in FY15 a comprehensive suite of prevention efforts across the CDC's Social Ecological Model, with the goal of reinforcing cultural imperatives of mutual respect, trust, professional values, and team commitment:

- EDG Videos. In an effort to increase opportunities for learning and to extend the SAPR dialogue beyond annual training requirements, the Marine Corps developed a series of trainings called EDGs. These EDGs utilize video vignettes and small group discussion to focus on incidents surrounding a sexual assault, allowing individual Marines to think about how they would act in similar situations and preparing them to intervene in real-life situations. Eight new video vignettes were made available for use in FY15.
- Installation-Specific Initiatives. As a Commander's Program, individual commands successfully developed customized initiatives for their Marines and units in FY15. For example, in November 2014, Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools (MCCSSS) was selected as the Marine Corps recipient of the 2014 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award, which recognizes a group or individual from each military Service for innovative ideas or approaches that positively affect the local SAPR Program. MCCSSS was selected based on its inventive and effective strategy—an awareness campaign and a full-day class that all entry-level students must attend and pass—to prevent sexual assault. In addition, the Marine Corps joined the DOD in observing SAAPM in April 2015, with HQMC- and installation-based events throughout the month that emphasized how Marines across all ranks must know their part and do their part to prevent sexual assault. These events allowed the Marine Corps to extend our SAPR message to Marines in fresh and relevant ways regarding the importance of safely intervening to prevent sexual assault, supporting Marines who have filed reports of sexual assault, and living according to our core values.
- "Step-Up" Bystander Intervention Training. Originally released in July 2014, the Marine Corps fully implemented its new "Step Up" training for junior Marines in

FY15. Junior Marines are now required to complete “Step Up” to satisfy their annual SAPR training requirement. In line with the Marine Corps’ primary prevention strategy of peer-to-peer bystander intervention, “Step Up” emphasizes that Marines have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault.

- Commandant’s Combined Commandership Course. The Marine Corps updated SAPR training for prospective Commanders and senior enlisted leaders in FY15. This course includes four phases: a read-ahead, a lecture, a practical application, and a designated brief by the Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) within 30 days of assuming command or being posted. In addition to outlining response protocols and responsibilities, this brief heavily emphasizes the importance of positive command climates and other prevention tools.
- “Take A Stand” Revision. Originally released in October 2011, this prevention curriculum is designed to teach bystander intervention to NCOs, who lead approximately 38% of all Marines. “Take A Stand” appeals to the developing sense of leadership of Corporals and Sergeants who are relied upon by junior Marines for their presence, integrity, and conduct. In FY15, the Marine Corps initiated a revision to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, as well as to create additional written EDGs for small-group discussions that focus on developing leadership skills as they relate to SAPR.
- SAPR Leadership Toolkit. In FY15, HQMC SAPR began revamping its Commanders Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit. The SAPR Leadership Toolkit is intended to provide leaders at all levels with educational resources aimed at preventing sexual assault through engaged leadership and small group discussions. These materials will address a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, male victims of sexual assault, alcohol misuse, and hazing. Because leaders at all levels are intimately familiar with the climates of their units, they will be able to customize their prevention approaches by selecting the information and tools that are most applicable to and will most resonate with their Marines.
- MCO Revision. In FY15, HQMC SAPR began updating the MCO governing the Marine Corps SAPR Program to ensure that prevention, protection from retaliation, and advocacy are a main focus. Expected to be published in FY16, the revision directs all Commanders and Commanding Generals to establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that provide guidance on prevention, retaliation, response, training, and advocacy within their AOR. Commanders will implement the prevention strategies provided by HQMC SAPR and will ensure that these strategies are applied at all levels in the command.
- Social Media Communications Strategy. HQMC SAPR launched a social media

campaign in October 2014 that features monthly posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine. Annual training is critical, but social media provides a means to reinforce the SAPR knowledge of Marines at all levels, both enlisted and officer, throughout the year. These posts also enable HQMC SAPR to update Marines with new tools, new information, and new perspectives related to sexual assault. By increasing awareness and knowledge via these popular communications platforms, HQMC SAPR is simultaneously extending our message of prevention to large numbers of Marines and Service members at once. Our average reach for each post in FY15 was more than 173,000 people, with a total reach of more than 2.8 million people. In addition, our social media campaign includes an engagement strategy that enables us to proactively communicate with the public in real-time. We monitor each post for eight hours after it goes live to address misconceptions, correct misinformation, and answer questions. All responses from the SAPR Branch are signed by Col Jensen, Chief of Behavioral Programs, to emphasize that prevention and appropriate response to sexual assault is a priority of the Marine Corps.

- SAPR Fleet Engagements. Spurred by the success of HQMC SAPR's Summer 2014 Roadshow, we increased our face-to-face engagements with Marines around the world in FY15. These trips served as a model of engaged leadership and emphasized every Marine's inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault. Via these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress, so they understand both the importance of prevention and the ongoing relevance of the issue. Figure 3 outlines the fleet engagement trips taken in FY15:

**Figure 3:
HQMC SAPR FY15 Fleet Engagement Trips**

Dec 18–19	IIMEF, MARSOC, Camp Lejeune
Mar 18–20	MCLB Albany
June 15-18	MARFOREUR/AF
July 28-30	MAG-41
Sept 15-16	Cherry Point, New River
Sept 23-25	MCRD Parris Island, MCAS Beaufort

- SAPR Monthly Snapshot. In FY15, the Marine Corps continued to publish its SAPR Monthly Snapshot, a document designed to provide the total Marine Force with an understanding of the ground situation of sexual assault in the Corps. Now in its second year of publication, the SAPR Monthly Snapshot enumerates the total number of reports filed each month and in the fiscal year to date. The document also provides metrics that detail SAPR progress in terms of command climate, response and accountability, and the demographics of sexual assault. Marines of all levels can reference the SAPR Monthly Snapshot to understand the progress and objectives of their SAPR-related efforts, and Commanders can

utilize the data to tailor prevention efforts to target areas still needing improvement.

- HQMC SAPR Branch Reorganization. In FY15, the Marine Corps restructured its SAPR Program Office to increase its capabilities and reach, with an emphasis on research-informed prevention programming. Prior to FY15, the branch was structured to primarily keep pace with a high daily operational tempo resulting from intense Congressional and public scrutiny. In order to facilitate a strategic-level approach to prevention while still maintaining our daily response capabilities, we stood up a second and distinct operations section composed of researchers, prevention and development specialists, and training and curriculum analysts. These SMEs have the ability to conduct and analyze research and delve into the data to truly understand the parameters surrounding sexual assault in our Corps. For example, our researchers are currently exploring whether sexual assaults are more common at certain stages in the deployment cycle and whether victim, offender, and incident characteristics help explain differences in the probability of sexual assault at different stages of the deployment cycle. Our prevention and training SMEs can then develop programs based upon pertinent findings and best practices.
- Coordination with External SMEs. HQMC SAPR continued to coordinate in FY15 with outside SMEs to provide trainings and symposiums that emphasize and expand upon our foundation of research and evidence-based prevention practices. For example, in April 2015, the Marine Corps hosted a symposium on retaliation presented by Dr. Patricia Harned, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Ethics & Compliance Initiative that includes both the Ethics Research Center and the Ethics & Compliance Association. In August 2015, HQMC SAPR hosted a training event for all SARCs and civilian SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) with internal and external SMEs addressing a variety of topics, including social media security efforts, the dialectic of trauma, ethics, working with resistant learners, self-care, and victim care. In addition, to maintain their DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) credentials, uniformed SAPR VAs can attend DOD-approved trainings, as well as external trainings approved by HQMC SAPR. These external SMEs provide valuable insight into establishing positive organizational climates that promote reporting and are critical to preventing sexual assault.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings, etc.).

The Marine Corps understands that every incident of sexual assault detrimentally impacts first and foremost the victim but also the entire unit and overall mission readiness. To assess our SAPR Program, the Marine Corps utilizes data compiled in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID); surveys, to include command

climate surveys and the biennial Workplace & Gender Relations surveys; and other metrics, such as those collected via the Marine Corps SAPR 8-Day Briefs. These tools provide valuable insights into the parameters surrounding each reported incident of sexual assault, enabling the Marine Corps to identify overarching trends and to help pinpoint future prevention, training, and victim care initiatives. Fully committed to transparency, the Marine Corps made measurable progress by FY15 in sharing this information not only with senior leaders but also with the entire fleet through a variety of means, including newsletters, status reports, safety briefings, trainings, and other forums.

Strategic-Level Readiness & Safety Forums

To facilitate Corps-wide readiness and safety measures, HQMC SAPR continued in FY15 engaging both our senior leaders and the fleet as a whole regarding SAPR data, measures, and education initiatives:

- SAPR Monthly Snapshot: To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR continued publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY15. The Snapshot is published each month and is distributed via the Office of U. S. Marine Corps Communications in order to reach the largest number of Marines through Public Affairs Office (PAO) channels of information. It is also disseminated to all Marine Corps General Officers, Senior Executive Service personnel, and SARCs with the request that they share each Snapshot with their Commanding Generals, Commanders, Sergeants Major, SAPR VAs, and other target audiences.

The Monthly Snapshot encapsulates data related to SAPR progress Marine Corps-wide and provides a means to monitor, measure, and educate about sexual assault. Each issue enumerates the total number of reported incidents of sexual assault for the previous month and the fiscal year to date. The Monthly Snapshot also breaks down the reporting metrics to detail the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports, and reports for incidents that occurred prior to service. In addition, the following analyses are published once per quarter, with the goal of tracking and comparing progress across quarters and to the previous fiscal year:

- Quality of sexual assault services (results of the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline audits) and competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable (dispositions of investigations of sexual assault).
- SAPR 8-Day Brief data, including demographic information of those who reported (rank, gender, age, and service duration), the duty status of the offender (civilian or military), where the reported sexual assaults occurred, and the number of reported sexual assaults that involved alcohol.
- Command climate metrics, including perceptions of barriers to reporting, of

whether retaliation is likely, and of leadership and unit support for SAPR.

The Monthly Snapshot also features articles regarding SAPR services and resources (e.g., the Victims' Legal Counsel [VLC] Organization), overall SAPR Program initiatives (e.g., working groups and annual training), and detailed descriptions of survey and annual report findings as they become available (e.g., prevalence trends and the gap between prevalence and reporting).

- Senior Leadership Briefs. To ensure our most senior leaders have current situational awareness of sexual assault incidents, HQMC SAPR regularly provided SAPR status briefs to the Offices of the CMC and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps (ACMC) in FY15. These briefs incorporated up-to-date SAPR data to monitor the situation on the ground:
 - *Monthly Gouge Sheet.* Once a month, SAPR provides SAPR metrics to the Office of the CMC via a "Gouge Sheet" that details both historical fiscal year and current monthly data. These metrics include a breakdown of the number of Unrestricted Reports, Restricted Reports, reports with incidents occurring prior-to-service, and conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports. This Gouge Sheet also features topline numbers regarding the types of sexual assault crimes being reported, the duty status of the victims and offenders, and the disposition of subjects from completed investigations.
 - *Quarterly SAPR 8-Day Brief Updates.* Every quarter in FY15, HQMC SAPR provided a topline summary of Unrestricted Reports to the ACMC via analyses of the submitted SAPR 8-Day Briefs. This summary details trends of SAPR metrics across quarters and fiscal years, including our most at-risk population, what locations generated the greatest number of reports, how many incidents involved alcohol, and the gender and duty status of the victims and offenders.

Tactical-Level Readiness & Safety Forums

Across the Corps, information about SAPR is also monitored and utilized locally. Combined with the data presented in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, this information is used to inform Commanders of the health and fitness of the force in regards to sexual assaults by identifying trends and gaps in SAPR services. These metrics assist Commanders and SAPR Program staff in evaluating the types of cases being reported and what preventative measures would be the most impactful. As a result, this data drives safety briefs and awareness/prevention campaigns and is used to tailor fleet trainings, new-join trainings, check-in/check-out procedures, EDGs and other small-group trainings, and Professional Military Education (PME). With assistance from their SARCs, commands track the data relevant to their culture, climate, and needs, which may include the following:

- Number of Restricted Reports

- Number of Unrestricted Reports
- Number of conversions from Restricted to Unrestricted Reports
- How long the victim waited before filing a report
- How many reports are made to the local Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline, directly to the SAPR VA, or to the command
- How many victims opt out of SAPR services
- Number of victims who access VLC
- Incident place (including whether on government or civilian property)
- Incident time (including whether it occurred prior-to-service, while victim was in an official status or not, during duty hours, drill or annual reserve training, etc.)
- Type of crime (e.g., rape, wrongful sexual contact, etc.)
- Victim age, gender, rank, time in service, duty status, etc.
- Subject age, gender, rank, time in service, duty status, etc.
- Number of civilian offenders
- Number of adult military dependent victims
- Number of forensic exams conducted
- Safety factors (including Military Protective Orders; whether the victim experienced retaliation, reprisal, or ostracism; alcohol, drug, and/or weapon involvement; etc.)
- Number of expedited transfers
- Time it takes a case to proceed from report to disposition
- Adjudication of Unrestricted Reports
- Annual training data
- Command climate data, including barriers to reporting
- Bystander intervention data
- SAPR personnel certification

Commands use this information—which is gathered from already existing data sources including SAPR 8-Day Briefs, Command Climate Surveys, and Operations Event/Incident Report (OPREP-3) Serious Incident Reports (SIR)—to glean insights into how sexual assaults may impact safety and readiness. For example, commands may observe an increase in sexual assault reports during certain months, allowing them to step up prevention efforts (such as conducting safety stand-downs) prior to and during those months. Information about reporting barriers is also collected at the tactical level when possible. If commands know why victims choose one reporting option over another or why victims were hesitant to report, they can address these issues with their units during trainings, barrack checks, and safety briefs and can also tailor intervention and prevention initiatives accordingly. In addition, SAPR training trends are also monitored locally so that commands can identify any gaps. For example, commands continually track how many of their Marines have completed SAPR annual training requirements, ensuring that there is a 100% completion rate.

This aggregate information on the local level helps commands implement prevention efforts for their most at-risk populations and design initiatives that are applicable to their specific demographics of Marines. For example, prevention efforts developed for active

duty Service members who live in the barracks may not be applicable to reservists who are full-time college students or work in the civilian sector during their non-drilling periods. These data help provide commands with a clear picture of where prevention efforts should be focused.

Commanders also use data from two Command Climate Surveys to reinforce the necessity of a professional environment non-permissive to sexual assault. Both the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey and the CMC's Command Climate Survey include questions that relate to sexual assault. Commanders use the feedback from these surveys as an opportunity to discuss with their Marines the importance of a climate that does not tolerate sexual assault and that supports victims.

SARCs also use SAPR metrics to conduct continual training with their SAPR VAs, with the goal of ensuring that their advocates on the frontlines know the most recent information to communicate the importance of ongoing prevention efforts to their peers. The number of SAPR VAs who are trained and credentialed is tracked, so that commands can ensure that they have qualified advocates to conduct SAPR training for their Marines. SARCs also use this data during SAPR Resource Briefs, monthly Situation Reports (SitReps), quarterly and annual stakeholder reports, at quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) meetings, and during annual Case Management Group (CMG) member training. In addition, SARCs regularly meet with Commanders and leaders to review SAPR metrics for possible trends, to discuss SAPR best practices, and to craft prevention strategies to improve and deter any identified patterns.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability and the sharing of promising practices.

In FY15, the Marine Corps continued to collaborate with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives and practices. For example, on 28 April 2015, the Marine Corps hosted a Symposium on Retaliation conducted by Dr. Patricia Harned, CEO of the Ethics & Compliance Initiative, which includes the Ethics Research Center and the Ethics & Compliance Association. The two-hour brief addressed the different forms of retaliation, ways to prevent and mitigate retaliation, and the use of social media as a tool to retaliate. In addition to the HQMC SAPR, these offices attended the symposium: HQMC PAO; HQMC Behavioral Health Branch; the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC); Department of the Navy (DON) SAPR; Commander, Naval Installation Command (CNIC) SAPR, and Navy SAPR.

HQMC SAPR also hosts an Annual Training event for our SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs to provide them with current training that enhances their ability to provide quality victim care. This three-day event includes both internal and external SMEs who deliver lectures and presentations. This year's event took place at Marine Corps Base (MCB)

Quantico from 18-20 August 2015 and included presentations by the following civilian organizations:

- Dr. Trisha Aberton from Professional Psychological Services, who provided insight into how trauma manifests itself differently for each victim.
- Synetheia Newby from Greater Works Consulting, LLC, who emphasized how advocates such as SARCs and SAPR VAs must also care for themselves, not just their clients, to prevent caregiver fatigue.
- JAC Patrissi from Growing A New Heart, Inc., who talked about overcoming challenges associated with being an advocate and provided attendees with an opportunity to hone and practice their skills. Topics included optimistic attunement, working with confidentiality, safety, self-blame, reconnection, validation, and power and control.

Also in FY15, the DON SAPR Office contracted with interACT to present 60-90 minute educational, theatrical-based, interactive, and improvisational training shows at Marine Corps installations. The interACT troupe consists of six actor-educators and two facilitators and presents complicated, realistic portrayals of situations that could lead to a sexual assault, inviting audience members to enact possible interventions on stage with the actor-educators.

At the local levels, our SARCs continued to work with the civilian organizations surrounding their AOR to increase interoperability and exchange information regarding promising practices, leading to increased victim care and prevention capabilities. These external organizations include law enforcement agencies, District Attorney's offices within various jurisdictions and states, and sexual assault and behavioral health service providers. The below list provides examples (but is not all-inclusive) of local collaboration efforts:

- Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC): The MARFORPAC SARC is a member of the Oahu, Hawaii Joint-Military Community Action Team (CAT) that meets quarterly to plan trainings, webinars, activities, and events with civilian organizations and sister Services. In addition, MARFORPAC Marines and DOD civilians participated in "The Out of the Darkness" community walks sponsored by the Hawaii chapter of the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention held at the Alamoana Beach Park in Honolulu on 12 September 2015.
- I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF): I MEF continued to collaborate in FY15 with a variety of civilian organizations, including the Women's Resource Center (Oceanside), Amberly's Place (Yuma), Mike Dormitz ("Can I Kiss You" program), Palomar Pomerado Health Forensic Health Services, and the National Family Justice Center Alliance (San Diego). As part of a "Partnerships with Faith-based Communities" training, local churches provided brochures to expand the referral and resources for spiritual support and counseling options for victims of sexual

assault. In addition, the I MEF SARC organized quarterly SAPR VA Refresher Trainings to educate victim advocates, enhance their knowledge, and improve their skill sets. The trainings featured presentations by civilian SMEs, including:

- Charisma De Los Reyes, MSW, Senior Protective Services Worker, who talked about how human trafficking impacts the surrounding and military community
- Mr. Matt Burgan, MFT (marriage and family therapist), who discussed sexual assault prevention through risk awareness and risk situation as it pertains to the behaviors, warning signs, and motives leading to acquaintance rape or rape by intoxicant
- Ms. Cynthia Tara Ferguson, PhD, RN, CNM, AFN-BC, D-ABMDI, CDR(Ret.) NC USN, Supervisor Forensic Nursing from Palomar Health Forensic Services, who detailed the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) processes and outcome measures at her local clinic, which has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place with Camp Pendleton, as well as the protocols and challenges of administering a SAFE in a deployed environment
- Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM): In an effort to increase available services to our Marines and families, MARFORCOM collaborates with the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and Old Dominion University Women's Center. In addition, the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) SARC is a member of the Carteret County SART and collaborates with the local hospital, rape crisis center, and local law enforcement.
- Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES): MARFORRES collaborates with civilian organizations across the country to ensure there are resources available to the reserve component. The dispersed nature of the commands and the distance between most of the reserve sites and the nearest military installation necessitates collaboration with civilian services. MARFORRES developed a database of resources near each reserve site, and SAPR VAs make contact with local agencies such as rape crisis centers, College Campus Sexual Assault Programs, domestic violence shelters. SAPR VAs are also encouraged to attend local meetings held by the violence prevention organizations in their area when possible and to invite those prevention specialists to engage with the reserve sites and provide prevention and response information that is relevant to their local area.
- Marine Corps Installation Command (MCICOM): In addition to local District Attorney Offices, Sheriff and Police Departments, Marine Corps installations throughout the U. S. collaborate with an extensive list of civilian organizations, including but not limited to Carteret County Rape Crisis Center, Carteret Health Care, Promise Place, Carolina East, Onslow Women's Center (rape and

domestic violence crisis center), Onslow Memorial Hospital, North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Poplar Spring Hospital (Petersburg, VA), Fayetteville Veterans' Administration (Military Sexual Trauma program), Hope Haven (rape crisis center), Rape and Sexual Assault Crisis Intervention Center, Lily Pad Rape Crisis Center, San Diego County SART (which includes San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, Center for Community Solutions, San Diego Crime Lab and Sheriff's Department, and Southern California Chapter of International Association of Forensic Nurses), Miramar Tricare-West, Miramar County SART, local Miramar universities, INOVA Fairfax Hospital, the DC Network for Victim Recovery, the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (including the Sexual Assault Legal Institute), the DC Rape Crisis Center, and the Alexandria Sexual Assault Response and Awareness. At our Marine Corps Installations in Japan, our civilian SAPR VAs collaborate with a variety of local resources to provide referrals to services, particularly for local national victims of sexual assault.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.

In FY15, the Marine Corps solidified procedures and established best practices to ensure that Marines in transition are not isolated at any time, specifically with regard to being vulnerable to sexual assault.

It has always been Marine Corps policy that new joins must be briefed regarding all command policy directives (SAPR, Equal Opportunity, suicide, hazing, etc.), that they must be provided with command points of contact, and that they must be adequately integrated into the unit so they should never feel alone with no one to reach out to. However, the Marine Corps recognized the need for additional support. An Addendum to the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan, published in April 2014, required the Marine Corps to review and update the Marine Corps Sponsorship Program (MCSP), as appropriate, to mitigate the risk of sexual assault for Marines in transition. When it was determined in October 2014 that the MCSP was not the appropriate venue to accomplish this task for various reasons, the Marine Corps turned to the Marine Corps Leadership Development (MCLD) Program, which was approved in December 2012 to replace the Mentoring Program and which already highlighted transitioning Marines as an area of challenge.

Although still in draft form as of the writing of this report, the MCO that governs the MCLD (MCO 1500.61) recognizes that transitions—to include permanent change of station moves, assignment to temporary additional duty, and eventual return to civilian life—are “danger areas.” In addition, the MCLD Program emphasizes that the transition first-term Marines and Sailors make from entry-level training to Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), Navy Enlisted Classification (NEC), or Navy Officer Billet Classification (NOBC) school and then to their first unit is particularly critical because it

often sets the tone for the rest of their career. As a result, MCO 1500.61 specifies that leaders should proactively engage with Marines and Sailors in transition to help them successfully navigate through this period and that consideration should be made to ensure that new joins are adequately integrated into the unit upon arrival and prior to the first non-duty day if possible.

The MCLD also was a good fit to emphasize the unit integration for new joins because it focuses not just on the immediate transition but also continued growth of Marines. As a Marine Corps-wide initiative, the MCLD focuses on strengthening unit cohesion and developing Marines in six critical areas. One of these areas, “Fidelity,” is devoted entirely to ethics, values, and heritage. MCLD enables Commanders to leverage existing leadership resources and programs in a manner tailored to their unit. It places a high priority on “knowing your Marines and looking out for their welfare” through quality coaching, counseling, and voluntary mentoring. Although MCLD is not focused specifically on preventing hazing, suicide, binge drinking, sexual assault, or other negative behaviors, units that implement MCLD and the Marine Corps values it represents are likely to see reduced incidents in these areas as an indirect benefit. For example, pilot units that have either fully or partially implemented leadership development programs based on the draft MCO have reported a decrease in negative trends, including sexual assault allegations, as well as an increase in positive trends such as meritorious awards, reenlistments, and positive command climate survey results.

The Marine Corps addresses the risk to Marines in transition in other ways as well, both at the local and headquarters levels. For example, the local Force Preservation Council (FPC) automatically elevates the risk level of new joins at Marine Aircraft Group (MAG)-29 until they are fully assimilated into the command. This practice helps mitigate these Marines from high-risk situations that can lead to sexual assault, crimes, and other misconduct. The CMC Safety Division is considering incorporating this approach into a “best practices” or “considerations” portion of the pending order governing the implementation of Force Preservation Councils across the Marine Corps.

1.5 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your training and education approach that addresses appropriate, professional peer response to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit.

The Marine Corps carefully trains its SAPR VAs during the initial 40-hour training curriculum via lectures and practical exercises aimed at teaching how to properly, sensitively, and compassionately respond to victims who seek their services. Upon initial contact by a victim, SAPR VAs are trained to establish rapport with the victim; assess for imminent danger of life-threatening or physical self-harm to the victim (suicidal), by another (homicidal), or to another (homicidal); and seek appropriate emergency care if deemed necessary. Marine Corps SAPR VAs are then trained to carefully review and explain the DD Form 2910, “Victim Reporting Preference Statement,” to the victim in a conversational and non-confrontational way. Using the DD Form 2910 as a guide for this discussion ensures that SAPR VAs comprehensively

explain all the rights, choices, and supportive services available to the victim, including:

- Reporting options, as well as the exceptions, benefits, and limitations of each
- Confidentiality
- Medical Services and SAFEs
- VLC
- Expedited transfer process
- Military Protective Order and Civilian Protective Order, if applicable
- Sexual assault clinical/counseling resources, along with warm handoffs or points of contact

In addition, the role of SAPR VAs extends far beyond this initial set of procedures. SAPR VAs are trained to remain in contact with victims to support their choices, to discuss safety planning and regularly reassess the potential for imminent danger, and to provide ongoing support, as required.

Marine Corps SAPR VAs also receive continuing education beyond this initial 40-hour training. To maintain their D-SAACP credentials, SAPR VAs must complete 32 hours of relevant continuing education every two years. To assist our SAPR VAs with this requirement, HQMC SAPR publishes a training guidance and a training catalog of pre-approved external agency courses, many of which provide current information regarding best practices in terms of victim care.

While our SAPR VAs are trained to provide appropriate, professional responses when a sexual assault is reported, many other unit members may struggle with what to say and how to behave around a victim and an alleged offender. In FY15, the Marine Corps took steps to ensure that Marines across all ranks will have the tools they need to respond appropriately. For example, two SAPR NCO Summits currently in development (see Section 1.21 for more details) will focus on retaliation, barriers to reporting, myths, and the influence of alcohol. The pending Marine Corps Prevention Strategy, expected to be published in FY16, also will address appropriate responses to an alleged offender.

1.6 Leadership Involvement: Describe improvements to Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback from command climate assessments.

The Marine Corps uses two command climate surveys to assess perceptions of leadership and unit support as they relate to SAPR. The DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey is a DOD-wide survey that measures organizational climate dimensions. This survey is conducted within 90 days after a Commander assumes command and at least annually thereafter. The DEOMI Survey has included questions that measure the climate associated with SAPR since March 2012. The Marine Corps also fields the CMC's Command Climate Survey, which was implemented Corps-wide in July 2013. This survey must be implemented within 30 days of a Commander assuming command and at least annually thereafter. Four questions in the survey specifically relate to

SAPR.

The results of climate surveys taken in FY14 displayed that Marines as a whole have a positive perception of command climates. However, results did indicate areas of concern, including retaliation and lower positive perceptions among junior Marines and female Marines. Based on this feedback, the Marine Corps implemented several initiatives in FY15 to improve SAPR in these areas.

Retaliation

Results of both climate surveys in FY14 show that perceived retaliation is a concern. The way ahead for combating both sexual assault and retaliation against those who report a sexual assault, first responders, and others involved includes continued emphasis on leadership engagement, further development of the SAPR training continuum, and improved communication to the fleet. Therefore, in FY15, the SAPR Program implemented the following improvements to educate the Marine Corps regarding the issue of retaliation, to prevent retaliation, and to address retaliation that occurs as a result of a report of sexual assault:

- Outreach/Communication: HQMC SAPR's communication strategy is designed to disseminate information regarding SAPR-related initiatives and progress and arms Commanders with the knowledge to prevent and respond to incidents of retaliation against Service members who file reports of sexual assaults:
 - The SAPR Monthly Snapshot continued in FY15 to provide a quarterly analysis of metrics that detail SAPR progress in terms of command climate, including retaliation. Once every three months, the Snapshot tracks quarterly results of the number of Marines agreeing with the following two statements in the CMC's Command Climate Survey: "Leaders in my unit have made it clear sexual assault is criminally unacceptable behavior" and "My unit provides a safe environment against sexual assault." In addition, the command climate issues of the Monthly Snapshot delve into DEOMI metrics related to retaliation, such as the top four reasons why Marines believe someone would not report a sexual assault, including fear of maltreatment, ostracism, and negative impact to career or progress. The Monthly Snapshot also monitors Marines' perceptions regarding the likelihood of the following two events if someone in their unit reported a sexual assault: 1) Unit members would label that person as a troublemaker and 2) The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against that person. The SAPR Monthly Snapshot also included special features addressing retaliation in FY15. For example, the December 2014 issue reminded Marines that retaliation against Service members reporting a sexual assault offense is prohibited, and key findings about retaliation from the 2014 SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States were published in January 2015.
 - In FY15, HQMC SAPR developed two social media products specifically

addressing retaliation that were posted to official Marine Corps pages, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The first was an infographic posted on 23 April 2015 that helped illustrate what retaliation among peers may look like. The second was a video-based Public Service Announcement (PSA) posted on 30 June 2015 that emphasized how retaliation is incompatible with Marine Corps values. These products were posted to official Marine Corps pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube. Combined, they reached more than 341,000 people. In addition, one of the posts included a link to the IGMC website, which was utilized by at least 157 viewers.

- Also in FY15, retaliation was integrated as a discussion point into HQMC SAPR’s face-to-face fleet engagements
- Annual Training. In FY15, the Marine Corps SAPR Program took steps to enhance its annual training curriculum to include more information pertaining to reprisal prevention and detection, as well as policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation. Training for prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders ensures that they understand the risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidents, including retaliation, and how to proactively address these and other destructive behaviors. HQMC SAPR is also implementing retaliation as a learning objective in training products currently under development for NCOs, Staff Non-Commissioned Officers (SNCOs), and junior officers. In addition, supplemental inserts on retaliation are being added to existing SAPR annual trainings to teach Marines how to recognize retaliation and respond to victims of retaliation. In addition, all Marines must complete annual Equal Opportunity training, which covers retaliation and the complaint process, and both our military and civilian personnel are required to complete biennial training on the Notification and Federal Employees Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act (No FEAR Act) of 2002. This training provides information about the rights and remedies available under Antidiscrimination and Whistleblower Protection Laws applicable to them. Specifically, the training provides an overview of the No FEAR Act, the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Discrimination Complaint Process (including who to contact to file a complaint), the Whistleblower Protection Act, and freedom from reprisal, which covers the elements of a reprisal claim, elements of proof for whistleblower reprisal, opposition to discriminatory practice, participation in the EEO process, and disciplinary actions.
- Supplemental Training. HQMC SAPR initiated development in FY15 of a toolkit for Commanders and SARCs, which houses educational materials and job aids specifically addressing the issue of retaliation. This Leadership Toolkit is described further in Section 1.21.
- Victim Response. HQMC SAPR is adding questions about experiences of retaliation to the safety check-in sheet used by SARCs and SAPR VAs during

their monthly check-ins with victims. In addition, the Marine Corps implemented key changes in FY15 to its CMG meetings to address retaliation. The Chair of each CMG is now required at each meeting to assess all reports of retaliation against a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with a report of sexual assault. The following CMG procedures were established and distributed to SARCs in August 2015:

- At the CMG meeting, Commanders will be asked if the victim, witnesses, or first responders in each case experienced retaliation.
 - Commander responses (both affirmative and negative) will be noted in the official CMG meeting minutes.
 - If Commanders answer “yes,” they will inform the CMG Chair of the type of retaliation; if the retaliation was officially reported; if it was not officially reported, why; and how the retaliation claim was handled.
- Legal Actions. The Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division (JAD) issued guidance to all judge advocates regarding the FY14 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirements for retaliation policy. In addition, JAD issued a Victims’ Rights Practice Advisory, which alerted judge advocates to the new Secretary of the Navy (SecNav) policy on retaliation. The Deputy Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant emphasized the issue of retaliation at the FY15 Commander’s Course, and Legal Community Training was updated to address retaliation.
 - Cybersecurity/Online Conduct. HQMC Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) Cybersecurity Division investigates every complaint of inappropriate on-line behavior by active duty Marines. The information gathered is then sent to Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS), legal entities, or the command to take the appropriate investigative, legal, or administrative action. In addition, HQMC Social Media Engagement Team and HQMC PAO has published extensive social media guidance and created a digital information hub that provides all resources in one place.

Perceptions of Junior Marines and Female Marines

FY14 results of both climate surveys show that female Marines have lower positive perceptions of command climate than male Marines and that junior Marines have lower positive perceptions than more senior Marines. Built around the central role of the Commander, the Marine Corps approach to SAPR underscores that decisive and engaged leadership is our greatest weapon in this battle. Commanders have always been responsible for readiness, unit cohesion, and morale, including establishing a command climate that ensures the safety of their Marines. However, it is our small-unit leaders who are directly responsible for the well-being of our junior Marines. As a result, while leaders at every level are responsible for executing the SAPR mission, our NCOs, who lead approximately 38% of all Marines, are ultimately the “center of gravity.”

In FY15, the Marine Corps took steps to provide these frontline leaders with the tools they need to strengthen the climates of their units for both female and male junior Marines in their charge:

- Formal Training: In FY15, the Marine Corps initiated a revision to the annual SAPR training designed for NCOs, called “Take A Stand.” In addition to the revisions outlined in Section 1.1, this updated curriculum will focus on leadership skills and delves into how the decisions made by NCOs have ripple effects in terms of command climate. The intent is to focus audience attention on the relationship between being a SAPR-empowered leader, taking care of Marines, and ultimately accomplishing the mission.
- SAPR NCO Summits: In FY15, the Marine Corps began intensive preparation for two SAPR NCO Summits, which will be held in spring of 2016. These summits will be attended by NCOs across MOSs and units, as well as by local SAPR professionals, SMEs, and HQMC SAPR personnel. As detailed in Section 1.21, these summits will focus on NCO leadership as it relates to SAPR, including establishing positive command climates via prevention initiatives.
- Leadership Toolkit: No unit is the same, and each one has different strengths and challenges. Because NCOs are intimately familiar with the climates of their units, they have the ability to target command climate areas needing attention. To this end, NCOs and leaders of all levels can access outreach and training tools via an online portal called the “Commander’s Toolkit.” This repository of materials included the new EDG videos available for fleet-wide use in FY15. In addition, HQMC SAPR is currently revamping this toolkit with a new interface and additional materials. This new format, to be called the “Leadership Toolkit,” will feature a robust suite of tools from which leaders at all levels can choose the information, approaches, and tools that directly apply to their Marines. Section 1.21 provides more details on this initiative.

1.7 Leadership Involvement: Summarize your efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in order to advance and sustain an appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged to prevent sexual assaults and victim retaliation.

HQMC SAPR leadership is actively involved in ensuring the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. The HQMC SAPR Branch Head is the SAPR Program Manager for the Marine Corps and, as such, oversees the dissemination and implementation of the DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy tasks. The HQMC SAPR Branch Head ensures the continuous effort of the entire HQMC SAPR staff is focused on advancing and sustaining a culture that is engaged in preventing sexual assaults and victim retaliation by tracking the efforts of leaders throughout the fleet to ensure compliance.

Through weekly compliance meetings, task tracking mechanisms, monthly SAPR

Integrated Planning Team (IPT) meetings hosted by the DOD SAPR Office, quarterly Prevention Strategy Round Tables, and augmentation of the IGMC staff, HQMC SAPR serves as both a backstop and promoter of all 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy initiatives and tasks. HQMC SAPR analyzes how to fully comply with each task and the impact of each on the fleet before deciding how to disseminate the task to the local level for implementation. This approach helps prevent local interpretations of task requirements, ensures consistent implementation across the Marine Corps, and buffers our tactical-level personnel from the challenges that occur at the Service headquarters level. In addition, HQMC SAPR often incorporates similar requirements into single initiatives within overarching policy documents.

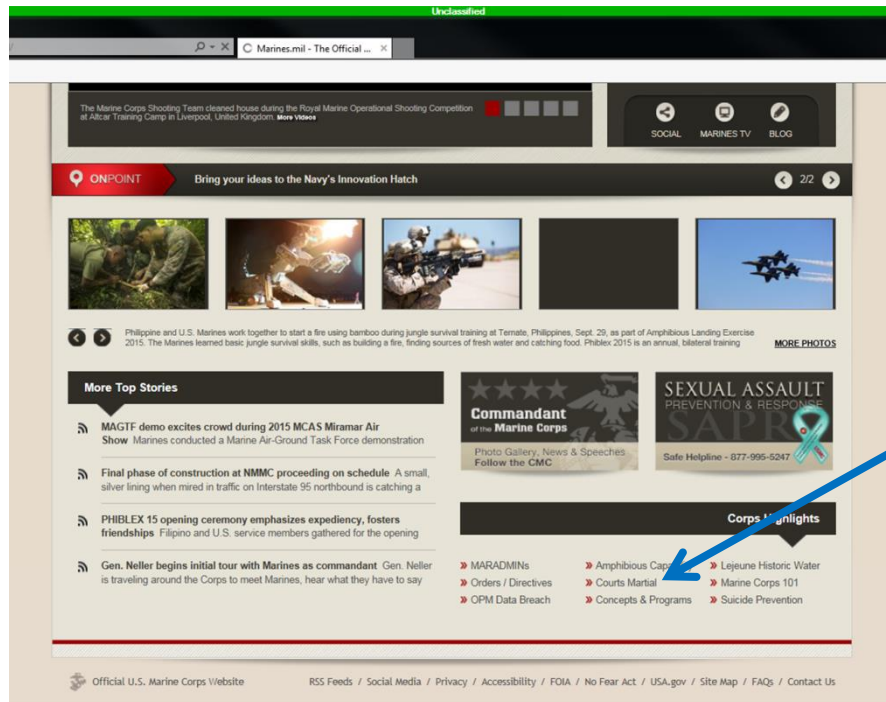
It is important to note that the implementation of the SAPR Program as a whole is the responsibility of every Commander. Therefore, Inspector General offices throughout the Marine Corps are augmented by knowledgeable SAPR professionals that utilize a robust inspection checklist to ensure that every command program inspected is in compliance with the SAPR Program. Similarly, HQMC SAPR compliance staff augments the IGMC staff that inspects all General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) commands on a routine basis to ensure they are in compliance with the SAPR Program. This cycle of HQMC SAPR inspecting the inspectors ensures that our centralized program development and decentralized implementation is uniform throughout the fleet.

In addition, HQMC SAPR participates in quarterly Sexual Assault Prevention Roundtable meetings hosted by the DOD SAPR Office that were created to establish a forum for communication between the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau to address DOD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements. Each quarter, the Marine Corps shares promising practices and prevention updates, receives and gives presentations on current trends and opportunities for program development, and discusses challenges in prevention program implementation, including Service member training. Furthermore, the members of the Prevention Roundtable track implementation of prevention tasks outlined in Line of Effort (LOE) 1 of the DOD SAPR Strategic Plan. This roundtable addresses the institutionalization of prevention programs and assesses the impact and effectiveness of prevention efforts. The charter for the Sexual Assault Prevention Roundtable was signed on 30 December 2014 by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

1.8 Accountability: Describe your efforts to publicize the punishments for misconduct or criminal offenses consistent with law and Department of Defense regulations.

The Marine Corps publishes all court-martial results on a quarterly basis on the front page of Marines.mil, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3:
HQMC Court-Martial Results on Marines.mil



The published results include a description of the offense and the punishment. Additionally, in August 2015 the Marine Corps began publishing the sentence limitation portion of the pretrial agreement (PTA) in cases where there is a PTA that affects the sentence.

Cases disposed of by Summary Court-Martial or Non-judicial Punishment (NJP) are not published throughout the Marine Corps. However, Section 0115 of the Manual of the Judge Advocate General, JAGINST 5800.7F, permits Commanders to publish the results of NJP and courts-martial of unit members to all members of the unit. This can be accomplished by either posting the results in writing on a unit read board or by verbally announcing the results in a unit formation.

1.9 Accountability: Describe how you are incorporating SAPR monitoring into readiness assessments (e.g., quarterly training briefings, operational readiness assessments, inspections, etc.) to ensure program implementation and compliance.

SAPR has enhanced its readiness assessment capabilities through a multi-pronged approach to ensure program implementation and compliance:

- Monthly SAPR Teleconferences: HQMC SAPR continues to host a Monthly SAPR Teleconference with the Marine Forces (MARFOR), MEF, and Installation SARCs to provide them with programmatic updates. Time is allocated for

dialogue and questions-and-answers to enable the fleet to raise concerns and share best practices in this forum. Read-aheads and talking points are archived on an online SARC Workspace as a resource.

- SARC Advisory Committee (SAC): The SAC was established as a collaborative forum for SARCs and HQMC SAPR to identify areas that need improvement or clarification and to develop universal solutions, inclusive of the nuances between supporting and supported commands and between active duty and reserve components. This forum is described in greater detail in Section 1.15.
- Sexual Assault Advisory Group (SAAG): The SAAG, established by MCO 1752.5B, is composed of key stakeholders, to include NCIS; VLC Organization (VLCO); Family Advocacy Program (FAP); Chaplain of the Marine Corps (REL); Plans, Policies, and Operations (PP&O); Equal Opportunity and Diversity Management (MPE); Training and Education Command (TECOM); the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED); JAD; and Health Services (HS). The purpose of the SAAG is to establish collaborative relationships and provide a forum to discuss systemic issues and collaborative resolutions. The SAAG is chaired by a representative from the Program Implementation Section of HQMC SAPR and receives input from the Installation SART quarterly meetings.
- MARFOR SARC: MARFOR SARC billets were created to support senior Commanders with an AOR that is geographically significant and that has a large Marine population. In addition to being the Commanders SME, they are tasked to conduct ongoing assessments to ensure consistency and effectiveness in implementation of the SAPR Program, to include a victim care response at the installations and tenant commands in their AOR. MARFOR SARCs monitor trends, identify systemic issues and best practices, and develop appropriate corrective actions. They provide a high-level capacity to develop protocols for accountability for SAPR Programs within the MARFOR AOR, to establish SAPR policy, and to serve as the liaison and conduit for information flow to and from the HQMC SAPR Branch. This includes but is not limited to providing Commander's Critical Information Requirements when an OPREP-3 SIR involves an O4 and above or E8 and above as a victim or subject; involves a Recruiter, Drill Instructor, SARC, or SAPR VA; or cases where high media attention is likely. MARFOR SARCs also provide program implementation guidance to all SARCs within their AOR; monitor and evaluate compliance with policy, day-to-day operations, and reporting requirements; conduct routine audits of Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines and websites; assist in facilitating corrective actions; and monitor and assist in DSAID input and data collection. Additional responsibilities include assisting the HQMC SAPR Branch with DSAID and 8-day incident report data quality checks.
- Quality Assurance (QA) Site Visits: The HQMC SAPR QA Site Visit initiative was developed to provide oversight for decentralized SARC and SAPR VA training. This initiative will ensure consistent and professional training that meets the DOD

standards for a quality educational experience to combat military sexual assault. Site visits will provide a standardized approach to observe training execution and promote consistency throughout the Marine Corps.

- Fleet Engagement: In FY15, HQMC SAPR sustained its SAPR Roadshow initiative, which facilitates face-to-face engagements with SAPR personnel, Commanders, and Marines in the fleet, providing an additional layer of readiness assessment through on-site dialogue. These site visits enhance and expand communications between HQMC SAPR and Marines of all levels, provide HQMC SAPR with situational awareness of how Marines perceive the SAPR Program and effort, and enable HQMC SAPR to measure the tempo of ground operations. In addition, these engagements enable HQMC SAPR to provide assistance with installation-level SAPR Programs.
- IGMC: SAPR has been designated as a Core Functional Area by the IGMC, which means it is one of 32 functional areas deemed as being common operationally to all commands and of such importance that they require evaluation by all Inspectors General. Through the Unit Inspection Program, the IGMC conducts biennial unit inspections of independent units/activities that are not under the operational or administrative chain of command of a Major Subordinate Commander. Through the Command Inspection Program (CIP) the IGMC assesses the overall effectiveness of Commanding Generals' Inspection Programs as well as the status of commands by assessing core functional areas. HQMC SAPR maintains the Functional Area Checklist (FAC) and provides a SME to augment all IGMC inspections. The inspector grades the command utilizing the FAC, provides a holistic analysis of the command's implementation of its program, and engages in hands-on training and on-site recommendations to assist the command in areas identified as needing improvement, if necessary. These inspections also provide HQMC with fleet best practices and critical information to facilitate trend analysis on policy implementation and training to positively impact future iterations.

1.10 Deterrence: Describe your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging and outline how this is being extended to Service members.

Peer-to-peer bystander intervention is the primary prevention strategy used by the Marine Corps to prevent sexual assaults, a message that is extended to all Marines through annual training and reinforced through our communications strategy. The Marine Corps is committed to constantly improving the quality of its training efforts and continues to enhance and expand its SAPR training continuum, with tailored courses that are commensurate with the knowledge and duties of target Marine audiences. Released in July 2014, SAPR's newest annual training program for junior Marines (E1 to E3) was fully implemented in FY15 and emphasizes that Marines have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault. In addition, in FY15, the

Marine Corps initiated a revision of “Take A Stand” bystander intervention training for NCOs to not only update the content but to enhance its effectiveness; for example, we are incorporating best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design into the revision, and HQMC SAPR is creating additional EDGs for small-group discussions that focus on developing leadership skills as they relate to SAPR.

In FY15, HQMC SAPR enhanced its Communication Strategy, with the goal of extending our prevention messaging to all Marines in fresh and relevant ways wherever they may be: on duty, on leave, or online. To that end, the Marine Corps developed and launched a SAPR social media campaign in October 2014. This social media campaign and the overall HQMC SAPR Communication Strategy aim to reach five key audiences—Marines, Commanders, members of Congress, potential recruits and their influencers, advocacy groups, and Veteran Service Organizations—with specific messages designed to reduce, with the goal to eliminate, incidents of sexual assault. Per the SAPR Communications Strategy, the messaging directed towards Marines heavily emphasizes deterrence:

- Sexual assault is incompatible with our core values and directly undermines readiness, unit cohesion, and morale.
- Sexual assault goes against everything we claim to be as United States Marines.
- Prevention is the most critical aspect of our efforts to eliminate sexual assault.
- It’s every Marine’s inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault.
- We must become more active and engaged protectors and “take care of our own” when the situation warrants, not only after an incident occurs.
- Both Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting enables victim care, while Unrestricted Reporting is also a bridge to appropriate offender accountability.
- Leaders at every level are responsible for creating an environment and command climate in which every Marine is treated with dignity and respect.

The HQMC SAPR social media campaign successfully extended this messaging to large audiences. The 14 social media posts published in FY15 on official Marine Corps pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine, reached more than 2.8 million people. While all of the posts emphasized the importance of living our Marine Corps values, three were specifically designed to encourage bystander intervention and support for SAPR:

- On 2 April 2015, a picture and short time-lapsed video of Marines forming a human ribbon reached more than 449,000 people. This video was also picked up by several external news organizations.

- On 30 April 2015, a leadership message was delivered by Col Jensen, then the HQMC SAPR Branch Head. Emphasizing that all Marines must do their part to prevent sexual assault all year long, this video went live on the last day of SAAPM and reached more than 219,700 people.
- On 11 June 2015, a video-based PSA featuring six prominent enlisted Marines was posted that focused on bystander intervention. This video reached more than 164,000 people.

Further deterrence measures in FY15 included the publication of all court-martial results quarterly on www.Marines.mil and the screening of “Lost Honor,” which was developed by HQMC JAD and includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident.

1.11 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative programs, to include efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, and ensure Service members are aware of local sexual assault support resources.

The Marine Corps is committed to eliminating all destructive behaviors and crimes that harm Marines and undermine unit readiness and morale. To that end, the HQMC SAPR Branch continued in FY15 to collaborate with both internal and external organizations to develop collaborative education and outreach programs. Our efforts aim to promote low-risk behavior through evidence-based education, deterrence, and marketing, as well as to ensure Service members are aware of sexual assault support resources.

Specifically regarding the relationship between the misuse of alcohol and sexual assault, HQMC continued its collaborative efforts to “develop a plan to address the misuse and abuse of alcohol as it relates to sexual assault and other behavioral health issues,” as directed by the Addendum to the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan in April 2014. This concerted plan comprises three approaches, which require a close partnership between the SAPR Program, Substance Abuse Program (SAP), and other Marine Corps organizations:

- Policy. The pending revision of MCO 5300.17 (Substance Abuse Program), expected in FY16, will reflect a correlation between the use of alcohol and sexual assault. The revised order will require all Marines to receive behavioral health training annually, to include substance abuse prevention awareness education. The updated policy will also require each installation to conduct location-specific alcohol misuse prevention planning, which includes a comprehensive marketing plan to combat alcohol misuse.
- Training. Alcohol misuse and sexual assault are addressed in the Marine Corps “Whole of Character” program. This mandatory two-hour training program is taken by all Marine Corps enlistees prior to accession and introduces young men

and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment. Specific learning objectives include:

- Understanding the Marine Corps values and how they are consistent with ethical standards of behavior and inconsistent with sexual assault.
- Introduction to the DOD definitions of sexual assault, sexual harassment, consent, and bystander intervention.
- Anticipating and understanding the corresponding impact and consequences of the ethical decision-making process.
- Avoiding actions that could lead to negative outcomes.

The Marine Corps continues to utilize an evidence-informed program called Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (MAPIT), which consists of tailored curricula for Entry Level Training, Continuing Education, and annual sustainment training at the unit level. Every Marine receives annual sustainment training, referred to as Unit Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (UMAPIT), which raises awareness about common risk factors and warning signs associated with a range of behavioral issues, including substance misuse. It also identifies common protective factors and practices skill-building techniques that can protect against behavioral health issues. It teaches Marines about their responsibility to intervene as well as how to intervene and increases acceptance and practice of help seeking behaviors.

The Marine Corps also utilizes the Prime for Life (PFL) program, which is an early intervention, evidence-based education program. PFL provides Marines with the necessary skills to self-assess high-risk behaviors. PFL is interactive and relies on teaching processes derived from scientific research and best practices in the addiction field. Marine Corps program evaluations indicate PFL significantly alters attitudes, increases awareness of risk, increases abstinence, and reduces high-risk drinking. PFL is posted on the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices, a service of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. In FY15, 5,342 Marines participated in PFL.

- Outreach. Recognizing that a large part of outreach efforts is raising awareness of and/or acknowledgement of the issue, the Marine Corps emphasized outreach and transparency in FY15. The number of Unrestricted Reports that involve alcohol use is reported via the SAPR Monthly Snapshot on a quarterly basis, so that Marines can better understand the correlation between the two. In addition, HQMC SAPR and HQMC SAP have developed a joint awareness campaign that is part of SAPR's overall communication strategy. In recognition of April as both SAAPM and Alcohol Awareness Month, HQMC SAPR and HQMC SAP published an infographic highlighting the connection between alcohol use and

sexual assault. This infographic was posted on 15 April 2015 on official USMC social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram; total reach was more than 250,000. This post also informed viewers who had experienced unwanted sexual contact—whether they were drinking or not—that talking to someone may help and provided a link to the DOD Safe Helpline for secure and confidential support. More than 470 people accessed the DOD Safe Helpline from the link provided. Development of another video-based PSA is underway for spring of 2016 and is currently with BUMED for production. This new product will address the necessity for all Marines to take action when high-risk behaviors are present.

The Marine Corps remains fully committed to eliminating sexual assault from its ranks and recognizes the necessity of controlling alcohol and substance misuse to strengthen its efforts against this crime. Our collaborative efforts extend beyond the issue of alcohol, however. For example, SAPR collaborated with the Suicide Prevention Program on the HQMC 2015 Summer Suicide Prevention Campaign, and Prevention Specialists from both programs are working to develop a program to address suicidal ideation for both victims of sexual assault and offenders, as well as joint outreach efforts. HQMC SAPR is also working with the nationally recognized United States Marine Corps Museum to raise awareness of not just SAPR services but also Behavioral Health services for Marines—regardless of duty status—by creating a safe space to publicize available resources. In addition, HQMC SAPR has collaborated with Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Program experts to highlight the correlations between sexual assault and MEO violations, such as sexual harassment and hazing, in training and public service announcements.

Our SAPR personnel also engage with community leaders and organizations on a local level to develop collaborative efforts that target high-risk behaviors. The following lists exemplifies (but is not all-inclusive of) the actions taken by our coordinators and advocates in the field in FY15:

- MARFORPAC: As a LivingWorks, Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST) and safeTALK Trainer, the MARFORPAC SARC attends monthly Suicide Prevention Working Groups at Joint Base Pearl Harbor to collaborate efforts during September's Suicide Awareness Month and to plan monthly ASIST and safeTALK workshops. The MARFORPAC SARC also attends monthly joint-service SAPR and Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) lunch meetings that feature a free exchange of ideas and sharing of best practices.
- I MEF: I MEF stood up the I MEF Resilience Alliance, a multi-disciplinary team of community leaders internal to the USMC and SMEs in the areas of behavioral health, sexual assault, substance abuse, suicide, safety, and prevention. The I MEF Resilience Alliance's intent is to develop ongoing awareness and prevention programs and campaigns to decrease the prevalence of high-risk behaviors, with an emphasis on alcohol related incidences. The I MEF SARC is also an active

participant/presenter at the Force Preservation Board meetings and working group, which include SMEs from the following departments: SAP, Chaplain, Division Safety Director, Division Inspector General, Family Readiness, and Operational Stress Control and Readiness (OSCAR). In addition, Marine Corps SARCs teamed up with the Navy Base San Diego Regional SARC in order to observe the Navy's four-day training workshop for SAPR VAs; this collaborative effort served to model best practices in victim care.

- Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC): The MCRC MARFOR SARC participated in several collaborative programs in FY15, including a National Officer Training Symposium SAPR brief focusing on universal prevention strategies and efforts, ongoing development of a collaborative relationship between Recruiter's School and MCRC SAPR to ensure timely presentation of SAPR policy and awareness messaging to all students at Basic Recruiter's Course and Career Recruiter Course, and support of and participation in the Russell Strand presentation at Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall titled "Achieving Culture Change to Eliminate Sexual Assault." In addition, to foster internal collaboration, the MCRC MARFOR SARC developed a MCRC SAPR Command Portal page for MCRC SARCs, Command SARCs, and SAPR VAs. This portal houses all SAPR related policies, documents, forms, training, and additionally to provide an available forum for the sharing of best practices/activities within the MCRC.
- MARFORCOM: SARCs within MARFORCOM have collaborated with their Equal Opportunity Advisor, Prevention Analysts, and Prevention Specialists to plan an event focused on Force Preservation that will include SAPR. In addition, 2nd MAW has collaborated with the Chaplains in an effort to promote collaboration of care. In addition, MARFORCOM/Camp Allen coordinated a SAPR 5k and Health Fair that fostered community participation, including the YWCA, Old Dominion University, SAP, Navy Federal, and other community representatives.
- MCICOM: The MCICOM SAPR Program works with Semper Fit to organize and plan a SAPR 5K each year in April. They also collaborate with other behavioral health programs, as well as Military Family Team Building and the Single Marine Program. As another example, the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar SAPR Program teamed up in FY15 with military and civilian community agencies to offer a one-day "Survive & Thrive Wellness Retreat" for sexual assault and domestic violence survivors. This retreat featured a variety of workshops and presentations, including grounding and relaxation techniques, expressive art therapy project, understanding trauma, health and nutrition, and reconnecting relationships.

In addition to information on services disseminated via new join briefs, check-ins, annual training, and SAPR Program posters and websites, our SAPR personnel also engage with community leaders and organizations in their AOR to ensure that Marines are aware of local sexual assault support resources. The following lists exemplifies (but

is not all-inclusive of) the actions taken by our coordinators and advocates in the field in FY15:

- MARFORPAC: MARFORPAC SARC has collaborated with the MARFORPAC Family Readiness Officer to promote Restricted and Unrestricted Report options for adult military dependents 18 years of age. In addition, the MARFORPAC SARC collaborated with the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) Quality of Life Representative to develop a joint-services 24/7 sexual assault response flyer. Navy and Marine Corps volunteers set up information tables in front of the eateries at both MARFORPAC and PACOM and disseminate flyers and SAPR give-away items during peak lunch hours.
- MCRC: The MCRC MARFOR SARC developed a MCRC AOR SAPR resource document, which includes SAPR resource information at the DOD, national, local and community levels. To ensure broad dissemination, this information was shared throughout the MCRC AOR to Commanders, command teams, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other resource programs.
- MARFORRES: MARFORRES SAPR developed a database of resources near each reserve site. SAPR VAs make contact with local agencies such as rape crisis centers, College Campus Sexual Assault Programs, and domestic violence shelters to ensure they can inform their Marines about these resources.
- MCICOM: SAPR VAs within the MCICOM AOR are provided with a resource list at victim advocacy training, which is updated throughout the year and which includes services both on the installation and off the installation. Tours are also provided of rape crisis centers, local hospitals, and courthouses. In addition, members from the local rape crisis center attend many of the all-hands trainings, so that Marines can put a face with the organization. The MCICOM SAPR Program also maintains a heavy outreach presence, via electronic marquee signs, at Family Readiness events such as picnics and sporting events, the base installation newspaper and social media sites, and other communications platforms.

1.12 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Describe your efforts to promote and encourage leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts.

The Marine Corps recognizes that, in the battle to prevent sexual assault, Marines across all ranks must both understand and do their part. Without their efforts, our goal of eradicating sexual assault cannot be accomplished. As a result, the Marine Corps has taken steps to recognize the contributions and support of those Marines who have shown a commitment to preventing sexual assault.

In FY15, the HQMC SAPR Program facilitated the Marine Corps winner of the DOD's first Annual Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award. This award recognizes a group or individual from each military Service for innovative ideas or approaches that

positively affect the local SAPR Program. In October 2014, Marine Corps Combat Service Support School (MCCSSS) was selected for the first annual award based on its inventive and effective strategy—an awareness campaign and a full-day class that all entry-level students must attend and pass—to prevent sexual assault. On 4 November 2014, BGen Austin E. Renforth, SgtMaj William T. Sowers, and the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps presented MCCSSS with the award at Camp Johnson, NC. In FY15, the Marine Corps also promoted and organized selection of the second annual winner, to be announced in FY16.

At the local level, Marine Corps leadership in FY15 took special notice to promote and encourage Service member-driven prevention efforts. Especially during the April 2015 SAAPM, Commanders recognize SAPR VAs for their commitment to the SAPR Program via letters of appreciation, ceremonies, presentation of coins, and special liberty. The following list exemplifies other ways our individual Marines are recognized for their SAPR efforts:

- The 1st Marine Logistics Group (MLG) sponsored a poster contest during SAAPM in which MLG Marines/Sailors could apply their artistic ability and creativity to sexual assault prevention. The contest was judged by the Commanding General (CG), who awarded all participants with a CG coin and the winners with a special liberty. One poster was also used in HQMC SAPR social media efforts in recognition of their excellent work.
- During the MARFORCOM/Camp Allen SAPR 5K/Health Fair event, MARFORCOM SAPR held a skit contest between the three major commands that attended the event. SAPR VAs from each of the commands coordinated skits focused on bystander intervention and acted them out in front of the audience. The contest was judged by the audience applause. Small trophies were provided to the commands who participated.
- At MCAS Iwakuni, a unit Commander recognized two Marines for intervening when they witnessed a Marine being sexually assaulted.
- At the MCAS Cherry Point SAPR 5K, the top three males, top three females, and top three fire teams are presented with trophies. In addition, staff/volunteer t-shirts were provided to the SAPR VAs who volunteered to assist with registration, traffic, and holding signs along the course.
- At MCB Camp Lejeune, the winner of a bystander intervention video contest had their product shown at the next SAPR seminar in recognition of their excellent work.
- At MCAS Beaufort, a 5K that was organized collaboratively by the local civilian crisis center.

1.13 Harm Reduction: Describe your efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk

behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy, etc.). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and any community involvement efforts that expand DoD and Service policies beyond individual use.

The Marine Corps aims to eliminate destructive behaviors and crimes that harm Marines and undercut unit readiness and morale. To that end, the Marine Corps is diligent in our efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities.

High-risk drinking choices contribute to incidents of sexual assault in the Marine Corps. As a result, the Marine Corps is focusing efforts to improve safety and reduce the risks posed by alcohol, especially in relation to sexual assault prevention as outlined in this annual report. Section 1.11 details how the SAPR Program and SAP have forged a collaborative effort to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, including policy reviews, training, and outreach. In addition, the Marine Corps has implemented the following to further facilitate responsible and ethical behavior in regards to alcohol:

- On-Base Alcohol Sales Restrictions: Marine Corps Order (MCO 1700.22F) on Alcohol Beverage Control is currently under revision. This MCO will provide additional safeguards for on-base facilities that sell/serve alcohol and reflect requirements outlined by the CMC in August 2013. These requirements have already been implemented at all on-base facilities and include the following:
 - Restriction of on-base retail alcoholic beverage sales to the hours of 0800 to 2200.
 - Removal of distilled spirit products from sites adjacent to the barracks.
 - Reinforcement of DOD alcoholic beverage pricing policy at local commands.
 - Limitation of floor space dedicated to the sale and display of alcoholic beverages in locations other than package stores or consolidated main stores that encompass the package store, to no more than 10% of the total retail selling floor space available.
 - Consolidated locations for alcohol beverage products and displays so that they are away from the main entrance of the facility (sides or rear) in a location not normally used by underage patrons.
 - Restriction of in-store marketing of alcoholic beverages to the area where alcohol is sold.
 - Site-by-site evaluation of on-base facilities operated by the Marine Corps outside of the United States to ensure compliance with existing ration programs

and applicable Status of Forces Agreements

- Training for Alcohol Providers: All Marine Corps Community Services employees who serve alcohol consumed on the premises are required to complete annual responsible alcohol service training and to strictly abide by all applicable laws and policies to protect our guests from alcohol abuse. We require that any event where alcohol is served also have non-alcoholic beverage options available. Many of our facilities offer “Designated Driver,” “Arrive Alive,” or other free taxi ride programs and display posters and use coasters that encourage responsible alcohol consumption

The Marine Corps has specifically targeted high-risk behaviors for our most vulnerable population for sexual assault by providing our junior enlisted Marines with additional support. Training Command was tasked via the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan Addendum published in April 2014 to “identify best practices and institutionalize the process for Marines Awaiting Training during the entry-level training pipeline and transitioning to the operating forces.” In response, on 7 April 2014, Training Command issued a signed Policy Letter 1-14 titled, “Accountability of Entry Level Students.” This policy letter applies to all enlisted ELT students with less than two years of active-duty status, who are E-4 and below, and who do not reside with a spouse. ELT students include any Marine or Sailor who is not designated as permanent personnel and any Marine or Sailor awaiting training, transfer, medical, or legal matters. Via Policy Letter 1-14, the following steps were implemented:

- Liberty expires Sunday through Friday at 2200 and 2400 on Saturdays.
- Overnight liberty must be approved by the Commander.
- Students will have at least one pre-assigned Liberty Buddy.
- Liberty Buddies will not be assigned “ad-hoc” and any change must be approved by the Commander or his designee in the grade of E-6 or higher.
- Liberty Buddies will be of the same sex.
- Liberty Buddies will be either all above the legal drinking age or all below the legal drinking age.
- Permanent personnel (E-5 or above) will stand duty in the ELT student barracks each night Friday through Monday and during holidays.
- Sexual or intimate contact between students, permanent personnel, or any other persons in the barracks is prohibited.
- Commanders will institute a formal process that continuously evaluates liberty policies and their effectiveness.

Marines in transition also represent a demographic with a high level of personal vulnerabilities. Marine Corps efforts to reduce the risk of sexual assaults during transition periods are outlined in Section 1.4, including integration of this issue into the MCLD Program.

In addition, MCICOM continues to implement effective personal security measures to keep our Marines safe and secure in their military housing. For example, Marine Corps Requirements Oversight Council (MROC) Decision Memorandum 23-2015 enhances

our law enforcement capacity, by adding 500 additional law enforcement and security personnel positions on Marine installations. Hiring has started, and the Marine Corps expects to achieve full operational capability (FOC) by October 2017.

1.14 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in developing and implementing a Service-specific strategic plan which flows from the overarching DoD-wide prevention strategic plan.

In June 2012, the CMC launched a SAPR Campaign Plan “to reduce, with a goal to eliminate, incidents of sexual assault through prevention and engaged leadership.” This strategic plan explicitly recognizes that sexual assault directly undermines mission readiness, unit cohesion, and morale. Although it predates the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy by two years, the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan states that prevention is “the most critical aspect of our efforts to eliminate sexual assault and represents the foundation for the successful conduct” of this campaign.

Phase I of the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan, which was completed in November 2012, oversaw the implementation of a large-scale, leader-focused approach to prevention and training, as well as the re-organization of the Marine Corps Legal Community, which created more supervision and training for special victim prosecutors and support personnel. Phase II, which commenced after completion of Phase I, took a “grassroots” approach to prevention and training, with the goal of reaching every single Marine. Phase II also aimed to strengthen SAPR capabilities related to victim care, appropriate offender accountability, and program assessment.

In April 2014, when the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy was published, the CMC approved an addendum to Phase II of the Marine Corps SAPR Campaign Plan that ensured that the Marine Corps strategic plan flowed from the overarching DOD-wide prevention strategy. The addendum provided a more comprehensive approach to several of the prescribed tasks. As a result, via implementation of the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan, the Marine Corps has taken action that addresses the requirements for 14 of the 18 tasks specified in the DOD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. (The remaining four tasks call for action at the DOD level.)

The Marine Corps continues to see progress in implementing its strategic plan to eliminate sexual assault. In July 2015, the CMC declared that the Marine Corps had satisfied the conditions required to transition to Phase III of the Campaign Plan. This transition was the result of an objective, comprehensive assessment of not only task progress but also desired measurable outcomes, including a downward trend in prevalence (prevention) and an upward trend in the percentage of Marines who report a positive command climate. In addition, the assessment showed that the Marine Corps has made significant headway in integrating the SAPR Program with other programs (e.g., substance abuse, suicide prevention, and MEO) to develop a holistic, truly sustainable prevention effort.

However, the Marine Corps recognizes that progress is not victory. A sustained effort to eliminate sexual assault still requires forward momentum. As a result, HQMC SAPR is currently drafting a prevention strategy specific to the Marine Corps utilizing evidence-based practices that will be used in conjunction with the CMC Campaign Plan. This plan is expected to be published in FY16.

1.15 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in ensuring that appropriate resources and personnel are in place – within the SAPR Program Office as well as in the field – to support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts. Include your approach to relay the importance of this organization support to all levels of your Service.

Following the release of the SAPR Campaign Plan in June 2012, the HQMC SAPR Program Office, hereafter referred to as the HQMC SAPR Branch, began implementing an unprecedented number of large-scale initiatives and policy changes, completing more than 70 tasks in two years, along with ongoing NDAA, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and other requirements. The HQMC SAPR Branch positioned itself to execute these tasks with a focus on sustaining a high daily operational tempo, and we have seen positive indicators of SAPR progress as result, including a decrease in prevalence and an increase in reporting.

In FY15 came a renewed emphasis on strategic prevention planning with the transition of the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan to its sustainment Phase and the execution of the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. To meet these strategic requirements, the HQMC SAPR Branch expanded and restructured to enable a more long-term focus on prevention while maintaining the quality of the services already available to victims.

To that end, the organization restructure included the formation of two SAPR divisions underneath the O6 Branch Head: Current Operations (Ops) and Future Ops. The goal of the Current Ops division is to sustain our response system, with personnel who assume purview over many of the existing day-to-day tasks, including program policy and compliance, external and internal communications, budget management, human resources, and data collection. As a result, our Future Ops personnel are insulated from the daily tasks that often preclude a focus on long-term strategy. Future Ops personnel are responsible for the anticipating future needs of the SAPR program, developing prevention and response efforts, and implementing practices and programs across the Marine Corps. They work closely together to ensure that each effort is informed by research, will generalize and resonate across the fleet, meets all applicable policy requirements, and are assessed for impact.

This expanded reach of our HQMC SAPR Branch is enabling an increased focus on and commitment to prevention, including:

- Implementing research-informed programs designed to help prevent the crime of sexual assault from occurring.
- Understanding the interaction between the bystander, victim, and offender

Marine populations.

- Exploring whether sexual assaults are more common at certain stages in the deployment cycle and whether victim, offender, and incident characteristics help explain differences in the probability of sexual assault at different stages of the deployment cycle.
- Developing a more in-depth understanding of the factors that influence the decision to report or not report for male Marines who experience a sexual assault during their service.
- Examining the unique but equally harmful effects of sexual assault on specific demographics, such as male Marine victims.
- Building trust with and understanding all demographics of Marines, such as junior Marines and male Marines, and dispelling myths and fears that prevent Marines from reporting incidents of sexual assault.
- Empowering micro-unit leaders to take responsibility for SAPR.
- Identifying effective SAPR strategies currently in place in order to obtain knowledge of SAPR strategies that could lead to evidence-based practices across the Marine Corps or DOD.

In the field, the HQMC SAPR Branch took steps in FY15 to solidify the establishment of SARCs at the MARFOR-level. These MARFOR SARC billets are assigned to the headquarters of all senior Marine Corps Commanders with an AOR both geographically significant and with a large Marine population. In addition to executing a SARC's standard victim care and response duties, the MARFOR SARCs also serve as the liaison and conduit for information flow to and from the HQMC SAPR Branch and provide program implementation guidance to all SARCs within the MARFOR AOR. Specifically, they plan, organize, and manage the SAPR Program on behalf of the MARFOR Senior Commander under the cognizance of the HQMC SAPR Branch. They conduct ongoing assessments to ensure consistency and effectiveness in implementation of the SAPR Program, to include a victim care response at the installations and tenant commands in the MARFOR AOR. Additionally, MARFOR SARCs monitor trends, identify systemic issues and best practices, and develop appropriate corrective actions. They also serve as a permanent member of the SAC.

To further support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts, the Marine Corps established in FY15 the SAC. This committee comprises all MARFOR SARCs and any other SARCs whose participation is deemed necessary to address specific subject matter or due to familiarity with a particular topic or unique AOR. The committee is hosted by HQMC SAPR and provides a forum to facilitate a consistent approach to advocacy, training, policy, and quality assurance. This committee reviews policy and provides feedback from installation and operational commands, and members also collaborate with key stakeholders on sexual assault topics that cannot be addressed solely by the HQMC SAPR Branch and/or the fleet, with the goal of developing collaborative solutions and sharing best practices. The MARFOR SARCs communicate the committee findings back to their AOR for

dissemination and implementation.

The structural changes outlined above are currently being incorporated into the revision of MCO 1752.5b, expected to be released in FY16. A MARADMIN communicating these changes to the fleet was also in process as of the writing of this report. Special notices and articles about these changes have also been included in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, which is distributed to the Marine Total Force. In addition, the MARFOR SARCs are already operational in the fleet, planning, organizing, and managing the SAPR Program on behalf of the MARFOR Senior Commander and serving as the primary point of contact on behalf of the command.

1.16 Education and Training: Describe efforts to revise SAPR training programs, including new recruit training, to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male service members being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, like hazing, can lead to a sexual assault.

The Marine Corps continues to develop its SAPR training continuum, ensuring that SAPR training grows with Marines' rank and responsibility and giving them the appropriate tools to make effective decisions. SAPR training begins for prospective Marines even before they step on the yellow footprints and extends into the later stages of a Marine's career.

In the Delayed Entry Program – which is a program run by our Recruiting Stations for all prospective Marines who have signed up but have not yet departed for Boot Camp – our recruits undergo a two-hour ethics package course of instruction that introduces these young men and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment, while addressing the Marine Corps position on sexual assault, harassment, hazing, and alcohol abuse. Although this values-based training (VBT) has been infused with specific tie-ins to SAPR, sexual harassment, and sexual responsibility, the program was devised to establish a broader perspective on ethical behavior, which is a key to the prevention of sexual assault. The VBT training curriculum was developed based on the need to ensure a proactive and comprehensive sexual assault prevention mindset with the goal to enable military readiness and eliminate sexual assault within our ranks. Group discussions are used to foster an environment where each individual is valued and promote healthy relationships, active bystander intervention, social courage, and core values to establish mutual respect at the grass roots level. Improvement of the program will be realized through sharing of best practices on the unit level during regular curriculum evaluation and leadership forums. In addition, upon initial enlistment, recruits view the "Conduct Awareness" video, which describes inappropriate behavior and how to report misconduct and crimes.

SAPR training continues once our prospective Marines arrive at a Recruit Depot or Officer Candidate School. This training occurs on a variety of educational platforms—from classroom lectures to guided small-group discussions to videos—and is delivered by a variety of instructors, from Commanders to Drill Instructors to SAPR VAs. In

addition, VBT at the Marine Corps Recruiting Depots includes training on Marine Corps core values (honor, courage, and commitment), SAPR, Ethics, Code of Conduct, Law of Land Warfare (LOW), and Cultural Operations. All subjects are introduced via lecture and are reinforced with practical application exercises, modeling, and guided values discussions led by senior Drill Instructors (DIs), who receive extensive training on the proper facilitation of guided values discussions.

For our new junior Marines—those in the ranks of Private, Private First Class, and Lance Corporal—the Marine Corps released in July 2014 (and fully rolled out in FY15) a scenario-based training with video components called “Step Up,” which teaches Marines practical peer-to-peer bystander intervention strategies and emphasizes that they have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault. This curriculum very clearly states that both males and females can be victims of sexual assault and outlines red flags that indicate a sexual assault may occur, including acts of hazing and intoxication.

Our NCOs in the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant receive training called “Take A Stand,” which teaches bystander intervention and appeals to their developing sense of leadership. Originally released in October 2012, “Take A Stand” is currently being revised to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, to reduce the length from three hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and to create additional material for small-group discussions. In addition to a video and PowerPoint based session that will serve as a basic refresher on SAPR concepts, the new “Take A Stand” curriculum will also comprise a 45-minute skill-building session focused on developing the skills expected of leaders. For each training session, instructors will select three role-playing exercises from a total of eight available, each of which focuses on one the following themes:

- Bystander intervention as a leader
- Male victims
- How to teach bystander intervention
- First-line supervisor responsibilities
- Identifying and addressing retaliation
- How to report outside the chain of command
- Countering sexual assault myths and misinformation

The risk of certain behavior is being incorporated throughout these role-playing exercises. For example, one exercise features a Service member who was physically and sexually assaulted in an incident that began as hazing, and participants learn that sexual assaults against men exhibit different patterns than those against women, including being more likely to be part of hazing incidents.

Marine Corps leaders, both enlisted and officer, also receive SAPR education that has been updated to address myths and facts about male victimization. These training courses highlight findings from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) regarding the number of male victims and how sexual assaults against men exhibit

different patterns than those against women. In addition, the trainings provide leaders with statistics regarding the low reporting levels among male victims, as well as outlining programmatic efforts to both decrease prevalence and increase reporting among this specific demographic. This material is presented in the following leadership trainings:

- Combined Commandership Course for Commanders and Sergeant Majors
- Senior Enlisted PMEs for Master Sergeants and Master Gunnery Sergeants
- Brigadier General Select Orientation Course
- Officer Candidate School

Also in FY15, Marine Corps leaders had access for the first time to four new EDG videos, which were released in late September 2014. EDGs are a series of small-group trainings, typically featuring video vignettes, that aim to extend the SAPR dialogue beyond annual training requirements. The video vignettes depict incidents surrounding a sexual assault, allowing Marines to think about how they would act in similar situations and preparing them to safely intervene and respond appropriately in "real life." One of the four new EDGs features a male victim who is sexually assaulted by his supervisor, while two others center on the correlation between sexual assault and high-risk behaviors, like alcohol misuse.

1.17 Education and Training: Describe your efforts to implement and update core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. Describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.

In FY15, all Marine Corps SAPR training curriculums were updated to ensure that all DOD core competencies and learning objectives are included. For example, the Combined Commandership Course is currently being revised to ensure that 50% of the four-hour course incorporates adult learning theory techniques. In addition, SAPR and VBT curriculum improvements are driven by training feedback and assessments of best practices to increase learning and understanding. As gaps in training or opportunities are identified, appropriate improvements are made to the relevant curriculum. Any future curriculum revisions will be guided by the core competencies and learning objectives to increase participant-centered engagement and other key aspects of adult learning theory to encourage knowledge retention and skill building.

In FY15, HQMC SAPR completed gathering data for an assessment of its new "Step Up" training for junior Marines. Before "Step Up" was released at the end of July 2014, a pre-survey was administered between 11 June and 25 July 2014. After one year of implementation, a post-survey was administered to assess whether "Step Up" training has affected SAPR and bystander intervention knowledge among junior Marines. The post-survey was entirely voluntary, was announced via MARADMIN 297/15, was administered 4 August 2015 to 20 September 2015, and could be taken from any device with internet-connectivity capabilities. Preliminary data analyses are ongoing and will be completed in FY16.

Oversight, monitoring, and assessment is necessary to ensure a consistent and professional training that meets DOD standards for a quality educational experience to combat military sexual assault. These efforts are even more critical as the HQMC SAPR Branch increased efforts to decentralize SAPR Programs in FY15, per the 36th Commandant's 2015 Planning Guidance. As a result, in FY15, HQMC took steps to establish a QA Site Visit initiative, which will be fully implemented in FY16. These site visits will provide a standardized approach for the review of HQMC SAPR trainings and ensure SAPR training and services are consistent throughout the Marine Corps. The goals for these QA Site Visits, which will be objective and transparent, are as follows:

- Identify strengths and areas for improvement throughout the training.
- Ensure that Core Competencies and Learning Objectives outlined by DOD SAPRO are met.
- Confirm that comprehensive knowledge is gained through adult learning theory.
- Enhance the professional development of SAPR personnel and SAPR Program

Observations taken during these visits and detailed findings will be reported to HQMC SAPR leadership and other key stakeholders. These will allow HQMC SAPR and SARCs to make all necessary improvements to our SAPR training and will enable continued focus on the Program's purpose and mission.

1.18 Education and Training: Describe how you are conducting and monitoring the requirement that commanders and senior enlisted receive appropriate training on sexual assault prevention and response during leadership development courses to include Pre-command and Professional Military Education.

Marine Corps leaders—both enlisted and officer—receive the following training on preventing and responding to sexual assaults:

- Combined Commandership Course. This 4.5 hour combined commandership course (05-06 COs and SgtMajs) includes one hour of read-ahead material, three hours of classroom interaction, and a 30-minute resource brief from the installation SARC at the location where the participant will take command or be posted. It is taught exclusively by the HQMC Chief of Behavioral Programs and SAPR Implementation Program Manager.
- Senior Enlisted PME. This three-hour course (E8/MSgt-E9/MGySgt) includes one hour of read-ahead material and two hours of classroom interaction. It is taught exclusively by HQMC SAPR personnel.
- First Sergeant Course. This three-hour course includes one hour of read-ahead material and two hours of classroom interaction. It is taught exclusively by HQMC SAPR personnel.

All courses include all annual training requirements plus interactive case studies or

scenarios designed to assist leaders with properly responding to sexual assault within their commands.

1.19 Education and Training: Describe efforts to align SAPR training programs in pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies.

The Marine Corps Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program instruction includes SAPR training that utilizes SAPR material in a group discussion setting.

The Marine Corps does not have purview over the Military Service Academies. The Service Academies do participate in the SAPR Program, however, and have embraced the mindset to create an environment with tailored programs such as the US Naval Academy's "It's On Us" campaign.

1.20 Education and Training: Describe your training plan to ensure service members know what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Include your guidance on what actions the chain of command, both officer and enlisted, should take when they become aware of these complaints.

Although formal policy regarding retaliation is still being established at the DOD level, the Marine Corps has drafted a fleet training plan to implement the policy once it is finalized. Retaliation information will be included in all curriculums, with the information provided tailored to the rank and responsibility of each Marine audience:

- Junior Marines will be educated on what constitutes retaliation as a whole and the different types of retaliation, as well as the avenues to report it.
- NCOs and junior officers will be educated on definitions and prevention and response strategies from a first-line supervisor perspective.
- SNCOs and field grade officers (and above) will be educated on definitions, how retaliation etc. impact the command overall, prevention and response.

In the interim, the Marine Corps has taken steps to ensure our Marines know what constitutes the current policies and definitions regarding retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. Our goal is to openly communicate the anti-retaliatory policies already stated in SECNAV Instruction (SECNAVINST) 5370.7D, so that Marines across all ranks thoroughly understand what constitutes retaliation and what protections are available for those who report known violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and other laws or regulations. In our SAPR Monthly Snapshot, we have featured several articles about retaliation, including metrics that define the issue, guidance as to where retaliation policy is located, and best practices to address retaliation. We also have pushed social media products on official Marine Corps pages that help illustrate what retaliation among peers may look like and that emphasize how retaliation is incompatible with Marine Corps values. Section 1.6 above details both of these communication initiatives, among other approaches to address retaliation.

Our revised CMG procedures also ensure that the chain of command appropriately addresses incidents of retaliation. These procedures stipulate that any key stakeholder in attendance at the CMG, from Commanders to SARCs, must report any incident of retaliation experienced by a witness, or first responder in conjunction with a report of sexual assault. Section 1.6 outlines these new procedures.

Marines of all ranks are responsible for understanding what retaliation is and then taking steps to prevent it. In our service-wide campaign to address retaliation, we will continue to provide Marines with the tools needed to accomplish this task as the definitions and policies take shape.

1.21 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.

While operationalizing the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, the Marine Corps recognized the need to establish a framework, specific to the Marine Corps, to reach our goal of eradicating sexual assault from our ranks. This Marine Corps-specific Prevention Strategy, currently under development, will employ a comprehensive, ongoing approach that ties prevention efforts directly to the CDC's Social Ecological Model, as well as to outcomes aimed at changing attitudes and behaviors. With a focus on interoperability and collaboration among multiple disciplines, the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy will formalize overarching objectives across a variety of prevention practices, including communication, peer-to-peer mentors, leadership involvement, accountability, deterrence, community involvement, promotion incentives, harm reduction, organizational support, and education and training.

Plans for specific initiatives directly supporting Marine Corps prevention objectives are already underway. While Marines of all ranks are responsible for preventing sexual assault, our small unit leaders are ultimately on the frontlines of this battle. In our service-wide campaign to prevent and eliminate sexual assault, the Marine Corps will continue to provide small unit leaders and first-line supervisors with the tools they need—including policy, training, and guidance—to accomplish their mission. To that end, the Marine Corps is currently revamping its SAPR Leadership Toolkit to create a robust, extensive online repository of tools that are accessible around-the-clock to leaders of all levels. This resource will provide leaders with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Leaders are intimately familiar with the climates of their units and will be able to use the information, approaches, and tools that are most applicable to and that will most resonate with their Marines. However, by using a common set of tools, the messages will be consistent, ensuring that all Marines have grounded and shared understanding of both strategies to prevent sexual assault and how to respond to high-risk situations.

In addition, TECOM is developing a Values-Based Leadership (VBL) Commander's

Toolkit, which will provide Marine Corps leaders with a resource for sustaining values and ethics in general in their unit. The VBL Commander's Toolkit consist of rank-appropriate, guided discussion prompts that leaders can use to have meaningful, face-to-face discussions with their Marines. The guided discussion prompts include Marine Corps Core Values, professional ethics, combat leadership, SAPR, sexual harassment, suicide, and a host of other values topics. The toolkit does not require audio-visual aids or other support, lending itself to garrison and field use.

Ensuring effective prevention methods requires that those directly responsible for executing the programs both fully understand and buy in to the methods and materials to be utilized. With an increased focus on and commitment to prevention, the HQMC SAPR Program is further empowering micro-unit leaders to take responsibility for SAPR by providing them with a basic knowledge of prevention principles and the chance to directly inform and impact prevention materials. Two SAPR NCO Summits are planned for spring of 2016 at Camp Pendleton and Camp Lejeune. The summits will focus on NCO leadership; understanding and preventing sexual assault; empathy; and alcohol (consent, impairment, and incapacitation). The end state is to develop a relationship with NCO leadership and refine prevention efforts based off of NCO feedback. The participants will break into working groups, where they will generate ideas for prevention materials tailored to first-line supervisors and NCOs. Following the summits, HQMC SAPR will execute those ideas to create immediately relevant prevention products for the fleet.

While these toolkits and materials will provide an in-depth and far-reaching repository of supplemental training to help leaders target and prevent specific issues in their units, annual training remains the most effective way to teach Marines about prevention strategies and response capabilities. Our SARCs and SAPR VAs have the responsibility of conducting this training for the majority of our Marines. In FY16, in support of our advocates, the HQMC SAPR Branch will begin Quality Assurance (QA) Site Visits to promote high quality, consistent, and accurate delivery of all training material. These visits will be purposefully designed to enhance both professional and program development, will enable a standardized approach to observe training, and will identify trends that could impact future training curriculum and initiatives.

The Marine Corps is currently also developing specialized annual training for its SNCOs and field-grade officers that will emphasize their role in prevention and both setting and maintaining command climates non-permissive to sexual assault. This training will be truly interactive, virtual-immersive training that will allow them to apply their leadership skills in a virtual environment and learn how each of their actions would impact the victim, the unit, and command climate overall.

All of the future plans outlined above will serve to progress the Marine Corps SAPR Program. The Marine Corps prevention strategy will clarify strategic objectives for each of our prevention tasks, ensuring that our efforts individually accomplish streamlined goals and collectively contribute to the overall mission. The SAPR NCO Summits, Leadership Toolkit, and customized SAPR training for SNCOs and field-grade officers

will provide our resources on the frontlines with the tools they need to successfully execute the SAPR Program. Customized training that is held to the highest standards of quality and purpose will provide our most valuable resource, Marines on the ground, with the ability to step in and intervene in any situation that could lead to a sexual assault. In combination with continued policy and communications initiatives, these prevention efforts will reinforce the SAPR mission, bolster leadership support and capabilities to prevent sexual assault, and work toward a Marine Corps free of this crime.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”

All Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within the Navy and Marine Corps are referred to Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) or another Service Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) in certain locations for investigation, regardless of severity. It is the goal of NCIS that those investigations are both timely and thorough.

Since the amendment of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) in June 2012 and the implementation of Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5505.18 in January 2013, which require MCIOs to initiate investigations on all allegations of adult sexual assault, the number of NCIS sexual assault investigations has increased significantly. In Fiscal Year 2013 (FY13), from October 2012 through September 2013, NCIS saw a 48% increase in adult sexual assault investigations over the previous fiscal year.

In 2013, with only 73 special agents assigned to Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) billets, NCIS initiated an internal realignment of personnel to address the increased reports of sexual assault. In May 2013, NCIS also sought additional Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) through the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In response, the Navy authorized NCIS an additional 54 F&SV FTE. The internal realignment of personnel and FTE increase have grown the NCIS F&SV program to its current size of 164 dedicated personnel.

In FY13, F&SV investigative personnel maintained an average caseload of 25 sexual assault investigations. In FY15, despite a 14% increase in the number of sexual assault investigations initiated over FY13 totals, the average caseload was significantly reduced to an average of 14.

In FY13, the average time from the initial notification of an offense to the completion of all logical investigative leads was 138 days. Although 37% of the cases initiated in FY15 have not yet attained a status of “active investigation complete,” the average time from initial notification to completion of the active investigation is less than 100 days. (Timelines are calculated from initial notification to the date all investigative leads are completed, at which time the investigation remains open pending adjudication.)

In an FY13 review of NCIS adult sexual assault investigations by the Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG), 16.5% of NCIS cases were deemed to have significant deficiencies. In FY15, the DODIG again reviewed NCIS adult sexual assault investigations. During this review, only two investigations were identified with significant deficiencies, a rate of less than 1%.

In June 2014, NCIS established a Forensic Consultant position at the Defense Forensic

Science Laboratory. The Forensic Consultant prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS and works with the laboratory staff to develop an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach has helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time from 75 days in FY13 to less than 30 days currently.

In FY15, NCIS partnered with the Navy to activate 21 reserve Masters-at-Arms (MAs) for a one-year period to assist NCIS with the increased number of reported sexual assaults. Composed of state and local police officers and detectives, the selected MAs already possessed the investigative expertise needed to support sexual assault investigations. Prior to activation, the MAs received five-weeks of instruction at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) on NCIS policy, advanced interviewing and interrogation techniques, crime scene processing and management, and advanced adult sexual assault investigations. The MA's work under the direct supervision of NCIS Special Agents. Five of the MAs have been approved for one-year extensions in FY16.

In concert with the reserve MA initiative, NCIS began a three-year pilot program in early FY15 to professionalize and enhance the investigative capabilities of active-duty MA personnel. Seven active-duty MAs were selected to attend the same five week FLETC course as the reservists, along with an additional eight-week Military Police Investigator's course. Upon completion, the active-duty MAs were assigned to NCIS field offices under the supervision of NCIS special agents. Five additional active-duty MA personnel are currently completing the selection process and are scheduled to attend the five-week FLETC course in early FY16.

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct case reviews on open investigations every 30 days to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during oversight visits by senior field office management, quality assistance visits by Executive Assistant Directors, inspections by the Office of the NCIS Inspector General, and investigative reviews by the NCIS F&SV program.

The enhancements and realignment of F&SV personnel not only increased the thoroughness and timeliness of adult sexual assault investigations but also improved investigative oversight and program management. Policy updates and the development of advanced training has ensured special agents and supervisory personnel maintain a high level of expertise conducting adult sexual assault investigations. Advanced training has been provided to United States Navy (USN) and United States Marine Corps (USMC) trial counsels, which has greatly improved collaboration among investigative and legal personnel.

2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs.

To meet Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) requirements, special

agents, investigators, and trial counsel must attend advanced training. Prior to August 2014, the only advanced sexual assault investigative training available to NCIS was through the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division Command (CID). Limited seating available to NCIS in the CID courses provided a significant impediment to NCIS' satisfying the training requirement.

Consequently, in August 2014, NCIS developed the Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program (AASAITP), which has been attended by 250 Special Agents/Investigators and 41 USN/USMC Trial Counsel to date. The AASAITP provides students with advanced training on victim and offender dynamics, as well as interview techniques designed for trauma survivors. Students conduct case reviews and table top exercises facilitated by nationally recognized experts and military senior trial counsel. To date, all (100%) dedicated F&SV personnel have attended either the NCIS AASAITP or CID equivalent.

NCIS and CID developed a similar two-week course titled the Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP), which focuses on the investigation of family-related offenses, to include domestic violence and child abuse. SMEs instruct students on victim and offender dynamics, domestic violence and child abuse injuries, risk assessments, stalking, and other relevant topics.

Pursuant to DODI 5505.19, special agents and investigators notify each SVIP member within 24 hours of receiving an allegation that meets the criteria of a special victim covered offense. In addition, special agents and investigators collaborate with SVIP members within 48 hours of determining an allegation that meets the criteria of a special victim covered offense. Furthermore, special agents and investigators consult with SVIP members at least monthly to assess progress in the investigation or prosecution of a special victim covered offense.

2.3 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.

The Marine Corps requires early coordination between investigators and judge advocates in sexual assault investigations by identifying them as SVIP cases. These requirements are found in Military Justice Practice Advisory 5-15, published 9 March 2015, and will be more formally implemented upon publication of the Marine Corps Legal Services and Administration Manual (LSAM). Special victim cases bring together a task-organized combination of prosecutors, victim witness assistance personnel, investigators, administrative support, and paralegal support from across the region to ensure each sexual assault investigation is handled efficiently and effectively. The SVIP construct results in rapid reporting, robust coordination, and continual accountability between investigators and judge advocates.

First, when NCIS identifies an SVIP investigation, such as a sexual assault, NCIS is required to notify the cognizant Legal Services Support Team (LSST) and consult with a Special Victim Qualified Trial Counsel (SVTC) no later than 24 hours after the case has

been opened, in accordance with Directive-Type Memorandum 14-003. The SVTC receiving notification of an investigation from NCIS enters the investigation into the Case Management System (CMS) as a pre-Request for Legal Services (RLS) case. The Regional Trial Counsel (RTC) leverages the regional trial assets to ensure SVTC meet or consult with NCIS SVIP members within 48 hours after designation of a special victim investigation.

Second, the SVTC then works with a task-organized combination of prosecutors, victim witness assistance personnel, investigators, administrative support, and paralegal support from across the region to ensure proper investigation and subsequent disposition or prosecution of each case. The SVTC is required to meet or consult with NCIS at least monthly to assess the progress of investigations and prosecutions. The RTC bears ultimate responsibility for overseeing the SVIP detailing and subsequent actions; however, the RTC can designate tasking authority to senior trial counsel, so long as that officer is no lower than the rank of O-4/Major and is qualified as SVTC. Additionally, the RTC employs the Complex Trial Team (CTT) to deliver a SVIP capability, as required by Directive-type Memorandum 14-003 through a task-organized combination of work in conjunction with the victim, victim support providers, the command, and NCIS to deliver a comprehensive investigation and, when appropriate, prosecution.

Third, the SVTC detailed to the case have a continuing requirement to update the case information in CMS throughout the court-martial process. This process requires frequent engagement with investigators to ensure accurate accountability and reporting. Throughout this process, information about the investigation is also provided to the RTC and staff judge advocate. These individuals will then be well prepared to provide accurate and timely command advice to the cognizant Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SAIDA).

2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.

To meet SVIP requirements, special agents, investigators, and prosecutors must attend advanced training in adult sexual assault, child physical and sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Requirements for the training are outlined in DODI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," and DODI 5505.19, "Establishment of SVIP Capability Within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations." Training courses that meet these requirements include the NCIS AASAITP and the NCIS AFSVTP.

NCIS began training special agents in the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI) technique in 2012 but discontinued FETI training in 2014 in favor of the Cognitive Interview method, which was selected based on its validity and effectiveness, demonstrated through decades of rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific research studies.

NCIS' goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVIP offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,087 special agents. To date, 435 special agents and investigators have received advanced training (40% of the entire agency), to include all 164 dedicated F&SV personnel (100%). During FY15, NCIS continued efforts to satisfy these training requirements by expanding the number of courses conducted per year (11) and increasing the number of training seats per course to 20 from the limited number (8 to 10) of training seats available in prior years.

The NCIS AFSVTP training course meets the advanced training standard specified in DODI 5505.19 pertaining to the investigation of child crimes and domestic/intimate partner violence. To date, 113 special agents and investigators have satisfied this training requirement, which includes 43% of dedicated F&SV personnel and 13% of the entire agency. This two-week course will be offered three times in FY16 (72 seats).

2.5 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benchmarked against external law enforcement agencies.

NCIS has partnered with Army CID and the United States Air Force (USAF) Office of Special Investigations (OSI) to establish sexual assault working groups. Through collaboration, the working groups identified joint training opportunities that have resulted in sharing resources, including SMEs.

Likewise, the NCIS Office of Forensic Services has partnered with its Army and Air Force counterparts to 1) develop joint, standardized forensic training courses that meet nationally recognized standards, 2) conduct research on best forensic business practices, techniques and equipment, and 3) conduct combined purchases of equipment and supplies, which has reduced costs.

2.6 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits).

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL). The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach has helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time from 75 days in FY13 to less than 30 days today.

2.7 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian law enforcement organizations to improve interoperability and assume receipt of civilian case dispositions.

NCIS field offices are responsible for maintaining collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their Area of Responsibility (AOR). When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with investigative leads as deemed appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains fully engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to the affected command(s). This enables continued visibility and awareness in the event civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military.

2.8 Describe your procedures to ensure that military commanders, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for the duration of the order.

Upon release of a 26 June 2015 Under Secretary Of Defense Memorandum requiring military Commanders, through the installation Provost Marshal's Offices (PMO) and Marine Corps Police Departments (MCPD), to place all active Military Protective Orders (MPOs) into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Protective Order File (POF) for the duration of the order, the Marine Corps staffed a preliminary Automated Message Handling System (AMHS) tasking message to all Commanders outlining the processes to accomplish this directive. This message ensured that the Commanders were executing the task at hand immediately and according to standard procedures. A final AMHS tasking message is expected in early FY16.

2.9 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.

NCIS intends to increase advanced training opportunities for personnel. Specific strategies include using webinars and other delivery methods that reduce travel costs and lost time in the workplace. NCIS continues to explore advanced training opportunities to ensure the most advanced techniques and SMEs are utilized.

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct case reviews on open investigations every 30 days to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during field office oversight visits, quality assistance visits by Executive Assistant Directors, inspections by the Office of the NCIS Inspector General and investigative reviews by the NCIS F&SV program. In order to maintain timeliness and thoroughness of investigations, NCIS intends to increase programmatic oversight to identify investigative trends and deficiencies, as well as manpower alignment concerns.

NCIS will continue its close collaboration with the Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) to identify areas requiring increased emphasis during in-service training evolutions and investigative reviews.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”

The Marine Corps has focused on enhancing the qualifications of individuals—via the necessary training, leadership, and support—to provide trial support or command advice throughout the process of holding perpetrators accountable. This broad-based effort encompasses trial counsel, Commanders, and the many people who support the court-martial process, such as post-trial review officers.

Trial Counsel

Before being detailed to a special victim case, the trial counsel must be special victim qualified. This qualification requires the trial counsel to meet certain standards, including time as a trial counsel, experience, training, prior qualification as a general court-martial trial counsel, and previous experience as an assistant trial counsel on a contested special victim case. Once the trial counsel meets the standards to be qualified as special victim capable, the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC) and the Legal Services Support Section (LSSS) Officer in Charge (OIC) review his or her background and experience to ensure they are confident in the counsel’s ability to work with victims of sexual assault and to prosecute special victim cases. This guarantees a minimum level of competence for the trial counsel detailed to these sensitive cases.

Marine trial counsel are led and supervised by judge advocates that have a high degree of training and trial experience. Marine Corps supervisory trial counsel billets are coded for the 4409 Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). This means that all supervisory counsel must possess a Masters of Law (LL.M.) degree with a specialty in Criminal Law from a service or civilian school. Additionally, every senior trial counsel is a Special Victim Qualified Trial Counsel (SVTC). Moreover, in the prosecution of sexual assault cases, SVTC frequently receive the additional support of a member of the regional Complex Trial Team (CTT).

Each Marine Corps trial counsel is supported by regional Highly Qualified Experts (HQEs). Each HQE is a seasoned civilian prosecutor who possesses, on average, 20 years of experience in complex criminal litigation, to include successful trial-level work in sexual assault cases. Trial counsel must consult HQEs within 10 days of receiving a sexual assault case to ensure all avenues of investigation are explored and that they begin to develop an overview of the trial strategy.

In sum, a trial counsel assigned to a case involving an allegation of sexual assault:

- (1) Has contested at least one such case as an assistant counsel.
- (2) Is accountable to two levels of supervisors who have earned an LL.M. degree with a Criminal Law specialty.

(3) Has access to an HQE with, on average, 20 years of civilian prosecution experience.

Commanders /SAIDAs

Convening Authorities in the Marine Corps who serve as Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SAIDA) receive role-specific training and preparation, investigative information, and quality advice before making decisions about the accountability of their Marines and Sailors. The initial disposition authority for sexual assault cases is withheld to the SAIDA, an O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA), or higher, for the following offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact and abusive sexual contact in violation of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ); rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, and sexual abuse of a child in violation of Article 120b of the UCMJ; forcible sodomy in violation of Article 125 of the UCMJ; and attempts to commit those offenses in violation of Article 80 of the UCMJ. With few exceptions, O-6 level Commanders will first serve as O-5 level Commanders, which means the O-5 level convening authorities of today are being trained, prepared, and mentored by current O-6 level Commanders

The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) who will advise the SAIDA receives written advice from an SVTC when evaluating an allegation of sexual assault. This Prosecutorial Merit Memorandum (PMM) identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each case and provides a recommended disposition of the case. This informs the SJA's advice and assists the convening authority as he or she considers whether to direct referral of charges, to pursue administrative action, or to take no action. The Marine Corps mandated the preparation of a PMM in all sexual assault cases on 9 March 2015, pursuant to Judge Advocate Division Military Justice Practice Advisory 5-15. Trial counsel are required to upload the PMM for each case into the Case Management System (CMS).

As well as consulting with the SJA, the SAIDA must review the report of the investigation and review the victim's preference for going forward with the prosecution and disposition. In addition, per All Navy (ALNAV) 061/15 "New Requirement to Consider a Victim's Preference for Prosecution by Court-Martial or Civilian Court," for cases that occur within the United States, before the SAIDA makes the initial disposition decision, he or she must consider the victim's preference on whether the offense should be prosecuted by court-martial or in a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense. If the victim expresses a preference that the offense be prosecuted in a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense, the SJA shall ensure that the appropriate civilian authority is notified of this preference. While persuasive, the victim's preference is not binding on the SAIDA, and in appropriate cases the SAIDA may take initial disposition regardless of the victim's preference. Following notification to the appropriate civilian authority, the SAIDA is responsible for notifying the victim if the convening authority learns of any decision by the civilian authority to prosecute or not prosecute the offense in a civilian court.

3.2 Describe your efforts to sustain or increase training of judge advocates to

maintain the expertise necessary to litigate adult sexual assault cases in spite of the turnover created by judge advocate personnel rotations. Include efforts to keep judge advocates informed of changes to the military justice system, specifically in the area of sexual assault.

Along with the RTC who provide quarterly training to trial staff in their region, the HQEs also provide training and experience. The HQE/GS-15 has the primary duty of providing training, mentoring, and case-specific expertise to the trial counsel detailed to special victim and other complex cases throughout the region in order to enhance the government's ability to meet its burden of production and proof. The primary functions of the HQE/GS-15 are to consult and advise on the prosecution of special victim and other complex cases and to develop and implement training and standing operating procedures for the investigation and prosecution of complex cases. The HQE/GS-15 may perform other related duties, including preparation of reports and analysis of trial counsel performance in courts-martial, as assigned. The HQEs bring a total of approximately 84 years of legal experience, with the majority of that experience occurring as civilian prosecutors of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse cases.

HQEs review every case of sexual assault and provide training and guidance based on their review of actions during the pendency of cases, as well as the disposition of each case. HQEs participate in all areas of trial preparation with trial counsel, including collaborating on PMMs, preparing charging documents, interviewing witnesses, preparing government motions and responses to defense motions, determining appropriate experts, and organizing all evidence to present the strongest case to the members. HQE's provide consistent guidance to trial counsel and assure continuity throughout the Marine Corps in the disposition of sexual assault cases.

The Marine Corps has recommended 18 month tours for its trial counsel, and many locations actually keep trial counsels in their billet for the entire three years that the trial counsel is assigned to that duty station. As described above, these judge advocates have experienced supervisors in their offices to assist them in the litigation of complex cases, to include adult sexual assault.

Before assuming their duties as trial counsel, individuals must complete the online Trial Counsel Orientation Seminar. Additionally, the USMC Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) in Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15) provided annual training to all trial counsel for one work-week each year. This dedicated training week was agreed to by the judiciary, defense counsels, and trial counsels. The training covers advanced litigation skills with a focus on sexual assault. Although the classes change slightly from year to year, the training generally includes classes from:

- A Certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
- Victim Trauma Expert
- Victim Counter-Intuitive Behavior Expert
- Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Evidence Expert

- A Military Sexual Assault Charging Expert

At the headquarters level, the Marine Corps publishes practice advisories to inform practitioners of all updates to regulations, orders, and laws that might affect their practice. The Marine Corps TCAP also regularly blogs regarding best practices in the community and hosts an interactive discussion board that allows individual trial counsels to leverage the experience of the entire community.

Apart from the training provided by Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC), the Marine Corps also reserves seats at sister Service schools such as the Army and Air Force formal Judge Advocate General (JAG) schools and the Naval Justice School (NJS). Although these courses have a variety of names, the focus is typically on the advanced prosecution of sexual assault:

- Prosecuting Special Victims Cases—NJS
- Special Victims Capability Course—NJS
- Intermediate Trial Advocacy—Army JAG School
- Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course—Air Force JAG School
- Advanced Trial Advocacy—Air Force JAG School

The Marine Corps also publishes a yearly Marine Administrative Message (MARADMIN) that sets aside specific dates for regional training of all trial counsel on a quarterly basis. This training enables the RTC to tailor courses based on the issues specific to that region. The Marine Corps also coordinates with evidence analysis entities and law enforcement training centers to provide further training to smaller number of counsel each year. These courses include:

- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)—training on domestic violence and sexual assault
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)—training on prosecuting child exploitation cases
- Defense Forensics Lab—one week course that introduces trial counsel to defense forensic capabilities
- Drug lab tours

3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.

In addition to the courses listed in Section 3.2, MARADMIN 585/14 also details the special victim litigation training provided in FY15 for trial counsel, defense counsel, victims' legal counsel, legal support Marines, and investigators to include regional trial investigators that was provided. In addition, Judge Advocate Division (JAD) organizes training for Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel each year, which

includes the following topics: an overview of the court-martial process, victims' rights under Article 6b of the UCMJ, and instruction on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and its interaction with VWAP.

3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect is placed in the service member's personnel record and separation action is initiated (for court-martial convictions).

If a Service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, the Marine Corps ensures that a notation is placed in that Service member's personnel record. This requirement was announced in MARADMIN 416/14 in August 2014, has since been promulgated across the Department of Defense (DOD) in DOD Instruction (DODI) 6495.02, and will be subsequently adopted in applicable Marine Corps Orders.

Marine Corps leaders use this information as part of an overall prevention and accountability practice. As mandated by the FY14 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the Marine Corps directed its leaders to complete a review of all personnel records of Marines within their units for sex-related court-martial convictions, NJPs, and punitive administrative actions. Per MARADMIN 416/14, commanding officers and OICs completed this review by 1 December 2014 to ensure that they familiarized themselves with the sex-related offense history of Marines in their charge. With a greater awareness of the Service members who have committed sex-related offenses, Commanders can more effectively tailor their efforts to rehabilitate and develop past offenders while discouraging recidivism and continued misconduct. Commanders have a continuing obligation to review the records of each new member as they check into their units. To facilitate this process, the Marine Corps has developed an online tool that gives Commanders the ability to identify and review all personnel records in their units that have legal action remarks. Commanders also have the ability to review online the unit punishment books, records of conviction by court-martial, and administrative counseling entries for the Marines assigned to their commands.

For court-martial convictions, the Marine Corps continues to enforce policy published in the Marine Corps Separation and Retirement Manual (MARCORSEPMAN), which was updated on 26 November 2013. The MARCORSEPMAN institutionalizes the policy that the Marine Corps has followed since 2009 (MARADMIN 317/09), which requires separation processing of any members convicted of a sex offense. The new MARCORSEPMAN also expands mandatory processing for any substantiated incident of a sex offense. The new MARCORSEPMAN provisions further require an SAIDA or higher authority to determine whether an incident meets the criteria of a substantiated sex offense, and requires that a judge advocate serve as the recorder in such cases. These provisions ensure effective use of administrative board procedures to hold sex offenders accountable. (MARCORSEPMAN 6210.4, Sexual Misconduct). Also, per ALNAV 050/14, for offenses committed on or after 24 June 2014, certain sex offenses

may only be referred to a general court-martial for adjudication. Further, the adjudged sentence for any person found guilty of certain sex offenses must include, at a minimum, dismissal or dishonorable discharge.

3.5 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, VA, MCIO and commander knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).

JAD published two Practice Advisories (PAs) discussing Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514: PA 3-15 on Victim Rights and PA 9-15 on changes to Manual for Courts-Martial. PAs go to SJAs and trial counsels who have primary interface with these non-legal actors. In addition, Marine Corps TCAP representatives serve as guest instructors at certain FLETC courses, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training events, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) training, and VWAP training. The focus of these lectures is on the military justice process generally and military privileges specifically, to include MRE 514. Discussion of the privilege is described in Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, which governs the Marine Corps SAPR Program.

Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) or SJAs provide information about MRE 514 in training for SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). HQMC SAPR SMEs also educate our senior leaders regarding MRE 514 in the Combined Commandership Course.

3.6 NGB, describe your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI).

N/A

3.7 Describe your efforts to develop policy to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights.

Convening authorities have a central role in protecting the accused Service member's due process rights. Convening authorities balance competing obligations to victims and suspects of crime, especially when the two are both in the Commander's unit. Marine Corps policies give Commanders several tools to help them in these duties. Per PA 5-15 and the forthcoming Legal Services Administration Manual (LSAM), before Commanders receive disposition advice on a case, their SJAs must receive a prosecutorial merit memorandum analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the case. This overview of the case from the trial counsel's perspective helps the convening authority make a better-informed and more objective disposition decision.

Similarly to the convening authority's key role, the Marine Corps does its best to protect the due process rights of those accused of crimes by developing policies and training programs that emphasize the principles of justice found in our Constitution; statutes and

Executive Orders related to military justice; the Manual for Courts-Martial; and DOD regulations. Service regulations assign specific tasks to ensure that those accused of crimes are aware of their rights and that those rights are properly administered throughout the court-martial process. As many recent changes have substantially modified the rules, roles, and procedures involving victims in the military justice process, the Marine Corps remains intent on identifying mechanisms to implement these changes in a comprehensive, systemic manner consistent with Constitutional principles and our corps values. Defense counsel, trial counsel, and convening authorities and their SJAs all play a crucial role in ensuring the procedural fairness of the military justice process for the accused.

In 2011, to help facilitate a more just process for those accused of crimes, the Marine Corps significantly overhauled the manner in which it provides criminal defense services by standing up the Defense Services Organization (DSO). The mission of the DSO is to “defend Marines and Sailors facing disciplinary action in order to safeguard the Rights of those who safeguard our nation.” The DSO provides Marine Corps defense counsel an independent reporting structure, as they fall under the operational control and supervision of the Chief Defense Counsel for the delivery of defense counsel services. Additionally, as a critical stakeholder in the military justice process, DSO leadership provides valuable perspectives to regulation and policy changes and is afforded the opportunity to recommend revision of service and department level changes that affect the due process rights of accused Service members. Further, the DSO currently has 16 defense-specific policy memorandums augmenting the Manual of the JAG (JAGMAN), Marine Corps Manual for Legal Administration (LEGADMINMAN), and ethical regulations to facilitate proper management and supervision of the DSO. Due to the DSO's independent reporting structure, judge advocates receive thorough guidance that assists in the zealous representation of Service members accused of crimes. The DSO currently employs two HQEs and the Marine Corps JAD has agreed to submit a request for a third defense expert to a panel of government attorneys for their consideration in FY16.

The Rules for Court-Martial and MREs clearly delineate the requirements that help prosecutors fulfill their ethical duties. To ensure trial counsel and defense counsel remain aware of their obligations as the Marine Corps and associated rules change, the Marine Corps rapidly disseminates information through its TCAP SharePoint, publishes Military Justice PAs, and conducts quarterly training for all trial counsel.

3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

The Marine Corps will continue to leverage its four LSSSs, regional trial structure, the DSO, VLC Organization, and SJA expertise to administer military justice. The Military Justice Branch at JAD will increase the development and ready availability of products and resources for trial counsel and SJA, such as offense-specific “Playbooks” and real-time edits to primary legal resources after legislative or policy changes.

The Marine Corps, along with the Navy, is currently in the final stages of development of the Naval Justice Information System (NJIS). NJIS will improve communication between investigators, counsel, and commands, as well as the standardization of military justice documents and forms. NJIS will be a web-based application that supports the information and reporting requirements of the Department of the Navy (DON) criminal/military justice communities, to include law enforcement, criminal investigations, command actions, judicial actions, and corrections.

NJIS will be an integrated “cradle-to-grave” DON information system for reporting data ranging from an initial incident to the details of investigation, prosecution, and confinement. Additionally, NJIS will be used to document court-martial and NJPs, manage desertion activities, and track the review process of the Navy and Marine Corps Appellate Leave/Appellate Review Activities (NAMALA/NAMARA). NJIS will allow for better case-tracking, coordination, and oversight of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) cases.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

The Marine Corps provides high quality care to Marines and eligible Department of Defense (DOD) dependents, civilians, and contractors who are victims of sexual assault, from the time a report is filed to the conclusion of services. With the launch of the Commandant of the Marine Corps' (CMC's) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Campaign Plan in June 2012, the Marine Corps began a period of intense programmatic change that ultimately refined and augmented the services we provide to victims of sexual assault. Because of these programmatic changes, our victim care services are comprehensive: victims can obtain support immediately via 24/7 hotlines; receive compassionate assistance via credentialed advocacy services; and access world-class medical, counseling, and legal support via dedicated professionals.

In Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), the Marine Corps persisted in our efforts to improve our victim services and increase confidence and trust in our response system, with the knowledge that only when victims are confident in the support they will receive will they come forward to report:

- Revised SAPR 8-Day Brief. To ensure that adult sexual assault victims across the DOD who file Unrestricted Reports receive timely, comprehensive, and local response services, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY14 codified the development of a Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report, which is based upon the Marine Corps SAPR 8-Day Brief developed in October 2013. Just like the SAPR 8-Day Brief, a Commander must complete a SAIRO Report within eight calendar days after receiving notification from a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) that an Unrestricted Report has been filed. Unlike a SAPR 8-Day Brief, a SAIRO Report will also be required upon notification of an independent investigation of an adult sexual assault by a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO). There are other differences as well. The SAIRO Report will be required for reported incidents involving a Service member subject (not just a Service member victim) and will collect more detailed information about the victim, subject, incident, and services offered. For example, the SAIRO Report will ensure that Commanders discuss retaliation with victims, perform an assessment of their safety, and assemble a High-Risk Response Team (HRRT) if necessary. Because the new SAIRO Report includes some data points not addressed in the SAPR 8-Day Brief, the Marine Corps took this opportunity to not only expand its original SAPR 8-Day Brief form but also improve and safeguard the overall process. The Marine Corps SAIRO Report has been built into the online Discrimination And Sexual

Harassment (DASH) Program, which means that each report will be filled out and filed electronically, ensuring that the report will only be seen by those who have a need-to-know. The process for submitting a SAIRO Report will also be streamlined. The new SAIRO process will be automated; each officer in the chain of command will receive an email notification as soon as the previous Commander has electronically reviewed and submitted the report. Once the General Officer reviews and approves it, the SAIRO Report will be submitted automatically to HQMC SAPR. As of this writing, the Marine Corps SAIRO Report was in the testing phase and is expected to be released in FY16.

- Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline Audits. To ensure that the SAPR contact information is accurate and that help is available around the clock for victims of sexual assault, the Marine Corps continued to audit its Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline monthly in FY15. These audits confirm the helplines are operating according to standards set by the Department of the Navy (DON). In FY15, 95% of calls were handled properly. A call is considered improperly handled if one or more of the following situations occur:
 - The call is not answered by a credentialed advocate who can provide relevant information, maintain confidentiality, and initiate Service-specific advocacy.
 - The call is not returned within 15 minutes (when it is not able to be answered immediately, like when the advocate on duty is assisting another victim).
 - The call is not forwarded to the back-up service if it is unanswered after five rings.

If any call is not handled properly, corrective actions are identified and executed by the associated installations to ensure they are in compliance with program standards. In FY15 the Marine Corps initiated revisions to its Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline protocols, which will be fully implemented in FY16. These changes include the designation of the DOD Safe Helpline as the mandatory default backup for all Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, which will ensure victims receive immediate access to advocacy services in the event the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline is not answered (e.g., if the on-call advocate is already assisting another victim).

- Retaliation Protocols. The Marine Corps takes allegations and acts of retaliation seriously. To that end, we have incorporated assessments of retaliation in our monthly Case Management Group (CMG) meetings. The CMG Chairs are now required to ask for each case whether there has been any report of retaliation against a victim, witness, or first responder. If the answer is “yes,” the following information must be noted: the type of retaliation; if the retaliation was officially reported; if it was not officially reported, why; and how the retaliation claim was

handled. This protocol is intended to ensure that any reported incident of retaliation is appropriately and thoroughly addressed by the proper authorities. These and other victim support initiatives to address retaliation are detailed in Section 1.6.

Through all of our victim response standards, the Marine Corps strives to meet the competency, ethical, and foundational standards prescribed by DOD Instruction (DODI) 6400.07, and we continue to improve and take measures to ensure compliance. All of our SAPR personnel provide victim assistance services in accordance with DOD and Military Service qualification requirements. Marine Corps SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) must take an initial 40-hour training course to receive DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) credentialing, which enables them to perform their duties in the fleet. SARC's are required to complete an additional 24 hours of training specific to their duties. In addition, to maintain their D-SAACP certifications, all SARC's and SAPR VAs must complete 32 hours of relevant continuing education every two years. As of October 2013, all Marine Corps military and civilian SARC's and SAPR VAs have been certified through D-SAACP to provide sexual assault victim advocacy services.

Annual training is provided to our SARC's and SAPR VAs to ensure the consistency and continuity of the SAPR mission and vision and to provide our SARC's and VAs with current training that enhances their victim care capabilities. Not only does this training ensure competency standards are met, it also educates SAPR personnel regarding the required ethical standards, including how to protect Personally Identifiable Information (PII), how to respect the victims' rights, and how to understand their responsibilities and the implications of their actions.

The Marine Corps also ensures the foundational standards prescribed by DODI 6400.07 are met. SARC's and SAPR VAs continue to provide victims with comprehensive information about the available supportive services, and they also help victims access these resources. In addition, SARC's notate information about services elected in the DOD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSOID), including whether victims elected to utilize Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) and Victim Legal Counsel (VLC) services. Victims who file Unrestricted Reports also receive Commander support in ensuring timely access to services. The SAPR 8-Day Brief, detailed above, must be completed within eight calendar days and specifies the date all the services were offered to the victim.

4.2 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification, if appropriate.

In FY15, the Marine Corps refined its process to monitor the credentialing status of its SAPR personnel. To ensure that the Marine Corps is meeting its congressional

requirements, HQMC SAPR developed a database that enables us to compile data from three sources. Each of these sources captures data elements critical for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education efforts for our SAPR personnel:

- National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) tracks the status of all new applications and renewals for D-SAACP credentialing.
- DSAID tracks credentialed SARCs and SAPR VAs and their continuing education efforts, as well as their duty status (active/inactive).
- Marine Corps Human Resources management software (PeopleSoft) tracks the majority of civilian SAPR full-time personnel.

Cross referencing the information across these platforms proved burdensome and time-consuming, and a full picture of our victim-sensitive personnel was difficult to obtain. The HQMC SAPR database pulls all of this information together to track our credentialed personnel. It also enables a comprehensive picture of not only our overall capabilities but also where our personnel are located, credentialing dates, supervising SARC names, and other pertinent information.

Continuing education is tracked in more detail in the fleet. MCO 1752.5B requires all SARCs and SAPR VAs to obtain 16 hours of continuing education annually to ensure that they meet the DOD standard of 32 hours every two years to renew their credentials. SARCs continually review the number of continuing education hours their advocates have obtained to ensure they have completed or are on track to meet these requirements.

SARCs and SAPR VAs who are under investigation or found to have engaged in inappropriate behavior, committed a punitive offense, or violated the code of conduct/ethics will have their certification suspended and/or revoked. Alleged or suspected criminal activity is reported to the MCIO, the Commander, and the Human Resources Office (HRO) when civilian personnel are involved. The accused SARC or SAPR VA is notified of the allegation and that their ability to perform their SAPR duties has been suspended until the outcome of the pending investigation. If the investigation substantiates the allegations and if there is a nexus between the misconduct and the duties of the SAPR VA, their certification will be revoked in writing by the Commander. The accused SARC or SAPR VA must sign the suspension or revocation letter. The letter also includes the process to appeal the Commander's action. The Commander provides a copy of the letter to the SARC (or HQMC SAPR, if the SARC is the alleged offender/violator). HQMC SAPR is provided a copy of the signed suspension/revocation letter from the SARC, which is forwarded to both DOD SAPRO and NOVA. HQMC SAPR annotates the suspension/revocation within its credentialing database and properly tracks all suspensions/revocations. HQMC SAPR also maintains a copy of the report, along with the signed suspension/revocation letter.

4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP

certified prior to performing their duties.

HQMC SAPR sends a weekly D-SAACP Application Status Report to SARCs so they can monitor the status of certification applications, including those who have been approved. The report provides the SARCs with the most up-to-date status of each application, which includes the dates of submission, approval dates, expiration dates, and the applicant's experience level. In this way, SARCs can ensure that all SAPR VAs under their purview are credentialed prior to performing official victim support duties.

4.4 Describe your Service efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.

The Marine Corps always encourages its SAPR personnel to obtain continuing education and qualifications that will advance their certification levels. For example, SARCs and SAPR VAs are encouraged to volunteer at their local civilian rape crisis and/or women centers to obtain additional sexual assault advocacy hours and experience. These hours and experience will count towards a higher level of certification.

In addition to enhancing our professional qualifications, this experience will ensure that our SAPR personnel are able to maintain a high standard of care. Because the number of SARCs and SAPR VAs significantly outnumber identified victims, most SAPR personnel will never be assigned a victim. Our advocates are encouraged to attend on-site sexual assault related trainings that focus on adult victims, advocacy, and prevention. It is also highly recommended that SAPR personnel participate in scenario-based training that enhances skills or teaches new skills.

4.5 Describe any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs may be having in obtaining continuing education in advance of emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care.

To continue to successfully guide victims through a comprehensive response system and provide them with compassionate, multidisciplinary support, SARCs and SAPR VAs must be provided with up-to-date training. This includes providing annual training required for SARCs and VAs to satisfy DODI 6495.02 and to ensure consistent implementation of the USMC SAPR Program. To this end, centralized annual training was provided in FY15 to our SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs via a three-day event that included both internal and external Subject Matter Expert (SME). This was the fourth year the Marine Corps has hosted annual training for our SARCs and SAPR VAs.

Our uniformed SAPR VAs also must remain at the forefront of victim care strategies, as well as maintain their credentialing certifications with D-SAACP. Currently, HQMC SAPR uses approved external agency online courses that satisfy the D-SAACP requirement, but this method proves challenging for several reasons. For example, these courses are located on multiple websites, requiring SAPR personnel to continually

monitor their availability and costs. These courses also often involve topics that are not always regularly updated by the external agencies and are often discontinued due to lack of funding.

In FY15, the Marine Corps took steps to address these challenges, and a full solution will be rolled out in FY16. We are developing in-house Continuing Education Modules that will increase SAPR personnel productivity and mission accomplishment. These training modules will be centralized in a single location, increasing efficiency and reducing expenses by allowing SAPR VAs to access training at no cost in terms of access and/or travel. Continuing Education Modules developed in-house will also be interactive; contain approved sexual assault-related content relevant to the military environment; and be compatible with Microsoft Office and Adobe products for in-house maintenance and enhancement. These features will allow HQMC SAPR to maintain and update these courses with any changing requirements of the D-SAACP program and to provide relevant, tailored courses. Professional development of all SAPR personnel will ensure they remain current on SAPR initiatives, theories, and policies being developed in both the civilian and military sectors.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel).

The Marine Corps works closely with the DOD Safe Helpline to ensure the installation-specific information posted on the DOD Safe Helpline website locator tool is up-to-date and comprehensive. To this end, in FY15 the Marine Corps developed a SAPR Dashboard, an online portal where SARCs verify and update contact information for all first responders in their Area of Responsibility (AOR) on a monthly basis. These first responders include SARCs, SAPR VAs, chaplains, legal assistance personnel, medical resources, and military police.

The goal of the SAPR Dashboard is to improve timeliness and accuracy of information featured on the DOD Safe Helpline. The Marine Corps has seen positive indicators that our efforts are working: DOD Safe Helpline audit results from March 2015 verified that 100% of the Marine Corps SARC/VA (Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines) and first responder contact numbers listed on the DOD Safe Helpline website were correct and properly aligned with the listed base, installation, unit, and organization. DOD Safe Helpline audits are conducted biannually. Results from the September 2015 audit were not finalized at the writing of this report.

4.7 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline – to include recent revisions related to privileged communication (Executive Order 13696), to all Service members.

The Marine Corps remains committed to ensuring that our Service members are cognizant of all of the SAPR resources available to them. This includes all official command and installation websites (both .mil and .org) clearly and prominently

identifying the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline and DOD Safe Helpline telephone numbers within three clicks of the homepage. In addition, all printed SAPR VA posters display the applicable Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline phone number and the DOD Safe Helpline number/logo. Annual SAPR training also provides all Marines with information regarding SAPR services, including who can maintain the confidentiality of a disclosure of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps has extended its outreach efforts to publicize its SAPR resources beyond these communications required by policy. For example, the Marine Corps in FY15 launched a social media campaign, with monthly posts related to sexual assault on the official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Vine, and YouTube. An overview of this campaign, which has set a high standard in terms of outreach and awareness efforts and has received much interest from DOD and other sources, is provided in Section 1.1. Seven of our FY15 posts were specifically designed to inform victims of sexual assault about supportive services and provided links to the DOD Safe Helpline website. These seven posts prompted more than 1,500 people to visit the DOD Safe Helpline website from the provided links. In addition, another post in FY15 provided victims of retaliation with a link to the Marine Corps Inspector General website, and at least 157 people accessed this resource from the link provided.

Our social media campaign includes an engagement strategy that enables us to proactively communicate with the public in real-time. To ensure that people recognize that social media platforms are public and that any comments made are not confidential, we amended our campaign to include a reminder that anything posted on social media is not private or confidential. If anyone discloses information about a sexual assault within the comments section, we refer to them to the DOD Safe Helpline as a resource that has no connection to any base or chain of command, to the Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Program at the Veterans' Affairs, or to their SAPR VA. We have also offered victims the opportunity to speak with HQMC SAPR personnel offline.

In September 2015, HQMC SAPR also began publicizing information about SAPR services and topics on the new Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) Forward website, which is the official website of Marine Corps Community Services. MCCS Forward is a dynamic, digital news publication that focuses on topics and services universally important to Marines and family members. HQMC SAPR has developed the following articles for publication on MCCS Forward, all of which point to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response page for further information:

- What To Do If You Are Sexually Assaulted
- Master the 3 "D"s of Bystander Intervention
- Confidentiality : 5 People You Can Talk To
- Supporting a Peer After Sexual Assault
- Restricted vs. Unrestricted Reports - Know the Difference
- Exactly What is Sexual Assault?
- Peace of Mind: Expedited Transfers and MPOs

- Moving Forward: Healing after Sexual Assault
- Combating Retaliation Is Everyone's Duty
- 10 Ways You Can Build a Healthy Relationship

The SAPR Monthly Snapshot also features special articles about SAPR resources. For example, we have published articles about the VLC Organization (VLCO), the SAPR 8-Day Brief, retaliation resources, and a summary of victim-centric changes to the SAPR Program as a result of DODI 6495.02 Change 2.

4.8 Describe your efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male and female victim input into the development of Service SAPR policy.

The Marine Corps is committed to receiving input from victims of sexual assault into the development of SAPR policy and initiatives, and took steps in FY15 to institutionalize these efforts. For example, the Marine Corps hosted a victim summit on 13 March 2015, immediately following the Survivor Meeting hosted by DOD SAPR Office from 11-12 March 2015. The Marine Corps participant—a male victim of sexual assault—met with the HQMC SAPR Branch Head with the goal of better assessing the impact of the HQMC SAPR Program and identifying possibilities for program improvements. Future Survivor Meetings are currently in development. Not only does this new initiative satisfy the requirements to solicit victim input per the 2014–2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, it also establishes an opportunity for HQMC SAPR leadership to hear first-hand the stories from victims, both male and female. The summits help HQMC SAPR assess the impact and effectiveness of the SAPR Program in meeting the needs of sexual assault survivors and discuss new policy enhancements. In addition, hearing directly from sexual assault survivors and their SARCs will provide invaluable feedback that will help inform improvements to Marine Corps services, programs, and policies related to SAPR.

Also in FY15, the Marine Corps laid the groundwork for a research effort titled “Improving Reporting Rates of Male Victims of Sexual Assault.” This study seeks to interview male victims who experienced sexual assault during their service to obtain information about their reporting experiences, including factors they felt either encouraged them or prevented them from disclosing and filing an Unrestricted Report, any retaliation they may have perceived, and what they think could be done to encourage male victims to file formal reports. More details on this study, which will be fully implemented in FY16, are provided in Section 4.9.

In addition, the Marine Corps uses the results of external surveys and focus groups that seek the input of Marine victims of sexual assault, including the Defense Manpower Data Center’s Survivor Experience Survey, Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey, and Workplace and Gender Relations Survey. Direct victim feedback from these surveys helps the Marine Corps focus its target outreach and risk reduction activities, as well as understand which programs are helpful and effective. The results from these surveys also reveal areas that need to be improved upon and inform future development of SAPR policy and programs.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault.

In FY15, the Marine Corps continued its efforts to improve response to male victims of sexual assault. At the headquarters level, the Marine Corps upstaffing of SMEs has facilitated a research-based and comprehensive approach to preventing sexual assault that considers all affected Marine populations, including male victims. In addition, HQMC SAPR hosted an Inter-Service Working Group on 30 September 2014 on MCB Quantico focused on outreach to male sexual assault victims. As part of this event, Dr. James Hopper, a clinical psychologist who has more than 20 years of experience treating and researching sexual assault, including the unique experiences and needs of male victims, presented a two-hour lecture. Based on the key outcomes derived from this working group and the expanded strategic capabilities of HQMC SAPR personnel, the Marine Corps implemented several initiatives in FY15 specifically designed to improve response to male victims:

- Research on Male Victims. In a memorandum dated 1 May 2014, the Secretary of Defense mandated that the Services improve reporting of sexual assaults by male victims, specifically to solicit the input of male victims to improve reporting and enhance efforts to encourage male victims to seek assistance and promote their recovery. As a response to that memorandum, SAPR developed a research study that aims to enhance our understanding of the factors that influence a male Marine's decision to report a sexual assault. The researchers will conduct in-depth interviews taking a timeline approach, asking male victims to describe their decision process as they initially contemplated disclosing the assault, through actual disclosure and formal reporting, and events that occurred post-disclosure. Interviews will identify factors that either encouraged or prevented interviewees from disclosing, any retaliation they may have perceived, and what they think could be done to encourage male victims to report. Studying the individual, contextual, and institutional factors that influence reporting for male Marines may inform sexual assault prevention and response policy and practices. The research effort received conditional Institutional Review Board approval at the end of FY15 and is expected to kick off in FY16.
- Awareness Training. HQMC SAPR is overhauling the Commander's Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, to enable a "grassroots" campaign capable of reaching individual Marines. This portal will contain educational materials that address a range of SAPR-related topics, including male victimization. Via these materials, leaders and SARCs will be able to customize training and outreach efforts based on the specific needs and interests of their Marines.
- Communications. In FY15, HQMC SAPR developed and executed an

engagement campaign specifically intended to outreach to male Marines in general and male victims of sexual assault in particular. The overall goal of this campaign is to raise awareness about male victimization and to highlight available resources. For example, based on research that suggests that male victims will more likely seek support outside of their unit and Service, all communication materials provide confidential and safe reporting options, with an emphasis on the DOD Safe Helpline because it is not associated with any unit or chain of command. HQMC SAPR has largely focused on creating social media content for our male victim engagement campaign, because our highest at-risk demographic for sexual assault (Marines ages 18-24 and in the ranks E1-E4) is actively engaged on social media. However, this campaign also cuts across our entire communication strategy to reach a wide audience in as many ways as possible:

- Social Media: HQMC SAPR creates a variety of outreach materials for social media with specific messages relating to male victims of sexual assault. We post these materials to official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine accounts. Measures of performance indicate that the message is successfully being conveyed via these platforms. Thus far, our social media products targeting male Marines have reached more than one million people and resulted in more than 950 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline (total reach and click-throughs are not measured on Instagram, so the numbers below underestimate performance):
 1. HQMC SAPR posted an infographic on 4 February 2015 designed to raise awareness that male Marines can be--and are--sexually assaulted. This post went live on official Marine Corps social media pages; reached 127,039 people; and resulted in 319 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.
 2. Because the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Survey (RMWS) showed that males were more likely to describe their sexual assault as a hazing incident, HQMC SAPR developed a digital poster underscoring that sexual assault disguised as hazing is still sexual assault. This digital poster, which also provided resources for supportive services, was posted on 24 March 2015; reached 100,045 people; and resulted in 112 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.
 3. HQMC SAPR posted a video-based Public Service Announcement (PSA) featuring two Staff NCOs and four Sergeants Major to official Marine Corps social media pages on 8 April 2015. This video refuted several myths associated with male victims, including the following: sexual assault is not “just” a female problem; men can be—and are—sexually assaulted; being sexually assaulted does not affect the victim’s masculinity and/or sexuality; and sexual assault is never the victim’s

fault. This post reached 304,887 people and resulted in 71 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.

4. On 21 May 2015, a second video-based PSA extended the message about hazing featured in the digital poster (see #2 above) to an additional 349,170 people, with 374 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.
 5. A digital poster posted on 28 July 2015 provided awareness of recovery and support options available to male victims of sexual assault. This post reached 159,481 people and resulted in 102 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.
- Traditional/Print Media: To help inform Marines regarding what sexual assault looks like in the Marine Corps, HQMC SAPR publishes a SAPR Monthly Snapshot. The Snapshot features a quarterly rotation of demographic data, including the gender of victims who file Unrestricted Reports. Via this data, leaders can compare the percentage of males filing reports to the estimated percent of male victims and take appropriate steps to encourage male reporting. Section 1.2 includes more information about the SAPR Monthly Snapshot.
 - o Face-to-Face Engagements: In FY15, HQMC SAPR has continued its face-to-face fleet engagements. During these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel seek to provide Marines with the status of their SAPR efforts and highlight specific topics, to include male victims. Section 1.1 provides more details on the Marine Corps Fleet Engagement initiative.
 - o Training. In FY15, HQMC SAPR began revising “Take A Stand” training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs). The revision will, among other improvements, include additional EDGs that develop the skills expected of leaders and hone in on specific issues related to sexual assault. One new EDG will focus on breaking down the myths surrounding male victimization, increasing knowledge of the facts about male sexual assault, and providing resources for male victims.
 - o Focus on First-Line Supervisors. In FY15, the Marine Corps began planning two SAPR NCO Summits, detailed in Section 1.21. Among other areas of focus, these summits will include learning how to talk to victims of sexual assault, to include male victims.

4.10 Describe your progress in developing and issuing guidance for facilitating requests from sexual assault victims for accommodations (such as an alternate setting) in accomplishing mandatory SAPR training requirements to ensure confidentiality for victims who filed Restricted Reports.

The Marine Corps recognizes that some of the content presented in SAPR training

courses has the potential to be distressing and disturbing for some individuals, including all victims of sexual assault, not just those who have filed reports. As a result, all instructors conducting SAPR training are required to encourage any Marine to leave the course and return only when ready, if he or she needs a break for personal reasons or is feeling uncomfortable. Instructors also provide resources for support at the beginning of each course and introducing themselves as SAPR VAs who are available at any time to provide confidential help and assistance, including to those victims who have filed Restricted Reports.

SAPR VAs are trained that it is important to prepare for the possibility of someone experiencing emotional distress as a result of SAPR training. As a result, they are provided with strategic solutions, including having another SAPR VA available and standing in the back of the training space so that, in the event of a person needing to leave the training, support and (if necessary) an offer of SAPR services can be provided immediately. If extra personnel are not available to help at the training, SAPR VAs are encouraged to pay close attention for anyone exiting the training and not returning. They can then follow up with support and offer SAPR services immediately after the brief.

In FY15, HQMC SAPR provided guidance to Commanders, upon request, regarding how to assist sexual assault victims asking for accommodations in completing mandatory SAPR training. The Marine Corps is incorporating this guidance into its SAPR Commandant's Combined Commandership Course in FY16.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Service actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe any recurring challenges (if any) your Service may have in this area.

Mechanisms to review and assess the SAPR program within Joint Environments are in development. Marine Corps efforts to synchronize SAPR Program with larger Joint Force include alignment of the Commandant's SAPR Campaign Plan with the DOD SAPR Strategic Plan, incorporation of all DOD Directives and Instructions into Marine Corps Orders and policy, and compliance with all Secretary of Defense (SecDef) memoranda.

The Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) SAPR Program provides consistent care and referrals to all Marines and Sailors, regardless of duty status. Available medical and investigative services vary depending on duty status; however, SAPR services are always available. MCO 1752.5B applies equally to the Active and Reserve Forces. MARFORRES has a 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline that provides immediate telephonic crisis response to all active duty and reserve component Marines/Sailors assigned to the 161 Marine Reserve Sites throughout the United States including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The Marine Corps Helpline is staffed on a rotating basis by the MARFORRES SARC, the four Major Subordinate Command (MSC) SARCs, and two

civilian SAPR VAs located at MARFORRES Headquarters in New Orleans. All Reserve Sites are mandated to post the MARFORRES SAPR 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline as well as the DOD SAFE Helpline throughout the common areas of their facilities. All Marine Corps Reserve Sites have at least one credentialed and appointed uniformed SAPR VA assigned to the site to respond in-person to victims of sexual violence as well as to provide required annual training. Many of the Reserve Sites have multiple credentialed uniformed SAPR VAs totaling more than 300 assigned throughout MARFORRES.

In addition to the required curriculum included in the standard 40-hour SAPR VA Training, MARFORRES SAPR VAs are instructed on how to create professional relationships with civilian services near the standalone Reserve Sites. Because many Reserve Marines do not reside in close proximity to their home training centers, the MARFORRES SAPR VAs are trained to seek services near and far with the support of their SARCs. When appropriate, relationships are formalized with written agreements. The sites have Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with other SAPR military services and agreements with rape crisis centers in their localities that establish relationships for victims' services. Sexual assault victims can access SAPR services by calling the MARFORRES SAPR 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline, contacting their unit's SAPR VA directly, calling the DOD SAFE Helpline, or notifying their chain of command. No matter how the report is received, a referral will be made to the local SAPR VA to provide immediate in-person response. SAPR VAs are required to answer all calls within 15 minutes and to respond in person within two hours of notification.

Given the unique structure of MARFORRES, there are recurring challenges that impact the SAPR Program. The dispersed nature of the commands and their subordinate units demands flexibility to overcome obstacles to providing services. To ensure the SAPR VAs are prepared to provide services in the unique environment of MARFORRES, the initial SAPR VA training is provided quarterly for the new SAPR VAs at Headquarters in New Orleans. This involves funding, coordination, and preparation for the attendees' travel. The generally small staff at each MARFORRES site, often 20 or less, from which Commanders choose their SAPR VAs may create difficulty given the caliber of individual they are looking for while also avoiding conflicts of interest with multiple collateral duties. Although a reservist can be a SAPR VA, they are limited as they are only able to provide advocacy during times they are in a drilling status. The reserve SAPR VAs would also have to complete their 16 hours of yearly continuing education hours during their packed drill periods. The SARCs and Commanders have gone to great lengths to ensure that most, if not all, SAPR VAs are active duty in order to avoid any potential gap in coverage. MSC SARCs also remain available by telephone 24/7 and by traveling to locations throughout MARFORRES as needed, to both support the SAPR Programs and to provide individual victim support.

Regarding SAPR Training, SAPR VAs throughout the Marine Corps must provide specific training of varying lengths each fiscal year. MARFORRES SAPR VAs conduct this training for the Reserve Component during limited drill periods within an already full training schedule. In addition to being a requirement, the training ensures that the

reservists know how to access SAPR services if needed. The SAPR VAs throughout MARFORRES face time constraints due to their multiple collateral duties, such as the demands of funeral details that take them away from their sites and Toys 4 Tots. When the SAPR VAs need support, they may have to request assistance from their SARC who then must travel, or from another credentialed SAPR VA who may be hours away. The SAPR VAs may also have to drive significant distances to provide advocacy services for victims who do not live near their training facility, or travel to New Orleans for extended periods for cases that go to Court-Martial. The MSC SARCs work with each other, their Commanders, and the SAPR VAs to ensure all Marines and Sailors have access to SAPR services as needed, often developing arrangements with collocated MSCs or sister Services.

Specific to MARFORRES is the leadership structure. Commanders are primarily not located with their subordinate units and are reservists themselves. This often results in additional considerations when it comes to basic requirements such as signatures on documents, case reviews, victim contact, and program oversight. They must carve out time in their very limited schedules to remain engaged and fully aware of how their SAPR Program is functioning throughout their AOR, possibly across multiple time zones.

As the SMEs, each MARFORRES SARC travels throughout the country to complete required inspections and ensure the SAPR Programs within each command are fully functional. The time spent traveling to the sites takes each SARC out of the office for extended periods of time. However, it gives each SARC an opportunity to make a connection with leadership at the various sites that they may not have made otherwise and address any program issues that arise. SARCs remain accessible via their cell phones and computers while they are away, and they coordinate coverage with other MSC SARCs to ensure the Marines and Sailors always have timely access to SAPR services.

4.12 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.

The Marine Corps expedited transfer policy was fully implemented in 2012 with the publication of MARADMIN 227/12 and a corresponding Letter of Instruction (LOI). To ensure that victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, all SARCs and SAPR VAs cover the option to file an expedited transfer as part of the DD Form 2910. In addition, Commanders must ensure that all victims who file an Unrestricted Report are informed about the expedited transfer option via the SAPR 8-Day Brief, which must be completed within eight calendar days of the report being filed.

The Marine Corps has been able to effectively implement the expedited transfer policy with no challenges. The majority of all expedited transfers are processed within 48

hours of HQMC SAPR's receipt of the request from the Commander. The Marine Corps is able to process expedited transfers so quickly because, per the LOI, victims asking for an expedited transfer provide us with their top three geographical location choices in the original request. Having three choices from the victim enables the Marine Corps to quickly find an available billet acceptable to that Marine. If none of the three choices are available, HQMC SAPR will then ask—via the victim's SARC—the victim to provide additional options or will discuss other options with the victim. Once an expedited transfer is processed, HQMC SAPR immediately sends an email to the Command SARC notifying them of the victim's new orders, which are effective immediately.

A total of 98 expedited transfers were requested and processed in FY15.

4.12.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (NOT involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested
 - The number approved as the victim requested
 - The number approved different than the victim requested
 - The number denied and a summary of why
 - The number moved within 30 days of approval
 - The number moved after 30 days of approval
-
- The number requested: 26
 - The number approved as the victim requested: 24
 - The number approved different than the victim requested: 0
 - The number denied and a summary of why: 2 (victims did not request a review)
 - o One case was deemed not credible as victim declined to make a statement to Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS).
 - o One request was not approved due to circumstances surrounding this case. The Commander recommended that this Marine execute current Permanent Change of Assignment (PCA) orders to II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). The PCA better ensures the safety of all parties involved.
 - The number moved within 30 days of approval: 24
 - The number moved after 30 days of approval: 0

4.12.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number approved different than the victim requested - The number denied and a summary of why - The number moved within 30 days of approval - The number moved after 30 days of approval
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number requested: 72 - The number approved as the victim requested: 70 - The number approved different than the victim requested: 0 - The number denied and a summary of why: 2 <p><i>Note:</i> 4 requests were initially disapproved. All 4 requested review by the O-6 level Commander. Two were subsequently approved. Two remained disapproved for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o One case did not meet the elements of Article 120 of the UCMJ (sexual assault) per the NCIS investigation. The Commander did move the Marine to another unit aboard the installation to obtain medical care. o The Commander denied one request because the subject was no longer assigned to the command or to the base where the victim worked on a daily basis. The Commander ensured that measures were in place to protect the well-being of the victim and provide support if needed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number moved within 30 days of approval: 70 - The number moved after 30 days of approval: 0
<p>4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure(s) you took to remedy the situation.</p>
<p>There were no victims in FY15 whose care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits or timely access to resources.</p>
<p>4.14 Provide information about any problems or challenges you have encountered with assigning SAPR personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility and establishing your Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Anonymous Reporting Hotlines in the DoD Safe Helpline Responder database.</p>
<p>Unrestricted Reports made by prisoners in Marine Corps Military Confinement Facilities are handled in the same manner as the Unrestricted Reports of Marines who are not</p>

incarcerated. Upon receiving notification of the Unrestricted Report, a SAPR VA will be dispatched to provide services that mirror other Unrestricted Reports. To meet specific Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards, the installation SAPR Program has assigned a civilian SAPR VA to provide additional support and coordinated with the Community Counseling Program (CCP) to provide counseling within the brig. The following challenges were reported regarding handling reports of a sexual assault in a Marine Corps Military Confinement Facility:

- Conflict of Interest. Assigning a brig staff member to handle prisoner reports on sexual assault can be perceived as biased. This is especially true if the staff member had any negative interactions with the prisoner.
- Limited Communications / Privacy. Prisoners may not open up to staff personnel because of their position within the brig, especially if that the staff member is in a position of authority over the prisoner. Prisoner restrictions (such as special quarters and loss of privileges status) can prohibit the SAPR VA from speaking to prisoners one-on-one. In addition, prisoners in segregation may only be able to speak through a feed tray opening with other prisoners and staff within earshot.
- PREA Training. All non-brig staff SAPR personnel must be compliant with all PREA Training. This includes a three hour online course and annual in-person classroom training.

In terms of implementing an anonymous reporting hotline, these additional challenges were reported:

- Telephone Restraints/Misconceptions. Prisoners can only use the phone during personal time (1500-2140). Some prisoners believe that their phone call is being recorded and they must have funds in their account to make the call; however, prisoners are told during the SAPR VA briefing that the phone call is NOT recorded and is FREE service to them.
- Inability to Accept Forwarded International Calls. Iwakuni was unable to receive forwarded international calls, including those from the DOD Safe Helpline. At the time of this report, the Iwakuni SAPR Office was working with the installation to resolve this issue.

4.15 Describe your future plans and challenges for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

The Marine Corps SAPR Program aims to support Marines who are victims of sexual assault, from the time a report is filed to the conclusion of services. Our victim care services are comprehensive: victims can access support immediately via 24/7 hotlines, compassionate assistance via credentialed advocacy services, and world-class medical, counseling, and legal support via dedicated professionals. Marines can report incidents

and access supportive services at any time, including years after an incident occurred. If a victim chooses to file an Unrestricted Report, care does not stop when a Commander disposes of the case. Our SARCs, SAPR VAs, medical professionals, and counselors will continue to support the victim as long as the victim desires services, even if the ensuing investigation determines there is insufficient evidence to proceed to trial, and even if a court-martial returns a not guilty verdict. The investigative and legal outcomes of a case in no way affect the duration or quality of care that the Marine Corps provides to victims of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps continues to constantly evolve and improve our victim services, with the goal of delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options. In FY15, the Marine Corps paved the way to implement the following initiatives in the near future, which will help us reach those objectives:

- Updated SAPR 8-Day Brief / SAIRO Report. This initiative, described in Section 4.1, will be available for fleet-wide use in FY16.
- SAPR Ambassador Program. As a function of the SAPR Program's oversight mission, HQMC SAPR is developing a new initiative called the SAPR Ambassador Program, which will provide engagement opportunities for Marines who are willing to share their experiences as victims of sexual assault and/or their experiences using SAPR resources. For example, these SAPR Ambassadors may participate in the DOD and Marine Corps Survivor Meetings held biannually each March and September and in educational training videos. They may also speak (individually or as panel members) with members of Congress, with Congressional staffers, and/or at SAPR conferences. These speaking opportunities enable those Marines who have personal experiences with the SAPR Program to provide direct feedback to HQMC SAPR, who can then assess the SAPR Program's impact on individuals and evaluate possibilities for program improvement. Additionally, the SAPR Ambassador Program provides a venue for victims to have a voice in the SAPR Program, share their stories, inspire others, restore personal power, and promote healing. The goal of the SAPR Ambassador Program is to help others understand the full dimension of sexual assault and also demonstrate that recovery is possible.
- Refinements to the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. In FY16, the Marine Corps will implement updated protocols to its Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. A MARADMIN and Letter of Instruction will be released that provides further assurances that no call to the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines will go unanswered and that all callers receive the appropriate information and care. In addition, in FY16, the DOD Safe Helpline will be designated as the mandatory default backup for all Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines.
- Continued/Customized Outreach Efforts. In addition to tailored strategic level communications campaigns for specific demographics, like male Marines and

male victims of sexual assault, the Marine Corps laid the groundwork in FY15 to enable SARCs to customize outreach efforts for their specific population of Marines. In August 2015, HQMC SAPR made available an online portal called the "HQMC SAPR Outreach Materials," a SharePoint site designed to help SARCs raise awareness about sexual assault and related issues that are relevant to their local installations and commands. In FY16, SARCs will be able to use these SAPR outreach materials in a variety of ways, as deemed appropriate by the SARC and Command, including in posters, flyers, briefings, and closed-circuit television loops. We will continue to populate this portal with updated materials in FY16 with the goal of increasing awareness about what sexual assault looks like in the Marine Corps and of publicizing local, Corps-wide, and DOD victim support services.

These future efforts are all designed to enhance and strengthen Marine Corps victim care capabilities: Our customized outreach efforts aim to address myths and misconceptions that may prevent Marines from reporting a sexual assault. Continued improvements to the Marine Corps Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines will target remaining technological and procedural challenges. For example, although the DOD Safe Helpline is a brick and mortar organization that uses landlines, installation 24/7 capabilities use cell phones that are subject to multiple technology failures. In addition, installation resources change duty and after duty phone numbers, office location and personnel without notifying SAPR. As challenges are identified, the Marine Corps SAPR Program remains dedicated to resolving and improving our victim support services.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”

To assess Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) progress and initiatives, the Marine Corps uses both internal and external surveys, focus groups, and other research across all aspects of our SAPR Program. These tools provide valuable insights into the parameters surrounding each reported incident of sexual assault, enabling the Marine Corps to identify overarching trends and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the SAPR Program. In addition, the Marine Corps employs information from surveys and reports to help pinpoint future prevention, training, and victim care initiatives.

In Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), the Marine Corps continued to advance its goal of providing responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation:

- The Marine Corps led extensive efforts to improve the quality of data recorded in the Department of Defense (DOD) Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSOID) for FY15 sexual assault reports, which are further detailed in Section 5.4.
- To thoroughly support the execution of the SAPR Program in the fleet, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR added an additional Compliance Specialist position, increasing our capability to provide thorough inspections and compliance checks. The HQMC SAPR Compliance Section aims to assess program strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Our Compliance Program Specialists and Inspectors are responsible for oversight and interpretation of Marine Corps SAPR policy, plans, and related procedures, as well as for serving as augment inspectors for the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) inspection program. Through our upstaffed Compliance Section, we ensure that all compliance issues and concerns within the SAPR Program are appropriately addressed and resolved, and we monitor and coordinate compliance activities, identifying potential areas of compliance vulnerability and risk. We develop and implement corrective action plans for resolution of problematic issues and provide general guidance on how to avoid or deal with similar situations in the future.
- Revisions incorporated into the SAPR 8-Day Brief to meet the requirements of the new Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report codified into law by the FY14 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) also provide further mechanisms for assessment and measurement of the SAPR Program. While the primary purpose of the new SAIRO Report, as detailed in Section 4.1, is to ensure timely and comprehensive victim care, a secondary benefit of the expanded form is increased data collection. The new form captures additional information about each Unrestricted Report that, when taken in aggregate, can

provide more details about the parameters surrounding sexual assault. Among the new data points collected are:

- Name of the unit that the victim and subject were assigned to when assaulted occurred.
 - Alcohol or drug use by victim or subject.
 - Additional safety measures taken by commands for victims forward deployed.
 - Incident location detail.
 - The date the Commander discussed retaliation with the victim.
 - Date command performed safety assessment to determine the necessity of assembling a High-Risk Response Team (HRRT).
 - Detailed information on expedited transfers.
- Because of our increased research capacities stemming from the restructure of our HQMC SAPR Office (see Section 1.15), HQMC SAPR was able to lay the groundwork in FY15 for strategic-level assessment of SAPR initiatives and incidents of sexual assault. For example, we initiated a study to examine when sexual assaults occur across the deployment cycle (see Section 5.5), and we took steps to map trends in sexual assault reporting levels and prevalence in correlation with SAPR programmatic initiatives (see Section 5.2).
 - We continued to support DOD-level surveys and assessment initiatives, such as the Installation Prevention Project (IPP), which will take a multi-year look (three to five years) at selected units aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune to identify and understand successful sexual assault intervention policies and installation and community risk factors. HQMC SAPR provided guidance to shape the project, keeping it consistent with best practices in research and ensuring that the project could be implemented in the Marine Corps.
 - HQMC SAPR continued to assess and monitor performance of SAPR Program victim care services, including conducting audits of the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. We also supported the DOD Safe Helpline audits of its first responder database.

5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General compliance inspections), and other activities.

In FY15, the Marine Corps performed the following SAPR Program assessment and oversight activities:

- HQMC SAPR continued assisting the IGMC with inspections as part of its oversight activities. SAPR has been designated as a Core Functional Area by the IGMC, which means a Subject Matter Expert (SME) must be designated to

augment the IGMC for all inspections. The IGMC conducts an average of 25 inspections annually which translates to an average of one IGMC inspection per month. This means that SAPR SMEs devote an average of 44% of their time assessing program effectiveness utilizing the published Functional Area Checklist (FAC). The FAC is mapped to policy and provides a standard by which to measure the command on its program implementation. The inspector will grade the command utilizing the FAC, provide a holistic analysis of the command's overall implementation of its program, and engage in hands-on training and on-site recommendations to assist the command in areas identified as needing improvement, if necessary. The intent is to train, teach, find it, and fix it, ensuring that each command inspected benefited from the visit. These inspections also provide HQMC with fleet best practices and critical information to facilitate trend analysis on policy implementation and training to positively impact future iterations.

Final reports are provided to IGMC and also maintained by Marine and Family Programs Division Internal Controls. The top two findings in FY15 (longitudinal study) are:

- No Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) (24% of findings overall).
- Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) appointment letters not signed by correctly and/or missing the mandated legal language.

In addition to hands-on training and collaboration during the inspection, IGMC Augment Inspectors leave notes on best practices and recommendations with the command point of contact to facilitate program improvement. For the way ahead, HQMC SAPR will provide additional guidance and training for the development of functional SOPs, emphasizing the requirement to adapt the template based on the command location and structure. HQMC SAPR will also be conducting a 360-degree review of the FAC, in concert with MF Internal Controls, to assess applicability of each inspectable item.

- HQMC SAPR audits Marine Corps Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines monthly to confirm that they are operating as intended and that they meet performance standards set by the Department of the Navy (DON). Section 4.1 details this effort in support of our victim services. These audits were conducted each month of FY15, with the following end result for FY15: 95% of calls were handled properly, while 5% of calls were not handled properly. These results meet and exceed the Department of Navy standards. Calls not returned within the required 15-minute timeframe accounted for the majority of the audit failures. In addition, HQMC SAPR performs a monthly audit of installation websites for SAPR-related Helpline and after-hour phone numbers; in FY15, the Marine Corps passed this audit with a 100% success rate.

- HQMC SAPR initiated research in FY15 to explore whether significant changes to the SAPR Program and policies correspond to trends in sexual assault incidents and reports. New initiatives, such as training roll outs and policy changes, have been plotted alongside sexual assault reports. Further analysis will occur in FY16.

5.3 Describe your efforts to employ comparative civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders.

The HQMC SAPR Research Section conducts brief literature reviews that evaluate civilian research evidence associated with sexual assault related topics, such as retaliation, offender characteristics, and reporting barriers for male victims. Such reviews support internal program development to ensure new and existing prevention and response efforts are based on the latest and most rigorous research evidence available.

5.4 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

The Marine Corps undertook extensive efforts to improve the quality of data recorded in DSAID for FY15 sexual assault reports:

- We provided data reconciliation products to all USMC SARCs on a periodic basis, with the goal of identifying data shortfalls in DSAID records.
- We built upon existing relationships with NCIS and HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD) to facilitate the exchange of required data for USMC records in DSAID.
- We utilized data reconciliation products developed by DOD SAPR Office to correct data shortfalls; these products allowed the exchange of information between DSAID and Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) databases, improving the accuracy of subject and incident data recorded in DSAID.
- We improved communications with our sister Service DSAID Program Managers for the sharing of victim information required by DSAID.
- We provided input in the development of and utilized a DOD SAPRO data quality control tool that drastically reduced the manhours required to prepare data reconciliation products for SARCs and facilitated identification of data shortfalls in DSAID.

Because of these actions, HQMC SAPR recorded the lowest DSAID data error rate amongst all the Services.

5.5 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY15. Include documentation in the appendix.

- Deployment Cycle Research: HQMC SAPR received Institutional Review Board approval in FY15 for a Deployment Cycle Study. The intent is to examine when sexual assaults occur across the deployment cycle. The data collection effort relies on pre-existing data sources to include Total Force Data Warehouse (TFDW), DSAID, and Command Chronologies. During FY15, the research section began efforts to compile and organize the data from these entities. Researchers will conduct further data collection and data analysis during FY16.
- “Step-Up” Training Data Collection: Prior to the roll out of “Step Up” in July 2014, a voluntary pre-training survey was conducted in June 2014 to help establish baseline levels of SAPR Program knowledge and bystander intervention techniques among the training’s target demographic: junior enlisted Marines. In FY15, the post-training survey was administered to junior enlisted Marines from 4 August 2015 to 20 September 2015. Data analysis efforts are underway to assess the effectiveness of “Step Up” in terms of junior Marines’ knowledge of SAPR-related information and bystander intervention techniques.

5.6 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) / Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) or restructuring of military table of organization.

At this time, the Marine Corps does not have any plans to establish a SARC MOS. Uniformed personnel who perform SARC responsibilities do so as a collateral duty assignment. Full-time SARC positions are filled by civilian personnel. The Marine Corps is open to future assessments of this course of action; however, due to downsizing as a result of budget cuts, there is no plan to implement at this time.

Commanders can always recognize the hard work of our uniformed collateral duty SARCs. When uniformed SARCs depart a unit, citations, letters of recommendation or appreciation, and additional information for performance evaluations are options available to Commanders.

5.7 Describe your plans for FY16 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).

In FY16 and beyond, the Marine Corps will continue its compliance with all legislative and policy initiatives specified in the National Defense Authorization Acts, DOD Instructions and Directives, SecDef Memoranda, and the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. Full DOD compliance with each of the tasks outlined in these and future guiding documents will help to establish standardized prevention capabilities, response systems, and assessment mechanisms across the Joint Force.

5.8 Describe your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys, that will provide more comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.

Marine Corps initial training includes leadership interviews, which are more effective and provide better safeguards for a vulnerable population than an anonymous survey. The single-gender training model, commissioned officer oversight, and command focus are tools used to prevent episodes of sexual misconduct during initial training. Additionally, there are at least three other opportunities where probative questioning revolving around all types of abuse exists. This direct interaction by the appropriately trained staff provides a constant and current assessment of misconduct issues while reinforcing the importance the command places on the well-being and security of Marine recruits.

In addition, the Marine Corps leverages surveys conducted by DOD, such as the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey, to understand the parameters surrounding sexual assault in the Corps in general. The information in these surveys also applies to Marines in basic and career-specific military training.

5.9 Describe progress in sustaining the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Include how your Service is collaborating with other Services and sharing lessons learned for better prevention, investigation, and response to sexual assault and misconduct during initial military training and subsequent career-specific training. Identify your Service's key stakeholders who are participating in the forum.

Training and Education Command (TECOM) G-3/5/7 is a Marine Corps stakeholder to Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Marine Corps recruit training is significantly dissimilar to the other services with respect to gender separation. Therefore, TECOM participates on a monitor basis for topics and concerns that may support improvement of USMC recruit training. In addition, we share Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) best practices that may contribute to improvement in the other Services' recruit basic training.

5.10 Describe your progress in assessing healthcare provider training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.

Monthly Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Medical Examiner (SAMFE) drills are completed at each installation to assess competency and compliance. Results of the drills are forwarded to Regional Commanders and BUMED on a monthly basis.

At the end of FY2015, Navy Medicine providers now go through the SAMFE Training in place of the Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) Training. This was a change from 14.5 hours to an 80 hour course, and now has required sustainment training to

maintain certification.

5.11 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

In FY16, the HQMC SAPR Compliance Section will be adding an additional Specialist to proactively sustain support for the external and independent IGMC inspection program and to ensure that a policy SME is available to support ongoing internal program objectives and day-to-day Compliance operational tempo. Compliance will also conduct a mandated review of the FAC to ensure it meets the intent of providing commands with basic guidelines necessary to perform day-to-day administration and operation. Once complete, the revised FAC will be incorporated into an "Augment Inspector Guide" to facilitate consistency and standardization for not just the IGMC Augment Inspectors, but also for field inspectors who support the Commanding General Inspection Program. Additional analysis will be conducted at the HQMC-level in coordination with Marine and Family Programs Internal Control to identify enterprise best practices or areas of concern that can then be acted upon appropriately. The goal is to maximize external and internal assessment and inspection procedures to effectively monitor program progress.

Also in FY16 and beyond, the HQMC SAPR Research Section will continue to examine the factors that may explain trends in sexual assaults, specifically exploring whether certain geographic locations, Military Occupational Specialties (MOS), or certain times of year put Marines at a greater risk for sexual assault. Future research and analysis may also explore the impact of sexual assault on readiness. For example, little is known about how sexual assault specifically leads to attrition. Research that examines the professional outcomes (including attrition) experienced by Marine sexual assault victims may facilitate more responsive and gender-specific SAPR services. Other future research avenues will enable increased capability to measure outcomes of programs and practices at HQMC SAPR. For instance, conducting a qualitative analysis of responses to social media posts might highlight effective messaging and outreach strategies. Strengthening pre- and post-training assessments might also help ensure programs, practices, and trainings effectively disseminate knowledge and skills.

HQMC SAPR will also continue to support the efforts of DOD SAPRO to gain a better understanding of effective SAPR strategies currently in place. In FY15, the DOD SAPR Office implemented the IPP, a multi-year project aimed to advance our knowledge and understanding of successful sexual assault intervention policies, as well as to identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault. The results will also help develop actions leaders can take to mitigate sexual violence.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., DoD Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers, male victim sexual assault prevention and response, and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DoD.

In an effort to maintain transparency and widely disseminate sexual assault information to Service members, eligible dependents and Department of Defense (DOD) civilian personnel, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) has developed an internal communication strategy that includes SAPR fleet engagements, a monthly snapshot of SAPR status and reported incidents (the SAPR Monthly Snapshot), and a social media campaign. These communications encompass a range of topics designed to raise awareness of the issue of sexual assault, increase acknowledgement of the issue, and spur behavior change to combat this issue. Our messaging crosses all lines of effort: prevention, response/victim care, investigations, accountability, and assessment. These communications efforts were described in earlier portions of this report.

The Marine Corps also continues to disseminate sexual assault information via traditional communications channels as well. All official command and installation websites (both .mil and .org) and printed SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) posters display the applicable Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline phone number as well as the DOD Safe Helpline number and logo. SAPR VAs are required to hang these posters around their Area of Responsibility (AOR), so that Marines know who to contact if they experience a sexual assault or need more information about sexual assault. Marine Corps commands and detachments located on a non-Marine Corps military installation display that sister Service's 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline and the DOD Safe Helpline on the command/detachment website, posters, and any other appropriate printed material. In addition, the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline and DOD Safe Helpline telephone numbers are clearly and prominently identified within three clicks of each Marine Corps and installation homepage.

To assist our Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) in creating customized communications campaigns that target specific issues relevant to their Marines, HQMC SAPR developed in FY15 a SharePoint site that houses ready-to-use, high resolution images and videos. More information about this resource was provided in Section 4.15. The materials are organized by key topic so that SARCs can quickly identify the products available about any given issue, including general awareness, bystander intervention, male victimization, supportive services, and retaliation. HQMC SAPR will continue to add to this repository as new materials are rolled out, with the goal of providing consistent, comprehensive messaging to the fleet.

On the local level, our SARCs have developed innovative approaches to disseminate sexual assault information to their Marines beyond policy requirements. From posters and flyers to social media communications, our SARCs always seek to reach Marines in new ways. For example, our SARCs request, display, and distribute the newest outreach materials from DOD Safe Helpline, to include posters, magnets, and coffee

sleeves. SARCs have created wallet-size cards to provide to Marines during check-in and during training. SAPR VAs are encouraged to prompt Marines in their SAPR Annual Trainings, providing ample time to do so, to add the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline number to their contacts on their cell phones, as well as to download the 24/7 DOD Safe Helpline App.

Strategic messaging is inclusive of all Marines, Sailors and DOD civilians assigned to support the Marine Corps. Family Readiness Officers (FROs), SARCs, and SAPR VAs collaborate to ensure the widest dissemination of information about issues facing our families. For example, many of our SARCs attend FRO meetings to provide information about SAPR resources, including reporting options and eligibility for dependents and DOD Safe Helpline marketing materials. In turn, FROs are able to pass this information to the spouses/dependents at meetings and in their outreach e-mails to their command's dependents. Many of our SARCs also conduct some or all of the following outreach activities, designed to reach Marines, dependents, and DOD civilians:

- Provide DOD dependents with information regarding a variety of resources during the check-in process up to and including District Spouse Orientation Courses (DSOCs).
- Develop SAPR resource lists to provide to families within units.
- Set up information booths during special events.
- Attend spouse meetings and answer questions about the SAPR Program.
- Hold a meet-and-greet event during check-in, "New Employee" briefs, and during unit training for DOD employees.
- Distribute giveaways such as pens, koozies, stress balls, and stress teal ribbons that feature the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline and/or other SAPR information.
- Promote the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline on a slide before every movie at the base movie theater.
- Show Public Service Announcements (PSAs) in the base movie theater.
- Advertise the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline in base's newspaper and on the base television monitors, radio stations, and marquees.
- Conduct SAPR presentations at local rape crisis centers.

6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault forensic examiners.

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) throughout the region have coordinated training for all examiners to complete the new requirements for certification, which is an additional 40-hour training that is similar to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent.

To meet certification requirements, all examiners must maintain their certification past 02 December 2015. There are still a small number of SAFEs whose certification will expire by that date; these personnel will need to attend the 40-hour didactic and 40-hour clinical course for recertification.

6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- **Expedited transfers**
- **Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report**
- **Safety Assessments**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

- Expedited Transfers: The Marine Corps Expedited Transfer policy was fully implemented in FY12 with the publication of Marine Administrative Message (MARADMIN) 227/12 and a corresponding Letter of Instruction (LOI). Section 4.12 provides an assessment of the implementation of this policy. The Marine Corps continues to study updates to this policy as directed by the Secretary of Defense.
- Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report: Currently in the testing phase as of this writing, the Marine Corps SAIRO Report is expected to be rolled out to the fleet in early FY16. The SAIRO Report will be announced via MARADMIN and accompanied by an LOI. HQMC SAPR will provide a user's manual for SARCs and Commanders. The pending rewrite of MCO 1752.5B (SAPR Program) will also include the new guidelines for generating a SAIRO Report. Section 4.1 details the improvements the Marine Corps has incorporated into its victim care processes in relation to the SAIRO Report (updated SAPR 8-Day Brief).
- Safety Assessments: In FY15, the Marine Corps developed a Safety Screening Tool for SAPR VAs and SARCs to use to determine if victims are in high-risk situations. A corresponding MARADMIN and Memorandum for the Record (MFR), to be published in early FY16, mandates that the Safety Screening Tool be used during each meeting with a victim. Through safety planning, SARCs and SAPR VAs can help victims identify safety concerns and seek the appropriate resources. Safety planning will be done before the initial contact with the victim has ended and then reassessed throughout the process to ensure the victim's safety concerns are identified. Safety planning ensures the physical and emotional safety of the victim during the initial crisis period and throughout the recovery process. In addition to a worksheet guiding SAPR advocates through

the entire process, the Safety Screening Tool consists of three parts:

- *Safety Screening Tool* to assist the SAPR advocate in measuring the victim's safety and level of risk.
- *Safety Planning Worksheet* to be completed with the victim while developing the safety plan. This page will be provided to the victim at the end of the discussion.
- *Report Back to the SARC* once the Safety Screening Tool has been completed and the safety plan has been developed.

Development of a safety plan is a collaborative exercise involving the SAPR VA, the victim, and their Commander/supervisor (for Unrestricted Reports). When a victim is determined to be in a high-risk situation, the Case Management Group (CMG) Chair shall immediately stand up a High-Risk Response Team (HRRT).

- High-Risk Response Teams: The Marine Corps in FY15 developed an MFR updating its HRRT protocols. Published via a corresponding MARADMIN in early FY16, this MFR clarifies that the standup of an HRRT shall not automatically elevate the victim's force preservation level, that an HRRT will not replace the Force Preservation Council's role, and that at no time shall the sexual assault incident be discussed at the Council meeting. The following additional clarifications were also included in the MFR:
 - The HRRT shall be chaired by the victim's immediate Commander and, at a minimum, include the alleged offender's immediate Commander; the victim's SARC and SAPR VA; the responsible Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) representative, the judge advocate, and the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) representative assigned to the case; the victim's healthcare provider or mental health and counseling services provider; and the personnel who conducted the safety screening. HRRT members shall attend HRRT meetings and actively participate in them. This responsibility shall not be delegated.
 - The HRRT shall make its first report to the CMG chair and CMG co-chair within 24 hours of being activated.
 - The HRRT shall review the risk factors and take immediate action to mitigate risks.
 - A briefing schedule for the CMG chair and CMG co-chair shall be determined. Briefings shall occur at least once a week while the victim is in a high-risk status.

6.4 Describe your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into

commander performance assessments.

Through engaged leadership, the Marine Corps continues to enhance our ability to stop sexual assault from occurring, provide world-class victim care and advocacy, create a positive command climate in which victims feel confident in reporting; and hold offenders appropriately accountable.

Because Commanding Officers are charged with setting and enforcing a command climate that is non-permissive to sexual assault and that upholds the spirit and intent of orders and regulations governing the conduct of our duties, the Marine Corps conducts two climate surveys for each Command, both of which are administered within 90 and 30 days, respectively, of a new Commander assuming command and at least yearly thereafter:

- The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey has included questions that measure the climate associated with SAPR since March 2012.
- The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Command Climate Survey was developed and implemented Corps-wide on 1 July 2013.

These surveys are designed to assess perceptions in critical areas, including SAPR. Results are reported to the next higher officer in the chain of command.

In addition, to help hold Commanders accountable for their SAPR responsibilities, the revised Performance Evaluation System (PES) Manual, which was approved 13 February 2015, now includes in the "Other Required Directed Comments" section a place to "Evaluate a Commander's ability to set a command climate that is non-permissive of misconduct, especially sexual assault."

6.5 Describe your policies for ensuring sexual assault prevention and response performance assessment extends below unit commanders to include subordinate leaders.

Each Marine's reporting senior officer completes a Fitness Report (FitRep) annually that evaluates the Marine's ability to carry out his or her mission, which, for officers, includes establishing and maintaining a command climate that is intolerant of misconduct (such as sexual harassment and hazing) and criminal behavior (such as sexual assault). The FitRep considers an officer's performance across a variety of parameters that contribute to command climate: mission accomplishment, individual character, leadership, and intellect. The Leadership Section in particular evaluates an officer's ability to set an example; communicate effectively; provide direction; and develop, lead, and ensure the well-being of subordinates. The FitRep also allows reporting seniors and reviewing officers to comment in free text areas regarding a subordinate's adherence to a culture non-permissive of misconduct.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods: Provide an update on your methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, Federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.

In Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), the Marine Corps took strides to develop a collaborative forum that promotes and applies sexual assault prevention methods to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. In February 2015, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR stood up a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Advisory Committee (SAC), which meets biannually to evaluate and guide the execution of the SAPR Program across the Corps. Composed of members who are uniquely qualified to provide feedback to HQMC SAPR from both tenant and Installation commands, the SAC has the following key objectives related to establishing a community of practice:

- Participate in a forum to facilitate a consistent approach to advocacy, training, policy, and quality assurance.
- Review policy and provide feedback from both tenant and Installation commands.
- Develop collaborative solutions and share best practices.
- Bring the resulting collaborative knowledge back to their Area of Responsibility (AOR) for dissemination and implementation.

The SAC includes the following SARC billets: Marine Corps Central Command (MARCENT), Marine Corps Installation Command (MCICOM), Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC), Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC), Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM), Marine Forces Europe (MARFOREUR), Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC), Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), Marine Forces South (MARFORSOUTH), and Training and Education Command (TECOM). In addition, meetings can include other SARCs whose participation is deemed necessary to address specific subject matters or who are familiar with a particular topic or unique AOR.

In FY15, HQMC SAPR also hosted monthly SAPR teleconferences with Marine Corps Forces (MARFOR), Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF), and Installation SARCs, with a goal of sharing best practices. Section 1.9 provides more information on these teleconferences.

HQMC SAPR also continued to maintain a SharePoint site that establishes a community of practice for SARCs, SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Commanders Corps-wide. This online resource is a one-stop portal for all SAPR resources, including the following:

- Announcements. Any new information, changes, or requirements are posted in this section for ready access.
- SAPR MARADMINs. This section features all SAPR-related guidance issued in the form of an administrative message.
- Links. Easy access to relevant sites, including the DOD SAPRO Office and Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN), is located in this section.
- SAPR Monthly Snapshots. A historical repository of all published snapshots is kept in this section.
- SARC Workspace. A central location for SARCs to find all policy, outreach materials, credentialing information, DOD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) guidelines, Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) meeting minutes, training tools, quality assurance documents, and more.
- Commanders Toolkit. This site includes nine tabs featuring a comprehensive suite of SAPR policy and training materials.
- SAPR VA Workspace. In addition to policy and training materials, SAPR VAs can find templates for their posters, credentialing information, and continuing education guidance and catalog on this site.
- SAPR Teleconference Workspace. This site is the repository for agendas and read-aheads for the monthly SAPR teleconferences.

In addition to these permanent forums, the Marine Corps continues to partner with its sister Services, external experts, federal partners, and other organizations regarding specific initiatives. These include several speakers who participated in the Marine Corps SAPR Annual Training event, held 18-20 August 2015. In addition to the external SMEs outlined in Section 1.3, the event included several military and Marine Corps SMEs who shared their perspectives to foster a collaborative community of practice, as well as best and promising practices related to SAPR:

- Major General Camille M. Nichols, Director, DOD SAPRO.
- Major General Burke Whitman, Director, Marine & Family Programs.
- Col Scott Jensen, Chief of Behavioral Programs, Marine & Family Programs.
- LTC Tawnya Evans, DOD SAPRO, who detailed changes to the DODI 6495.02.
- Command Team Panel, featuring Col Robin Gallant, Col Scott Campbell, LtCol William Pacatte, SgtMaj Gerald Saunders, SgtMaj Michael Mack, and SgtMaj

George Sanchez. This panel discussed the practical application and operational impacts of SAPR in the field.

- Darcy D. Hotchkiss, USMC Cyber Division, who summarized social media security efforts and approaches to combatting cyberbullying.
- Yonette Davison Wolfe and MGySgt Phillip Bush, HQMC Behavioral Health, who talked about suicide prevention practices as they relate to SAPR victim care initiatives.
- Dr. Paolo Tripodi from the Lejeune Leadership Institute helped deliver an interactive brief on Ethics.
- GySgt Benjamin Causey, Enlisted Professional Military Education (EPME), who provided promising strategies in working with resistant learners to effectively conduct SAPR training.

In FY15, the Marine Corps continued to host workshops and briefs to explore best and promising practices and lessons learned from external experts. On 28 April 2015, HQMC SAPR hosted a Symposium on Retaliation to ensure that initiatives supporting the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) directive to “improve organizational culture to address ... reporting-related retaliation” are informed by current research and incorporate best and promising practices. Presented by Dr. Patricia Harned, Chief Executive Officer of the Ethics Compliance Initiative, the two-hour brief addressed the different forms of retaliation, ways to prevent and mitigate retaliation, how to recognize signs of retaliation, and how social media is used as a tool to retaliate. Drawing on the Ethic Compliance Initiative’s 21-years of research, the brief also examined all facets of ethical behavior to understand why retaliation occurs. The symposium accomplished the following objectives:

- Outlined how to promote ethical decision-making.
- Described what an ethical decision and a healthy organization looks like.
- Identified what puts an organization at risk.
- Provided statistics on perceptions and observations of misconduct.
- Detailed what makes people more likely to report, characteristics of effective programs, how to monitor retaliation, and ways to prevent and mitigate retaliation.
- Emphasized how leadership defines culture and determines the effectiveness of ethics standards.

In addition to the HQMC SAPR Branch, those in attendance included HQMC Public

Affairs, HQMC Behavioral Health personnel, members of the Office of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC), Department of the Navy (DON) SAPR Office, Commander Naval Installation Command SAPR, and Navy SAPR.

7.2 Improving Response and Victim Treatment: Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command: Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.

The role of the Commander is central to sexual assault prevention. Commanders and leaders at all levels are charged with setting and enforcing a command climate that is non-permissive to sexual assault and that upholds the spirit and intent of orders and regulations governing the conduct of our duties. Without trust in the chain of command, victims will not be as willing to come forward to report. To that end, many—if not all—initiatives implemented in FY15 seek to promote positive command climates, as well as to underscore and facilitate leadership support for SAPR, including the following:

- Reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims. As defined by current Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) policy, ostracism is a form of retaliation defined as the exclusion from social acceptance, privilege, or friendship with intent to discourage reporting of a criminal offense or otherwise discourage the due administration of justice. SECNAV Instruction (SECNAVINST) 5370.7D prohibits all forms of retaliation. The Marine Corps in FY15 provided Commanders with awareness, training, and tools to both address and help prevent retaliation. The Monthly Snapshot pointed to policy, as well as painted a picture of perceptions of retaliation in the field via the results of two command climate surveys. Training for prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders ensures that they understand the risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidents, including retaliation, and how to proactively address these and other destructive behaviors. In FY15, new Case Management Group (CMG) procedures were implemented to require Installation Commanders to assess and ensure that reports of retaliation against a victim, witness, or first responder are addressed. These initiatives and more are detailed in Section 1.6. In addition to these ongoing efforts, the pending rewrite of Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B will direct that all Commanders and Commanding Generals establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that provide guidance regarding retaliation within their specific AOR.
- Increase reporting. Because sexual assault is an under-reported crime, the Marine Corps SAPR Program aims to increase reporting levels until they match the prevalence of the crime. Marine Corps leaders—both enlisted and officer—receive SAPR training that highlights findings from the Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys regarding the prevalence of sexual assault and that enumerates the number of reports filed each fiscal year. This comparison between estimated prevalence and reporting levels enables Commanders to

visualize the “reporting gap,” the number of sexual assaults that occurred but that are not reported. In addition, the SAPR Monthly Snapshot continues to update the chain of command on the total number of reports filed each month and in the fiscal year to date. The Monthly Snapshot also details on a quarterly basis what Marines perceive as possible barriers to reporting. Commanders can utilize these data to tailor prevention efforts to target areas still needing improvement, with the goal of increasing the number of Marines who perceive zero barriers to reporting and thereby increasing reporting levels. To help leaders zero in on and improve command climate and SAPR issues specific to their units, HQMC SAPR began in FY15 enhancing its Commanders Toolkit to provide leaders at all levels with educational resources aimed at preventing sexual assault through engaged leadership and small group discussions. More information about this SAPR Leadership Toolkit is included in Section 1.6.

- Account for Victim Input. The Marine Corps believes that feedback from victims of sexual assault is vital to the development of effective SAPR policy and initiatives. As a result, HQMC SAPR took steps to institutionalize ways to obtain this input through Marine Corps Survivor Meetings, research efforts, and incorporation of results from external surveys and focus groups. These efforts are detailed in Section 4.8. In addition, the HQMC SAPR’s Ambassador Program will provide opportunities for Marines who are willing to share their experiences as victims of sexual assault and/or their experiences using SAPR resources. This future initiative is outlined in Section 4.15.

The Marine Corps also recognizes that Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) are ultimately the “center of gravity” to establish positive command climate that defines a victim’s experience of support. To that end, the Marine Corps is planning two SAPR NCO Summits for spring of 2016 that will focus on NCO leadership as it relates to SAPR. This event is detailed in Section 1.21.

7.3 Improving Victim Legal Support: Provide an update on the special victim’s advocacy program that affords legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service’s metrics for measuring the success of the program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other Services.

During its second year in existence, the Marine Corps Victims’ Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO) grew and matured as an organization representing victims of sexual assault at all stages in the military justice process from the initial law enforcement interview through appellate litigation. The VLCO’s mission is to provide legal advice, legal counseling, and representation to victims of sexual assault and other eligible crimes while ensuring that victims’ rights are protected at all stages of the investigation and military justice process.

The VLCO was established during FY14 after the Secretary of Defense directed all of the Services to create a special victim counsel program to provide representation to

victims of sexual assault. Congress shortly thereafter created the statutory authority in 10 USC §1044e and §1565b. The Marine Corps established 10 offices around the world and designated 16 active duty judge advocates and one reserve judge advocate as Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC). During FY15, Commands on the east and west recognized the value in having VLC represent sexual assault victims and designated two more judge advocates as VLC, growing the organization to its current strength of 18 active duty judge advocates.

One of the most significant steps in the maturation of the VLCO during FY15 was in the training of the VLCO's enlisted Marine support personnel and the hiring of 10 civilian paralegals. In order to quickly stand-up the VLCO during FY14, local commands staffed the VLCO with Marine legal services specialists until civilian paralegals could be hired. During FY15, the VLCO went through the process of establishing 10 civilian GS-9 positions to be paralegal specialists at the 10 VLCO offices throughout the Marine Corps. The VLCO then established hiring panels for each position and selected 10 persons, many of whom have significant paralegal experience working with sexual assault victims. During the hiring process, the VLCO sent all of its Marine legal services specialists to the Special Victims Counsel (SVC) Certification Courses at the Army and Air Force Judge Advocate General (JAG) Schools where they sat alongside and received the same training as SVCs and VLCs from all the Services. During FY16, the newly hired civilian paralegals will be sent to the same certification courses at the Army and Air Force JAG Schools in an effort to equip all VLCO personnel, both the counsel and paralegals, with the most current information and skills to effectively serve sexual assault victims.

The most significant area of outreach by the VLCO during FY15 was towards the military judiciary. The presentations by the Officer-In-Charge (OIC) of the VLCO provided an opportunity for the judiciary to reflect upon the rapid evolution of the VLC's role in the courtroom and in appellate litigation.

- Fulton Conference. During FY15, the OIC of the VLCO served on a panel with the program managers from other Services' SVC/VLC programs at the Fulton Conference, which included Appellate Military Judges from all the Services. The OIC also served on a similar panel at the symposium for appellate government counsel. At the Conference and the Symposium, the OIC engaged Appellate Judges and Appellate Counsel in a constructive discussion about the future possibilities for VLC to provide advice and counsel to victims asserting their rights during appellate litigation.
- Trial Judiciary Conference. The OIC also made a presentation with the Program Manager from the U.S. Navy VLC Program during the Navy and Marine Corps Military Judge's Conference. The OIC and the Navy Program manager gave the Military Judges an appreciation for how the VLC serve victims outside of the court room (e.g., law enforcement interviews, advocating to the command for expedited transfer requests, etc.). They also discussed the recently published Navy and Marine Corps Trial Judiciary Uniform Rules of Practice, which for the

first time recognized the role of VLC in Article 39(a) sessions of court (Rule 8.1), in making motions and receiving motions filed with the court (Rules 36.5, 10.2, 10.8, and 11.2) and in making objections (Rule 27.2).

Positive Trends

- Consistent Demand for Services. In its second year of operation, the VLCO provided services to 650 victims of crimes under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Of those victims, 388 (60%) were victims of sexual assault and 178 (27%) were victims of domestic violence. The remaining 87 (13%) were victims of various other crimes, such as assault or larceny among others. These numbers are consistent with FY14, when the VLC served almost the same number of sexual assault victims (391), which represented 57% of the crime victims serviced by the VLCO in FY14. This could indicate that more experienced VLC in a more mature practice have sharpened their focus on sexual assault victims while still managing to serve other crime victims.
- Positive Impact. The representation of sexual assault victims by VLC has had a significantly positive impact for the victims and their commands. The following anecdotes illustrate the impact:
 - Stopping Retaliation. A sexual assault victim moved to a new unit by virtue of an expedited transfer. Senior enlisted personnel from the old unit contacted the new unit and told them that the victim was a “problem Marine.” This resulted in the victim being told by her new Sergeant Major that she was starting out “on thin ice.” The victim told her VLC. The VLC contacted the Commander, who was initially hostile. The VLC responded by contacting the Staff Judge Advocate and the Commanding General over the Marine and the immediate Commander. The Commanding General and the Staff Judge Advocate communicated to the Marine’s immediate Commander that the unit was engaged in conduct that constituted unlawful retaliation. The immediate Commander understood and reversed the negative environment that the victim had been greeted with, which resulted in no more problems for the victim. Such a reversal would not have been possible without the ability of a VLC to advocate for a victim to Commanders. Many VLC have found that cases of retaliation can be reversed quickly by a VLC raising the problem to the attention of a Commander who has the authority to fix the situation.
 - Giving Victims a Voice. In two illustrative cases, VLC spoke up for victims to Commanders considering whether to go forward with a prosecution, and the Commanders decided to go forward with charges. In one case, a subordinate Commander was considering not going forward with a prosecution. When the victim heard this and expressed her discouragement to the VLC, the VLC sought redress with a three-star Commander via the Staff Judge Advocate. The three-star Commander was persuaded to exercise jurisdiction over the case and to go forward with charges. The victim was amazed that her voice had been heard and supported by so many others. In another case, a civilian

- jurisdiction declined to prosecute a case, so a VLC advocated to the victim's command that the offender be prosecuted in a court-martial. The Command charged the offender, who was convicted at a subsequent court-martial.
- Commander Appreciation. Most Commanders have expressed appreciation for the role that VLC play in advocating for sexual assault victims. One Commanding General in particular expressed appreciation to a VLC for taking care of victims in the Command.
 - Protecting Victim Privacy. In a case where the defense asked the Military Judge to produce a victim's mental health records, the VLC filed a motion under Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 513 in which the VLC asked the Military Judge to deny the request. The Military Judge denied the defense request to even hold an in-camera review. In another case, the defense made a motion that the Trial Counsel's direct examination of a witness had made past instances of the victim's sexual behavior admissible. The victim's VLC filed a response under MRE 412, arguing and prevailing upon the Military Judge to deny the defense motion. When the OIC of the VLCO spoke to the Navy-Marine Corps Trial Judiciary Conference, a Military Judge said that he finds VLC motions to be particularly effective because they often have greater expertise in the law regarding MREs 412 and 513 and the facts of their cases due to the focus of their practice.
 - Coordination with Civilian Jurisdictions. A Marine who was new to the Marine Corps came to a VLC to report a prior-to-service sexual assault. Because the offender was a civilian, the Marine Corps did not have jurisdiction; however, the VLC assisted the Marine by finding the appropriate civilian law enforcement agency to open the investigation. The young Marine was able to report the sexual assault.

Way Ahead

- First Marine VLC Manual. In Marine Corps Order P5800.16A, the Marine Corps Manual for Legal Administration (LEGALADMIN Manual), the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) tasked the OIC of the VLCO with establishing SOPs for the delivery of victims' legal services throughout the Marine Corps. During FY15, the OIC of the VLCO drafted the first VLC Manual that is set to be published in FY16. The VLC Manual will establish uniform practices for the provision of services across the 10 VLC offices of the Marine Corps. This will ensure that victims from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan, receive the same level of service. The Manual may also be shared with SARCs and SAPR VAs so that they may better understand VLC services when recommending that victims request a VLC to represent them.
- VLCO Inspections. In the LEGALADMIN Manual, the SJA to CMC tasked the OIC of the VLCO with conducting annual inspections of each VLC office. During

FY15, the OIC of the VLCO drafted the first set of inspection standards that will be published in FY16 for all offices to prepare for the first inspections, to occur that same fiscal year.

- Second Annual VLCO Symposium. In February 2016, the VLCO will host its Second Annual Symposium for all Marine VLCs and Paralegals. Designed to provide the next level of training and professional engagement after the initial certification courses, the VLC will hear speakers from the National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) as well as experts in the fields of psychology and the neurobiology of crime and trauma victims. The VLC will also make presentations to each other on best practices from their respective regions and have a chance for professional engagement with their peers who are dispersed across the world.
- Appellate Advice and Counsel. The OIC of the VLCO is actively involved with the USMC Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) to facilitate a process for victims to receive advice and counsel during the appellate process when they are notified that cases in which they were involved are pending disposition or have been decided upon by an appellate court. Building more robust appellate processes is the next step in serving victims who may require advice years after their VLC has transferred to other positions in the Marine Corps.

7.4 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Describe your first line supervisor training for all junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. Address the frequency of the training; new policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes to first line supervisors the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

In FY15, the Marine Corps took steps to further advance a climate of dignity and respect and to prevent retaliation associated with reporting by augmenting all supervisory training to address their role in unit SAPR Programs. This includes training for all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. When completed, the curriculums will emphasize the importance of engaging with subordinates on preventing and responding to sexual assault, recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation, and providing the opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

- Virtual Immersive Training for Field Grade Officers and Staff NCOs (SNCOs): Funded primarily by the DON SAPR Office, HQMC SAPR will begin development in FY16 of a large-scale SAPR training product that focuses on Marine Corps Field Grade Officers and SNCOs. This annual training requirement will reinforce

their respective roles and responsibilities in preventing and responding to sexual assault, as defined in Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 6495.01, DOD Instruction (DODI) 6495.02, and Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B. This training will enhance the target audiences' knowledge and skills through an evidence-based approach that positively modifies behavior with respect to their roles and responsibilities in preventing and responding to sexual assault. The training will center on a virtual or gaming-based simulation, requiring participants to identify, prevent, intervene, and/or respond to sexual assault or related incidents or dilemmas. The participants will practice in the safety of a virtual environment to address real-life situations they may encounter in their roles as Field Grade Officers and SNCOs. The participants will learn the consequences of their decisions and actions in terms of how they could affect a victim, unit, and the Marine Corps. The following topical areas will be included in the training simulations:

- Reporting outside the chain of command.
- Addressing false reporting and maintaining a supportive climate for victims.
- Contributing to a positive command climate.
- Recognizing signs of retaliation.
- Initial actions for responding to a sexual assault.
- Expedited transfers.
- Navy Regulation Article 1137 (Mandatory Reporting).
- Sexual assault prevention.
- Distinguishing between sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Additionally, all other training requirements will be covered in accordance with DODI 6495.02 and the DOD learning objectives and core competencies. Once completed, this training will be announced via MARADMIN and will be incorporated into policy as required.

- Training for Junior Supervisors: Currently, our NCOs in the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant receive annual training called “Take A Stand,” which teaches bystander intervention and appeals to their developing sense of leadership. “Take A Stand” is currently being revised to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, to reduce the length from three hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and to create additional material for small-group discussions. This additional material includes an emphasis on first-line supervisor responsibilities and on identifying and addressing retaliation. Once completed, this training will be announced via MARADMIN.
- Training for DOD Civilians who Supervise Uniformed Personnel: The Marine Corps requires and provides civilian sexual assault training annually using a program titled “Sexual Assault Prevention: One Team, One Fight,” developed by the DON. This training has several tracks for specific audiences, one of which is for civilian employees who supervise Marines. This training was developed in

response to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) 2012 requirement to ensure that SAPR training be provided to members of the Armed Forces and DOD civilian employees. This training is approximately one hour in length and consists of a 30-minute video component and 30 minutes of guided group discussion targeted specifically to applicable audiences. The video includes documentary-style interviews with leaders and SMEs, as well as three dramatic (fictional) scenarios. The scenarios are short video vignettes that portray different sexual assaults and missed opportunities for bystander intervention specifically relevant to both military personnel and civilian employees. The training also covers the following information:

- Definition of sexual assault.
- Explanation that sexual assault is a criminal offense.
- Explanation of consent.
- Difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- Reporting options for Service members and civilian employees, including advantages and limitations of each option.
- Resources for Service members and civilian employees.
- Prevention strategies, including bystander intervention.
- The impact of sexual assault on victims, commands, and mission accomplishment.

7.5 Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation: Describe your policies and procedures requiring installation commanders who serve as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps continued in FY15 to enhance victim safety and recovery by developing new procedures for installation Commanders who serve as the SAPR Case Management Group (CMG) Chair. These procedures will require installation Commanders to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.

Per the SecDef Memorandum dated 3 December 2014, Marine Corps installation Commanders are required during each CMG meeting to assess all reports of retaliation against a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with a report of sexual assault. To formally meet this requirement, new CMG procedures were established and distributed to SARCs during SAPR Annual Training, held 18-20 August 2015:

- In notifications of upcoming monthly CMG meetings (via email or other means), SARCs will remind Commanders that retaliation will be addressed for each case being heard.

- At the CMG meeting, Commanders will be asked if the victim, witnesses, or first responders in each case experienced retaliation.
- Commander responses (both affirmative and negative) will be noted in the official CMG meeting minutes.
- If Commanders answer “yes,” they will inform the Installation Commander of the type of retaliation; if the retaliation was officially reported; if it was not officially reported, why; and how the retaliation claim was handled.

These new CMG procedures will be incorporated into the new revision of MCO 1752.5B, expected in FY16. In addition to the new CMG protocols, Marine Corps policy in general clearly prohibits retaliation.

- SECNAVINST 5370.7D directs that “Service members and Department of the Navy (DON) personnel shall not retaliate against a Service member because the member reported a criminal offense.”
- MCO 1752.5B directs that it is the Commander's responsibility under the SAPR Program, Chapter 3, paragraph 5.d to “protect victims of sexual assault from coercion, retaliation, and reprisal.” In addition, Chapter 3, paragraph 5.h.(4) states that each Commander is expected to foster “a command environment that encourages reporting of sexual assaults without fear of reprisal.” Finally, the order also stipulates that the Commander appointing the SARC shall establish SOPs for SAPR functions within the command and to protect the SARC and SAPR VA from coercion, discrimination, or reprisal related to execution of SAPR duties and responsibilities.

Furthermore, the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) SAPR checklist, item number 963 01 027, ascertains that each command has an SOP that establishes formal SAPR procedures and protocols, specific to the command location and structure, for the execution of the SAPR Program. At a minimum, the SOP shall localize procedures; identify local resources; ensure protection of the SAPR VA and SARC from coercion, discrimination, reprisal; ensure victim protection from reprisal; and implement Commander's protocols (specific to the command's location).

7.6 Provide Feedback to the Force: Describe your progress for providing the results of the POTUS Report to all Service members in an interactive manner.

To ensure widespread dissemination, the Marine Corps incorporated the results of the President of the United States (POTUS) Report, published in December 2014, into its Strategic Communications Plan. Via this plan, HQMC SAPR enabled distribution of the findings of the SAPR Progress Report to all Service members, with the objectives of encouraging greater victim reporting and demonstrating SAPR progress. Specifically, HQMC SAPR utilized the following internal engagement strategies with respect to the SAPR Progress Report findings:

- Widespread Dissemination: Because the Monthly Snapshot demonstrates SAPR status and progress and is distributed to the Marine Total Force, it was a logical medium in which to highlight the SAPR Progress Report. In the December 2014, January 2015, and February 2015 issues, HQMC SAPR published three special features that explained key findings of the POTUS Report, including metrics on reporting, prevalence, retaliation, investigations, and accountability. The December 2014 Snapshot also specified where the full report was located. A historical repository of these Monthly Snapshots is located on the SAPR SharePoint site for easy reference and access. HQMC SAPR also utilized the findings of the POTUS Report in social media postings that are published on official Marine Corps social media channels, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. For example, in February 2015, HQMC SAPR posted an infographic that, based on the findings released in the POTUS Report, enumerated the prevalence of sexual assault by gender, with the goal of raising awareness of male victimization and encouraging male victims of sexual assault to seek supportive services.
- Interactive Dissemination: The Monthly Snapshots are designed to encourage face-to-face engagements about the SAPR Program between Commanders, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and their Marines. The findings of the POTUS Report were also incorporated into trainings, which include leader-facilitated small group discussions that promote healthy conversations about sexual assault. In addition, the HQMC SAPR social media strategy includes an interactive engagement strategy, whereby we monitor posts for at least eight hours and respond to comments and questions in real-time.

7.7 Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault and Retaliation Associated with Reporting: Describe how your Service incorporated insights derived from the “2014 RAND Military Workplace Study” into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation.

The results of the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) underscored that more efforts and improvement are needed in specific areas. Prevalence remains high among female Marines compared to other Services; reporting is low among male Marines; perceived victim retaliation is a problem across the DOD; and Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations appear to be more closely linked to sexual assault than highlighted in the past.

Several of these areas of concern—including retaliation, sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and hazing—occur not in the context of one issue such as sexual assault but require a multidisciplinary approach. Addressing these issues requires a larger aperture than just one program. As a result, the Marine Corps worked in FY15 to cement and expand collaboration between key stakeholders to establish a comprehensive prevention and response approach, which was reflected in the following training curriculums:

- Sexual Harassment. Marine Corps SAPR training has always addressed sexual harassment peripherally (defining and distinguishing sexual harassment from sexual assault). In FY15, HQMC SAPR broadened the scope of this part of the training based on the results of the 2014 RMWS. In addition, the MEO Program expanded its training by overseeing sexual harassment prevention and response training. Training includes instruction in understanding accountability and responsibility, characteristics of and prevention of hostile work environments and quid pro quo harassment, reprisal prevention, and the relationship between leadership and a professional command climate. Additionally, the leaders are personally involved in the training and the instructors possess the skills and competencies necessary to deliver credible training.

To the extent practicable, sexual harassment education and prevention training has been incorporated into SAPR training delivered to the same audiences and in the same training venues (e.g., normal command training, unit status reports and safety briefings; professional military education; pre-command courses; and other training venues outlined in Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 1350.2, *Department of Defense Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Program*).

Sexual harassment education and prevention is a high priority item for review in appropriate inspections of, and visits to, organizations by the inspectors general.

- Sexual Assault. The Marine Corps is committed to constantly improving the quality of its training efforts and continues to enhance and expand its SAPR training continuum. For example, HQMC SAPR has incorporated results of the 2014 RMWS into Ethical Discussion Groups (EDGs) in development, including identified patterns of sexual assault for male victims.
- Reporting-Related Retaliation. Marine Corps prevention training regarding reporting-related retaliation is being incorporated along our SAPR training continuum and including teaching all Marines to recognize the signs of retaliation and how to appropriately respond. More details on retaliation initiatives are located in Section 1.6.
- Outreach Campaign. The HQMC SAPR Program has incorporated elements of MEO violations (such as hazing) and retaliation into our outreach and awareness campaign, which aims to bolster prevention efforts by providing reminders of what Marines learn in their annual training. Specific details regarding these communications efforts are found in Sections 1.6 and 4.9.

1. Analytic Discussion – Executive Summary

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service’s Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- **Notable changes in the data since FY14 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13 and FY14), as appropriate.**
- **Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **How reports of sexual assault complement your Service’s scientifically conducted surveys during FY14 or FY15 (if any)**
- **Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)**
- **Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The Marine Corps SAPR Program aims to prevent the crime of sexual assault (to decrease prevalence) while ensuring that every victim has ready access to supportive services (to increase reporting). Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15) data indicate that we continue to progress toward these objectives. Although there was no prevalence survey conducted in FY15, the number of reports filed shows that the Marine Corps has sustained its substantial increase in reporting levels since FY12 (up 94%), when the CMC's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Campaign Plan was launched. An examination of the reports filed in FY15 reveals numerous indicators of progress. For example, 15.1% more victims filed Unrestricted Reports, which suggests that Marines are increasingly confident in our response system and therefore willing to come forward to report. Furthermore, while the overall number of reports held steady, the percentage of reports involving prior-to-service sexual assaults decreased 38.0%, which means that we captured more in-Service incidents in FY15; this development also suggests that Marines are more willing to report and have access to supportive services, including medical care, counseling, and expedited transfers. In addition, FY15 data show that 17% more victims filed reports within three days of the incident, facilitating more expedient access to services. A slight uptick in the number of males reporting in FY15 contributes to an overall increase of 382.9% since FY12, a positive trendline for a population that has historically been reluctant to report. In addition, from FY12 to FY15, the percentage of reported penetrating offenses has decreased (from 72% in FY12 to 60% in FY15), while the percentage of reported contact crimes has increased (from 20% in FY12 to 36% in FY15); this increase may signal that more Marines are not only becoming aware that this behavior is sexual assault but are also willing to report it.

The Marine Corps recognizes that more progress needs to be done. Our junior Marines (rank E1–E4, age 20–24) continue to be our highest at-risk demographic. Alcohol played a role in nearly half of all reported sexual assaults. The percentage of victims declining to participate in the military justice system increased to 19% in FY15. In addition, while the number of male victims coming forward to report has increased, there is still a wide gap between the number of estimated male victims and the number

who report. The Marine Corps understands that there is still much work to accomplish and remains committed to our battle against sexual assault.

BACKGROUND: DSAID

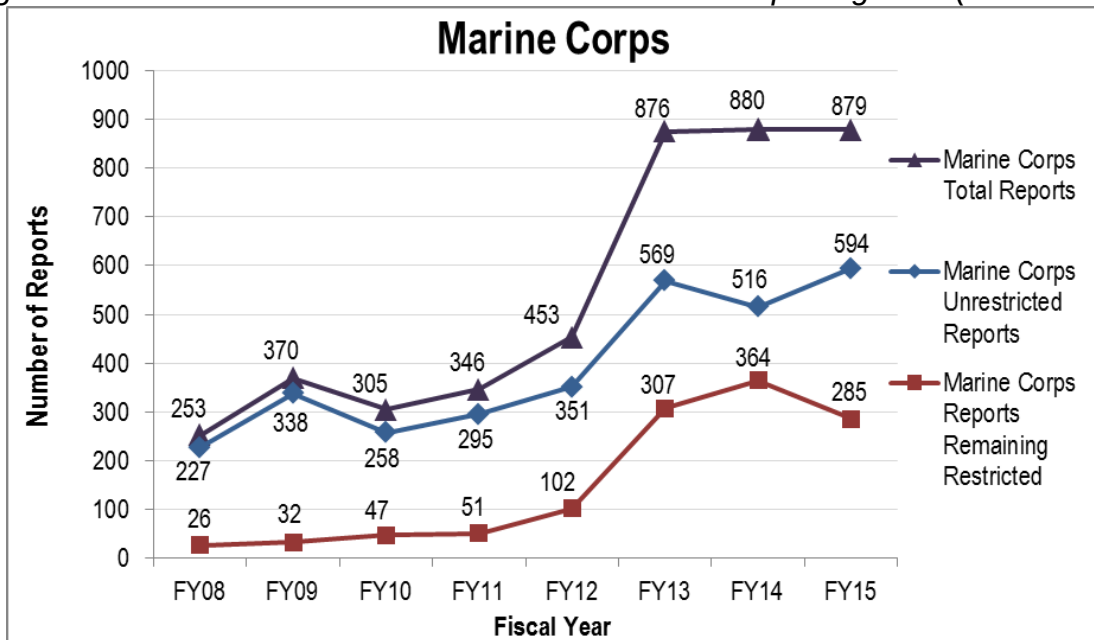
In accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2009, section 593, the Department of Defense (DoD) was tasked to develop a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. As a result, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) was created for Service-wide implementation.

To produce relevant reports, DSAID relies on data from multiple sources, including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR, HQMC Judge Advocate Division, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and the proper interface between DSAID and NCIS' Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center. As the source for victim, subject, incident, and legal disposition information for sexual assaults in the Marine Corps in FY15, DSAID was used to calculate the information reported herein.

NOTABLE CHANGES/TRENDS IN DATA

- o **Reports of Sexual Assault: FY08-FY15:** Figure 1 shows the number of victims in reports in the Marine Corps from FY08 to FY15. The Marine Corps has sustained a 94.0% increase in reports from FY12. This suggests that victims of sexual assault are more aware of what constitutes sexual assault and are more confident in the SAPR program, resulting in increased reporting trends. This considerable increase coincides with the execution of the Marine Corps SAPR Campaign Plan which was launched in FY12, which oversaw the implementation of large-scale prevention and training programs.

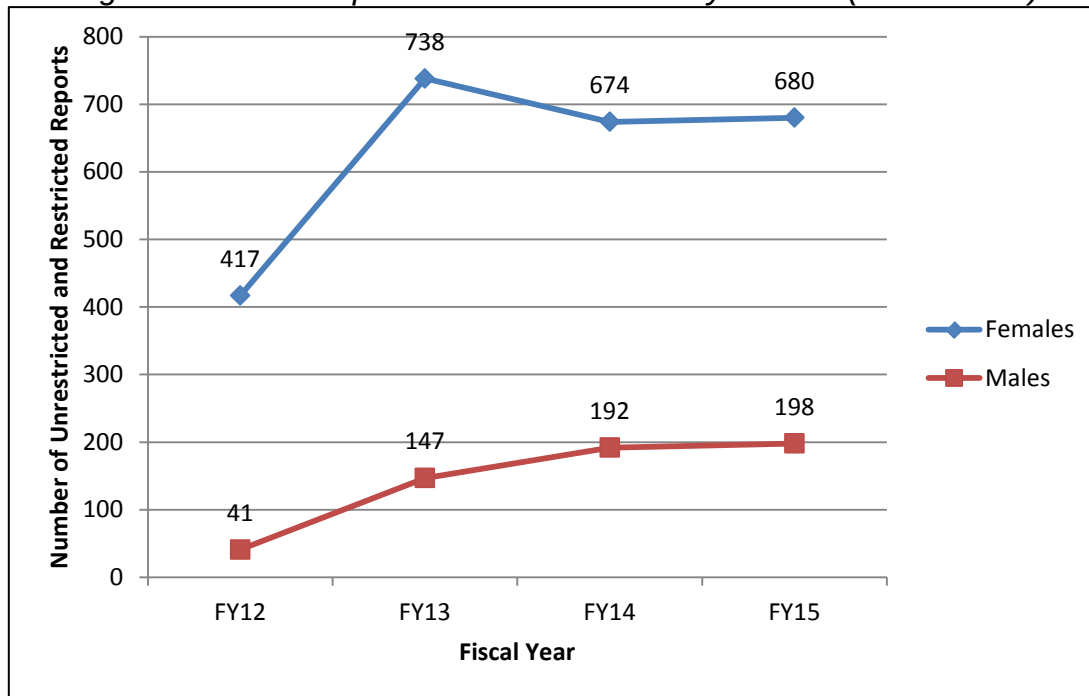
Figure 1: Number of USMC Sexual Assault Victims in Reporting Data (FY08–FY15)



- o **Type of Reports:** There were 879 reports of sexual assault in FY15, which consist of 594 (67.6%) Unrestricted Reports (up 15.1% from 516 in FY14) and 285 (32.4%) Restricted Reports (down 21.7% from 364 in FY14). An increase in Unrestricted Reports may suggest that Marines believe their command is supportive of victims of sexual assault and are increasingly confident in the response system. See Figure 1 for additional reporting data from FY08–FY15.
- o **Latency of Reports:** In FY15, 31.3% (275) of reports were made within three days of the incident (up 17% from 235 in FY14). This places the military and civilian justice systems in a better position to hold offenders appropriately accountable with the help of timely investigations. These data also indicate that victims are receiving services more quickly than ever before.
- o **Prior-to-Service Reporting:** The Marine Corps encourages all victims of sexual assault to file reports, regardless of when the incident occurred. Reports involving sexual assaults that occurred before the victim joined the Marine Corps are called “prior-to-service reports.” There were 168 prior-to-service reports in FY15 (down 38.0% from 271 in FY14). The fact that the total number of reports in FY15 remained steady from FY14 indicates that a larger portion of reports received in FY15 were for in-Service incidents.
- o **In-Service Reporting:** Reports involving sexual assaults that occurred after the victim joined the Marine Corps are called “in-Service reports.” In-Service reports increased to 592 in FY15 (up 17.6% from 503 in FY14). Increasing in-Service reports may indicate that we are making positive progress towards decreasing the “reporting gap” (the number of current-year sexual assaults occurring but not reported). This assumes that the trend toward lower prevalence of sexual assaults reported in FY14 holds steady; prevalence data are not available for FY15.
- o **Demographics:** Overall, the demographics of victims and alleged offenders remained relatively consistent from FY14 to FY15. Figure 2 shows that of the 879 victims who filed either an Unrestricted or a Restricted Report of sexual assault in FY15, 77.4% (680) were female (compared to 77.6% in FY14), 22.5% (198) were male (compared to 22.1% in FY14), and one victim’s gender was not known (two in FY14). For victim type, 86.6% (760) were Service Members (compared to 88.1% [763] in FY14) and 13.4% (118) were Non-Service Members (down 14.6% from 103 in FY14). Female Marines between the ages of 20 and 24 and between the ranks of E1 and E4 continue to be the highest at-risk demographic, comprising the majority of victims in both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports. As in FY14, FY15 reports involving Service member on Service member incidents comprised almost half of all Unrestricted Reports.
- o **Reports Involving Male Victims:** A slight uptick from FY14 in the number of male victims filing both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports contributed to a 382.9% increase from FY12 overall (see Figure 2). Male victims are less likely

to file reports than female victims and only 22.5% of all reports in FY15 were filed by male victims (compared to 21.8% in FY14). The number of male victims filing Restricted Reports for in-service incidents rose by 30%, however. For this highly underreported population, any increase in reporting is positive.

Figure 2: USMC Reports of Sexual Assault by Gender (FY12–FY15)



- o **Alcohol:** Alcohol continued to be a factor in sexual assault incidents in FY15. For the 879 reports of sexual assault, 48.7% (428) involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both (up 10.0% from 389 in FY14). Of the 594 Unrestricted Reports, 52.2% (310) involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both (down 14.0% from 272 in FY14).

REPORTING DATA AND SURVEYS

Both external and internal command climate surveys showed that Marines overall continued in FY15 to have a positive perception of leadership support for the SAPR program, which coincides with the increase in Unrestricted Reports from FY14. For example, 84.5% of Marines surveyed in the FY15 Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Command Climate Survey indicated that their unit provides a safe environment against sexual assault. In the same survey, 87.6% of Marines felt that leaders in their unit have made it clear that sexual assault is unacceptable, criminal behavior. FY15 Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) data showed that the number of Marines perceiving NO barriers to reporting increased to 42% for male Marines (up from 39% in FY14) and 24% for female Marines (up from 22% in FY14).

IMPLICATIONS OF THE DATA

The Marine Corps remains committed to developing programs and procedures that sustain our positive reporting progress. We analyze the information from prevalence

surveys, DSAID, and command climate surveys to determine which populations of Marines are experiencing sexual assault, which of these populations are less likely to report, and the reasons why these Marines may decide not to report (i.e., barriers to reporting). We then aim to dismantle these barriers through training and policy, as well as by arming leaders at all levels with the tools to establish climates that support reporting. For example, two SAPR Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits scheduled for Spring 2016 will focus on addressing barriers to reporting—including retaliation, myths, and collateral misconduct—and engaging our first-line supervisors as critical partners in combatting these barriers within their specific micro-climates.

The Marine Corps is the youngest and most junior of all the Services, which are among the populations at highest risk for sexual assault (ages 20–24, rank E1–E4). Our SAPR prevention programs reflect our unique demographics. The Marine Corps SAPR training continuum ensures that training grows along with our Marines, from the time they step on the legendary yellow footprints to the later stages of their careers, and provides each rank with the customized education and tools needed to prevent and respond to sexual assault. We continue to expand our curriculum; for example, state-of-the-art “virtual immersion” training, which is currently in development, will provide first-line supervisors with opportunities to practice SAPR response and prevention strategies in a safe setting.

Because about half of all sexual assaults reported in the Marine Corps involve alcohol, we continue to build awareness of the correlation between alcohol misuse and sexual assault through enhanced training and collaboration with our Substance Abuse Program (SAP) partner. Our communications strategy incorporates public service announcements to demonstrate the increased risk of sexual assault associated with alcohol use. The FY16 NCO SAPR summits will also address alcohol misuse and its correlation with potential incidents of sexual assault.

Furthermore, we continue to target reporting and response protocols for specific demographics, and we are seeing signs of progress. For example, overall male reporting increased from FY12 to FY15, and more male victims received SAPR services in FY15 than in any other previously reported fiscal year. In addition to an outreach campaign aimed at male Marines, we are developing training tools that address male sexual assault, with the goals of decreasing the stigma surrounding male victimization and increasing the number of male victims who report. The Marine Corps has also initiated a research project that explores the reporting experiences specific to male Marine victims. Additional details regarding these initiatives can be found in the Programmatic Narrative.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**

- **Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an unrestricted report (e.g., number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

In FY15, the Marine Corps reported 594 victims in Unrestricted Reports (up 15.1% from 516 in FY14). These 594 FY15 reports include 10 Restricted Reports filed in previous fiscal years but converted to Unrestricted in FY15. The following analyses include demographic data and incident details for these 594 Unrestricted Reports.

Type of Offenses

Types of offenses investigated in Unrestricted Reports are discussed in section 2.3.

Victim Gender

In Unrestricted Reports, 77.8% (462) of victims were female (up 24.5% from 371 in FY14) and 22.2% (132) were male (consistent with 131 in FY14). Table 1 provides additional gender statistics for FY12–FY15. From FY12, the number of male victims has increased by 247.4%, while the number of female victims has increased by 47.6%. More males received SAPR services in FY15 than in any other previously reported fiscal year.

Table 1: Victim Gender in Unrestricted Reports (FY12–FY15)

Victim Gender	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Female	313	458	371	462
Male	38	111	131	132
Unknown	0	0	2	0

Victim Age

In FY15, 81.1% (482) of victims filing an Unrestricted Report were aged 24 and under (up 29.9% from 371 in FY14). Victims aged 18 through 24 comprised 73.1% (434) of all Unrestricted Reports (up 23.6% from 351 in FY14).

Victim Type

Of the 594 victims filing Unrestricted Reports in FY15, 80.8% (480) were Service Members and 19.2% (114) were Non-Service Members (compared to 80.6% and 19% in FY14, respectively). Of the Service Member victims, 72.7% (349) were female (up 26.4% from 276 in FY14) and 27.3% (131) were male (an increase of one report from FY14). Non-Service Member victims were almost exclusively female (only one was male). Female active-duty Service Members represented 56.7% (337) of all Unrestricted Reports and continue to be the largest population of reported victims (up 25% from 269 in FY14).

Service Member Victim Age, Rank, and Duty Status

Of the 480 Service Member victims in FY15, 77.9% (374) were aged 18–24 (up 22.2% from 306 in FY14) and 90.8% (436) in the pay grades of E1–E4 (up 22.8% from 355 in FY14). Consistent with FY14, the most common pay grade for both males and females was E3. Similarly to FY14, 96.7% (464) of Service Member victims were active duty, and 3.3% (16) were reserve component.

Victim-Subject Categorization

DSOID categorizes the subject/victim classification in four ways: Service Member on Service Member; Service Member on Non-Service Member; Non-Service Member on Service Member; and Unidentified on Service Member. A victim is counted as a Service Member if two criteria are met in DSAID: a) the Victim Type is “Military” and b) a valid duty status (e.g., active duty or reserve) is indicated. A victim or subject entry that is missing one of these criteria is categorized as a Non-Service Member. Of the 594 total FY15 Unrestricted Reports, victim-subject data were categorized as follows:

- 50.1% (298) Service Member on Service Member (47% in FY14).
- 19.2% (114) Service Member on Non-Service Member (19% in FY14).
- 4.7% (28) Non-Service Member on Service Member (6.9% in FY14).
- 14.3% (85) Unidentified on Service Member (16.3% in FY14).
- 9.9% (59) could not be categorized by DSAID (relevant data not available [10.7% in FY14]).

Of the 59 Unrestricted Reports with missing subject types, 93.2% (55) either did not have a subject named in an investigation or were not investigated—and therefore have no subject data. Reasons a report was not investigated included the incident occurring prior-to-service, the offender not being subject to the UCMJ, or the victim declining to make a statement to investigators.

Of the 298 FY15 Unrestricted Reports of Service Member on Service Member incidents, 73.5% (219) involved a male offender and female victim (up 50.0% from 146 in FY14). In FY15, male-on-male incidents constituted 18.5% (55) of Service Member on Service Member cases (down 20.3% from 69 in FY14). The remaining reports were split among various categories such as female-on-male, female-on-female, etc.

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process: Metric #8

The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process increased to 19% (69) in FY15 (up from 9% [35] in FY14) of completed investigations against subjects that could be considered for possible action by commanders. The percentage of victims declining to participate in the military justice process has ranged from 22% in FY12 to 9% in FY14. The Marine Corps has established a structure that comprehensively and sensitively supports victims and helps them understand the military justice process. Our Victims’ Legal Counsel Organization (VLC) provides dedicated legal advice to victims of sexual assault and represents their interest throughout this process. Ultimately, however, it is the victim’s choice whether or not to participate in the military justice system.

Combat Areas of Interest (CAIs)

The Marine Corps captured four Unrestricted Reports in the defined CAIs in FY15 (consistent with four in FY14). All victims were Service Members; three were female. The ages of the victims were 20, 21, 26, and 34; one Marine held a rank of E3, two were an E5; and one was an O4. In one FY15 case, the subject was unknown and the adjudications are pending in the other three reports.

Military Protective Orders (MPOs)

An MPO can be issued by the Commander through DD Form 2873, which orders two or more persons to discontinue any future contact or communication in person, via technology, or through a third party until a specified date. MPOs are most useful in situations in which the named parties are in close proximity, such as when stationed on the same installation or housed in the same dwelling, and in situations where interaction may disrupt good order and discipline. For FY15, Commanders issued 168 MPOs at the request of the victim or on behalf of the victim's protection (up 25.4% from 134 in FY14). Only one report of an MPO violation by the subject was recorded in FY15.

Expedited Transfers

In FY15, DSAID recorded 98 expedited transfer requests (up 81.5% from 54 in FY14). Of the 98 requests in FY15, 26.5% (26) were for a unit/duty transfer or Permanent Change of Assignment (PCA); 73.5% (72) were for an installation transfer or Permanent Change of Station (PCS). Four requests were denied. The reasons for these denials are as follows (further details can be found in Sections 4.12.1 and 4.12.2 of the USMC Programmatic Narrative):

- One victim declined to make a statement to NCIS.
- One victim was issued a PCA in lieu of the requested PCS.
- One report did not meet the elements of Article 120 of the UCMJ, sexual assault.
- One subject was no longer assigned to the command or base where the victim worked.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Command action for military subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Demographic Trends for Subjects

Data analyzed in this section were compiled from the 510 investigations completed in FY15, as recorded in DSAID (compared to 522 in FY14). These investigations may

have been opened in current or prior FYs. Of these 510 investigations, 90.6% (462) involved one victim and one subject, 5.3% (27) involved one subject and more than one victim, 3.7% (19) involved one victim and more than one subject, and two involved more than one victim and more than one subject.

Because some investigations involved more than one subject, there were a total of 547 subjects for the 510 investigations completed in FY15 (down 2.8% from 563 subjects in FY14). Of the 547 subjects, 79.5% (435) were male (down 7.2% from 469 in FY14); 2.0% (11) were female (compared to 12 in FY14), and 13.9% (76) were unknown (up 31% from 58 in FY14). Gender data was not classified in DSAID for 4.6% (25) of subjects (consistent with 24 in FY14).

For subject age, 41.5% (227) were between the ages of 20 and 24 (compared to 223 in FY14), which represented the largest age group, while 21.9% (120) of subjects were aged 25–34 (down 10.4% from 134 in FY14). For the 406 military subjects, 91.9% (373) were Marines (compared to 375 in FY14). For subject rank, 65.8% (267) were in the ranks of E1–E4, with 31.8% (129) in the ranks of E5–E9 (compared to 271 and 132 in FY14, respectively).

Disposition Trends, Command Actions for Military Subjects (Non-Metric #1) and Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (Non-Metric #2)

In FY15, there were 466 investigations with subject disposition information (up 2.4% from 455 in FY14), which may have been initiated in FY15 or in a previous fiscal year. Of those 466 cases, Commanders had the ability to take military justice action in 77.9% (363) of cases (down 5.0% from 382 in FY14). Commanders did not have the ability to take military justice action in the remaining 22.1% (103). In 71.8% (74) of cases in which Commanders could not take action the offender was unknown; the subject was a civilian or foreign national for 19.4% (20); the subject died or deserted in 3.9% (4); or a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction in 4.9% (5).

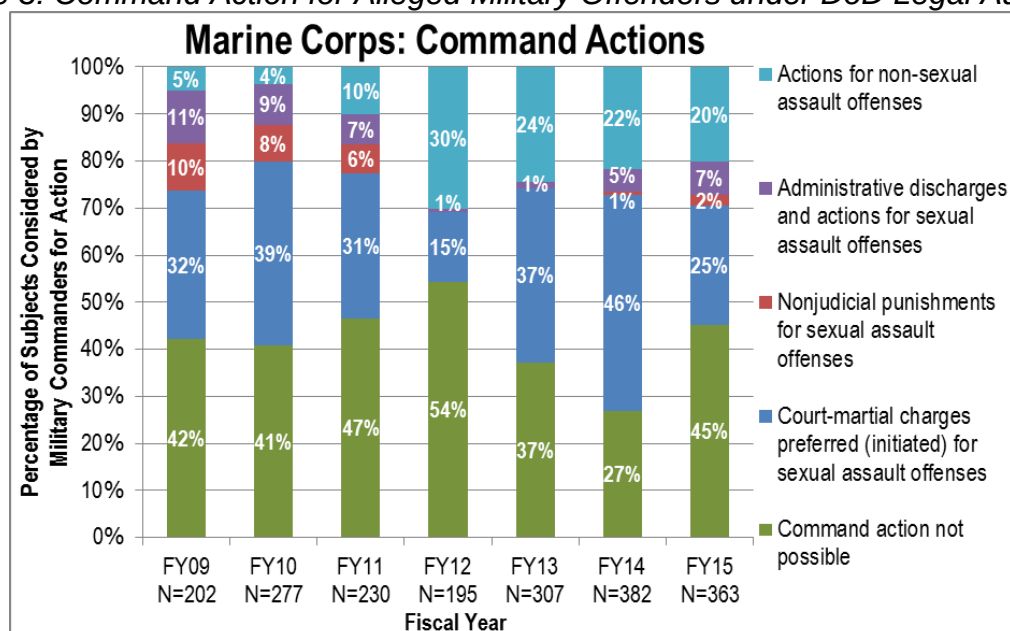
Of the 363 cases presented to Commanders for disposition, sufficient evidence supported Commander action against 55% (199) of the subjects (down 28.7% from 279 in FY14). For the remaining 45% (164) of these cases, action was not possible in 42.1% (69) because of victim declination; insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute 32.3% (53); the statute of limitations expired in 2.4% (4); or the allegation was deemed unfounded by command and legal review in 23.2% (38).

Commanders took action in 42.7% (199) of the 466 cases. Of those cases, evidence supported sexual assault adjudication in 63% (126) and adjudication for non-sexual assault charges in the remaining 37% (73). In the 73 cases substantiated by Commanders in which the evidence did not support sexual assault adjudication, the investigation identified other misconduct that was detrimental to good order and discipline. Of these 73 cases, court-martial charges were preferred against 27.4% (20) of subjects, while 52% (38) received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP), 4.1% (3) received administrative separations, and 16.4% (12) received other adverse administrative action.

Of the 126 cases in which command action supported adjudication for a sexual assault offense, the Marine Corps preferred sexual assault charges against 73.0% (92) of subjects. Of those cases, 66% (61) proceeded to trial. Of those 61 cases, 82.0% (50) were convicted of at least one charge.

Looking specifically at penetrating crimes and excluding contact offenses, in FY15, 70% (37) of penetrating cases proceeded to court-martial and 81% (30) of those resulted in convictions. For non-penetrating crimes, 65% (24) of cases proceeded to trial and 83% (20) of those resulted in convictions. Figure 3 shows command action for alleged military offenders under DoD legal authority from FY09 to FY15.

Figure 3: Command Action for Alleged Military Offenders under DoD Legal Authority



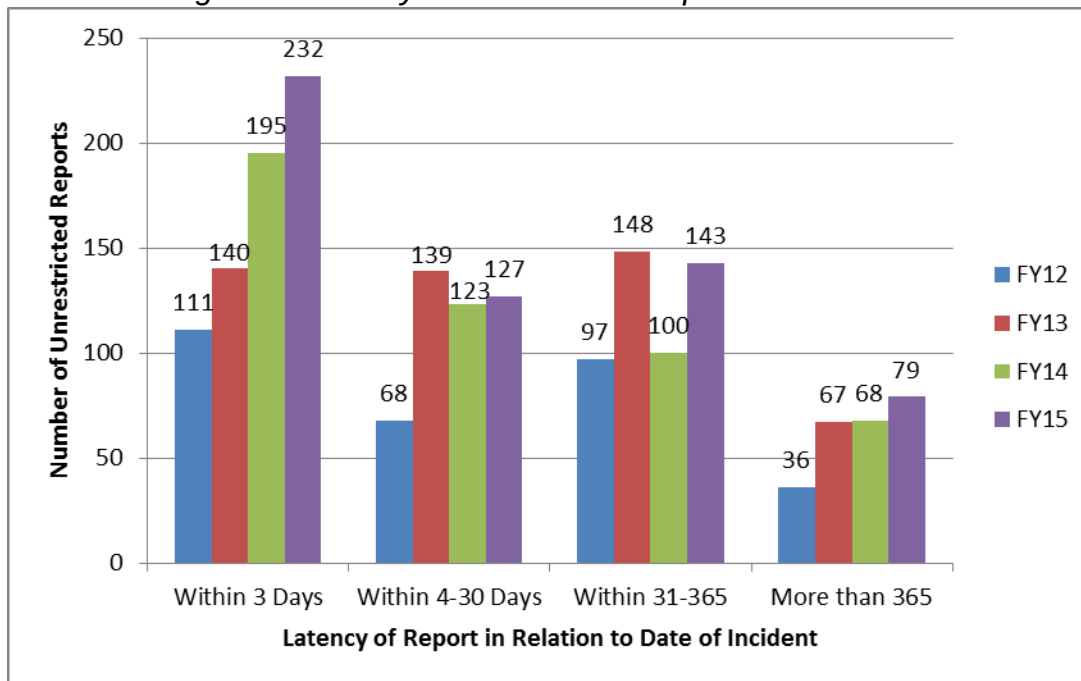
2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)
- Investigations
- Experiences in CAI
- Other (Please explain)

Victim Reporting Latency

Victim reporting latency is defined as the period of time from when a sexual assault occurred to the incident being reported. Figure 4 shows FY15 with the highest number of reports recorded within three days of the incident. Of the 79 FY15 reports made more than 365 days after the incident, 46.8% (37) were Prior-to-Service reports.

Figure 4: Latency of Unrestricted Reports FY12–FY15



Incident Location

Of the 594 Unrestricted Reports in FY15, 56.7% (337) of incidents occurred on-installation (compared to 56.2% in FY14), 36.7% (218) occurred off-installation (compared to 36.7% in FY14), and 5.4% (32) of victims did not report a location (down 11.1% from 36 in FY14). Only 1.2% (7) of reports were missing incident location data in DSAID.

Location Type

Of the 594 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15, the top three location types recorded in DSAID are listed below.

- 58.9% (350) in residence or home, to include apartment, condominium, nursing home, Quarters, Barracks, Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ), and Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) (up 23.2% from 284 in FY14).
- 8.1% (48) in government or public building (up 41.2% from 34 in FY14).
- 7.2% (43) in hotel or motel, to include other temporary military lodging (up 13.2% from 38 in FY14).

Day and Time of Assault

For the 594 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, incidents occurred each day of the week; however, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays were the most commonly reported days, accounting for 55.1% (327) of reports (up 33.5% from 245 in FY14). For FY13 and FY12, 51.5% of incidents and 44.1% of incidents occurred on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, respectively. For time of day, most incidents reported in FY15 occurred between 1800 and 0600: 29.8% (177) occurred between 1800 and 2400 (down 12.7% from 157 in FY14), while 32.8% (195) occurred between 2400 and 0600 (down 13.4%

from 172 in FY14).

Alcohol and Drug Use

In regards to alcohol use for all Unrestricted Reports filed in FY15, 52.2% (310) involved use by the victim, subject, or both (up 14.0% from 272 in FY14). These numbers represent an increase from FY13 and FY12 (48% and 46%, respectively). For illicit or prescription drug use in FY15, 3.4% (20) involved use by the victim, subject, or both (down 13.0% from 23 in FY14). In FY13, illicit or prescription drug use was reported as a possible contributing factor for only two Unrestricted Reports.

Investigations

As recorded in DSAID for FY15, 507 investigations were initiated by an MCIO or civilian or foreign law enforcement agency based on the Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the victim case associated with the investigation and subject (up 18.7% from 428 initiated in FY14). The majority of these were investigated by NCIS; however, a small number were investigated by another MCIO or a civilian or foreign law enforcement agency. Of these 507 investigations, 63.5% (322) were also completed in FY15, with 36.5% (185) still pending at the end of the year. In addition to the 322 investigations initiated and completed in FY15, 188 investigations from previous years were completed, for a total of 510 investigations completed in FY15.

Types of Offenses

A penetrating crime is defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) as rape, aggravated sexual assault (pre-June 2012 UCMJ wording), sexual assault (post-June 2012 UCMJ wording), forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses. A non-penetrating crime as defined by the UCMJ is abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these offenses.

Of the 594 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15, 51.8% (308) were classified as penetrating offenses (down 13.2% from 272 in FY14); 30.8% (183) as contact (or non-penetrating) offenses (down 14.4% from 160 in FY14); 3.7% (22) attempts to commit offenses (compared to 21 in FY14); and 13.6% (81) could not yet be categorized by DSAID (up 58.8% from 51 in FY14). Sexual assault was the most common penetrating offense, followed closely by rape. Together these two crimes constituted 95.5% (294) of penetrating offenses (up 13.1% from 260 in FY14). The predominant contact offense by far was abusive sexual contact, representing 86.3% (158) of contact offenses (up 18.8% from 133 in FY14).

In FY13, 61.7% (358) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 37.6% (218) as contact offenses, and 0.7% (4) as attempts to commit offenses. Aggravated sexual assault was the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses, followed by rape. For contact offenses, abusive sexual contact was the most predominant offense type.

In FY12, 71.7% (251) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 27.4% (96) as contact offenses, and 0.9% (3) as attempts to commit offenses. Aggravated sexual assault was the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses, followed by

rape. For contact offenses, wrongful sexual contact was the most predominant offense type.

From FY12 to FY15, the percentage of penetrating offenses has decreased from 71.7% in FY12 to 51.8% in FY15. In parallel with this decrease in reported penetrating crimes is a slight increase in percentage of contact crimes (27.4% in FY12 to 30.8% in FY15) which may signal that more Marines are not only becoming aware that this behavior is sexual assault but are also willing to report it.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Restricted reports are not reported to law enforcement or to a Service member's chain of command. SARCs do not indicate the types of offenses for Restricted Reports, as they are self-reported and may or may not meet the definition and criteria of the UCMJ offenses. For all Restricted Reports, the SARC's focus is on supportive services (e.g., crisis intervention; referrals to advocacy, medical, counseling services; etc.) and case management.

In FY15, 285 victims filed Restricted Reports to the Marine Corps, (down 21.7% from 364 in FY14). In FY15, 39.6% (113) were prior-to-service Restricted Reports (down 50.2% from 224 in FY14 and 28.5% from 158 in FY13).

Victim Gender

In FY15, the 285 victims were categorized as follows:

- 76.5% (218) female (down 28.1% from 303 in FY14).
- 23.2% (66) male (up 8.2% from 61 in FY14).
- One victim was not categorized in DSAID.

Victim Age

Of the 285 victims in FY15 Restricted Reports, 88.8% (253) were under the age of 25 (consistent with 89.8% [327] in FY14). Comparisons to FY13 cannot be made due to the large percentage of victims reporting unknown for their age at the time of the incident. In FY12, 78.0% (85) of the victims were under 25.

Victim Type

Of the 285 victims in Restricted Reports, 98.2% (280) were Service Members, 1.4% (4) were Non-Service members, and data were not available for one victim. These data are consistent with that from FY12–FY14. Of the 280 Service Member victims, 76.4% (214) were female (down 27.7% from 296 in FY14) and 23.6% (66) were male (up 8.2% from 61 in FY14).

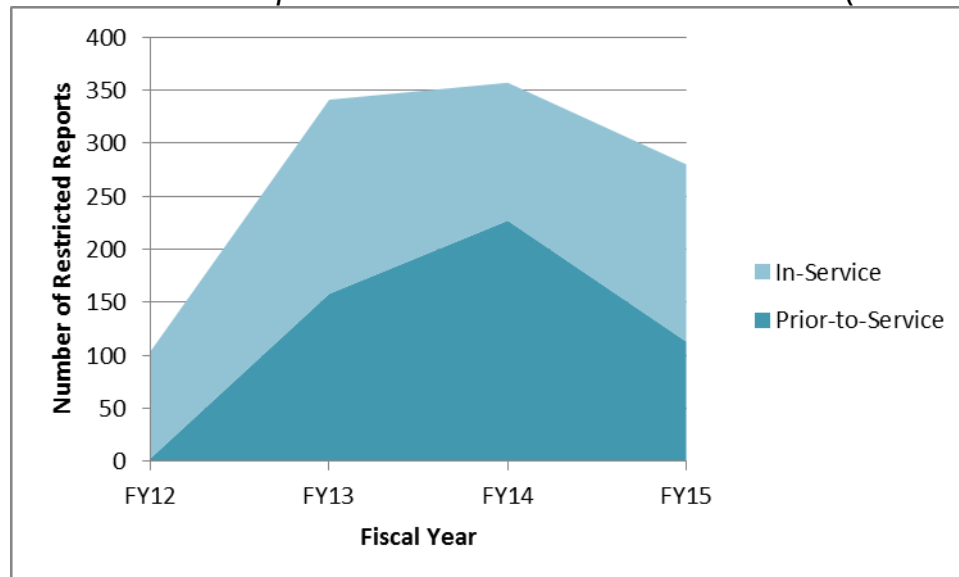
Service Member Victim Age, Rank, and Duty Status

Of the 280 Service Member victims, 56.8% (159) were between the ages of 18 and 24 (compared to 154 in FY14). Of the 214 female Service Members, 34.1% (73) were an E3 (up 37.7% from 53 in FY14) and 33.6% (72) were an E1 (down 59.6% from 178 in FY14). For the 66 male Service Member victims, 40.9% (27) were an E1 (compared to 25 in FY14) and 19.7% (13) were an E3 (compared to 15 in FY14). Of the 280 Service Member victims, 98.9% (277) were active duty (consistent with 99% in FY14). These data are in line with that from previous fiscal years.

Prior-to-Service Incidents

Of the 285 Restricted Reports, 30.2% (86) reports were made by female Marines for prior-to-service incidents (down 55.4% from 193 in FY14), and 9.5% (27) were made by male Marines for prior-to-service incidents (down 12.9% from 31 in FY14). Refer to Figure 5 for additional details of prior-to-service Restricted Reporting trends for FY12–FY15.

Figure 5: Restricted Reports of Prior-to-Service Sexual Assault (FY12–FY15)



Subject-Victim Categorization

For the 285 total victims in Restricted Reports, DSAID breaks down the subject/victim classification in one of four ways: Service Member on Service Member; Service Member on Non-Service Member; Non-Service Member on Service Member; and Unidentified Subject on Service Member. Of the 285 total FY15 Restricted Reports, victim-subject data were categorized as follows:

- 39.3% (112) Service Member on Service Member (up 27.3% from 88 in FY14).
- 37.2% (106) Non-Service Member on Service Member (down 45.4% from 194 in FY14).
- 1.4% (4) Service Member on Non-Service Member (down 42.9% from 7 in FY14).
- 21.8% (62) Unidentified on Service Member (up 8.8% from 57 in FY14).

- 0.4% (1) did not have relevant data available [down 94.4% from 18 in FY14]).

Restricted Reports in both FY13 and FY14 involved more Non-Service Member on Service Member incidents than in FY15. This is attributed to the larger percentage of prior-to-service incidents reported in FY13 and FY14, which would be more likely to involve Non-Service Member offenders.

Combat Areas of Interest

DSaid captured seven Restricted Reports in the defined CAIs in FY15 (up 85.7% from one in FY14). All seven of these FY15 reports remained Restricted. In FY15, five victims were female and two were male. All victims were Marines; three were 20–24 years old, and four were 25–34. The victims were similarly split in rank from E1–E4 (3) and E5–E9 (4). Four incidents occurred in Afghanistan and one each in Djibouti, Iraq, and Oman. Five subjects were Service Members, one was a Non-Service Member, and one was unidentified by the victim.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in restricted reporting conversions**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Victim Reporting Latency

Victim reporting latency is defined as the period of time from when a sexual assault occurred to the incident being reported. The latency of FY15 Restricted Reports are as follows:

- 15.1% (43) reported within three days of the incident (up 7.5% from 40 in FY14).
- 15.1% (43) reported 4–30 days after the incident (up 53.4 % from 20 in FY14).
- 13.3% (38) reported 31–365 days after the incident (down 15.6% from 45 in FY14).
- 16.5% (47) reported more than a year after the incident (down 26.6% from 64 in FY14).

Incident Location

Of the 285 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15, approximately 49.1% (140) of the incidents occurred off-installation (down 36.7% from 221 in FY14), 29.1% (83) occurred on-installation (up 53.7% from 54 in FY14), 21.4% (61) of the victims did not identify the incident location (down 23.8% from 80 in FY14), and one could not be classified in DSAID (compared to nine in FY14). In FY13, approximately 46.2% of incidents occurred off-installation, 15.7% on-installation, and 38.1% in an unidentified location. In FY12, 41.3% of incidents occurred off-installation, 55.0% on-installation, and 3.7% in an unidentified location.

Location Type

Of the 285 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15, the top three location types

recorded in DSAID were as follows:

- 59.6% (170) in residence or home, to include apartment, condominium, and nursing home, Quarters, Barracks, BOQ, and BEQ (down 31.7% from 249 in FY14).
- 18.2% (52) recorded as unknown (up 6.1% from 49 in FY14).
- 4.2% (12) in government or public building (down 14.3% from 14 in FY14).

Day and Time of Assault

For the 285 Restricted Reports, incidents were recorded each day of the week; however, 36.1% (103) of the victims could not or did not provide a day the incident occurred. Additionally, 32.3% (92) of the victims could not or did not provide a time of incident. Due to the large percentage of unknown days of week and times of day, a comparison is not feasible with past fiscal years.

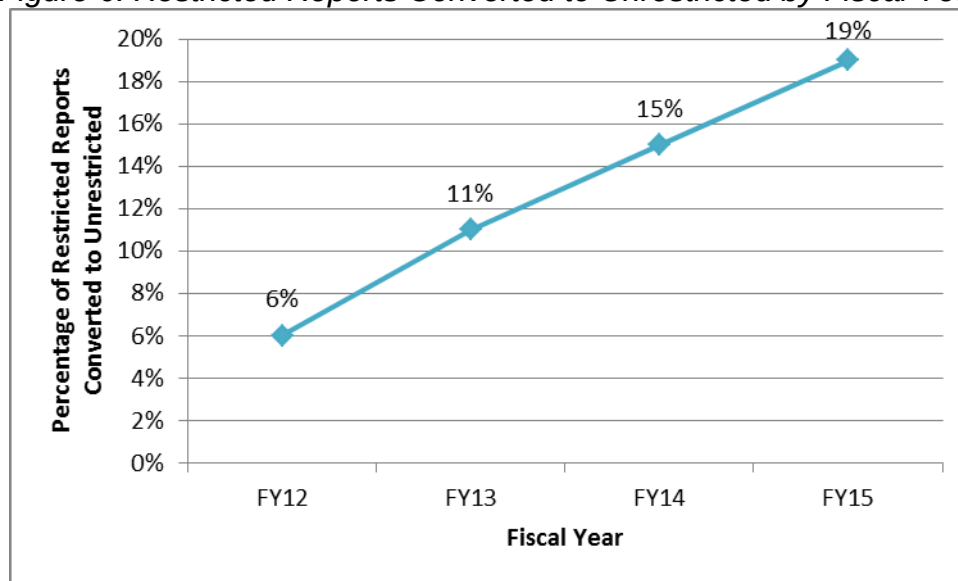
Alcohol and Drug Use

Of the 285 Restricted Reports filed in FY15, 41.4% (118) involved the use of alcohol by the victim, subject, or both (compared to 117 in FY14). For illicit or prescription drug use, 6.7% (19) of reported incidents involved use by the victim, subject, or both (compared to 21 in FY14).

Trends in Restricted Reporting Conversions

In FY15, 351 victims initially filed a Restricted Report of sexual assault, and 18.8% (66) of these victims chose to convert to an Unrestricted Report. This is a 6.5% increase from FY14 (62) and a 78.4% increase from FY13 (37). Figure 6 demonstrates conversion trends in Restricted Reports for FY12–FY15.

Figure 6: Restricted Reports Converted to Unrestricted by Fiscal Year



Combat Areas of Interest

Of the seven Restricted Reports captured in CAIs for FY15, six were for incidents that

occurred more than a year prior to reporting; only one was made within 30 days of the incident. Six incidents occurred on-installation, and one occurred off-installation. Three occurred on a weekend (Friday, Saturday, or Sunday). Four victims did not or could not provide an estimated time of incident.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

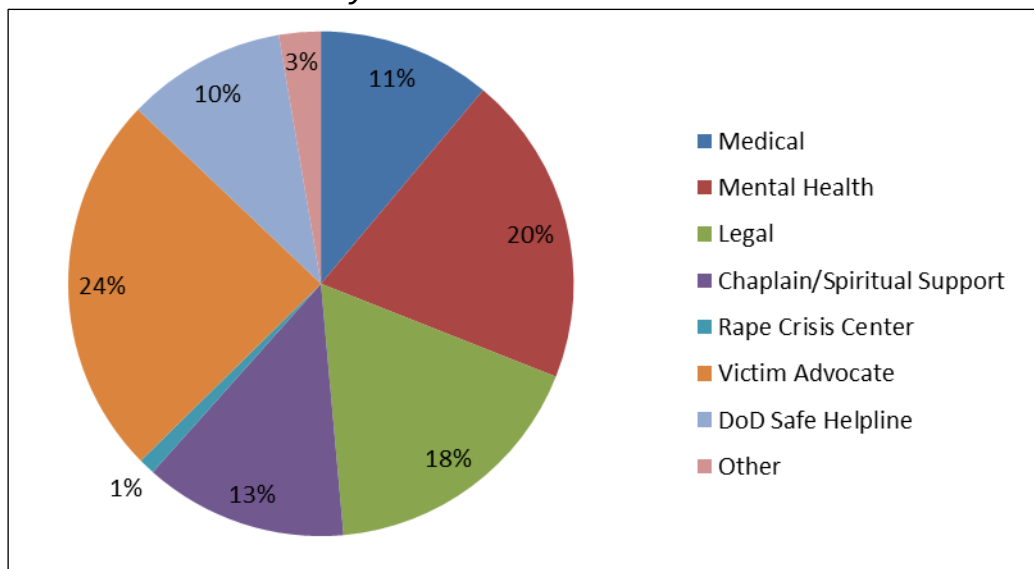
- Summary of referral data
- CAI referral data
- Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data
- Other (Please explain)

Summary of Referral Data for Military Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports

For the 480 Service Members who filed an Unrestricted Report in FY15, a total of 2,390 support service referrals were made, a ratio of approximately five referrals for each military victim (up 47.1% from 3.4 referrals per victim in FY14).

Referrals were provided by SARCs or SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) when the victim requested or conveyed a need for service, including military and/or civilian medical, military and/or civilian victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Of the total 2,390 support service referrals in FY15, 94.9% (2,268) were made to military support services, with 5.1% (122) made to civilian resources. Figure 7 delineates the types of military and civilian referrals provided by the SARCs and SAPR VAs to military victims who made an Unrestricted Report in FY15.

Figure 7: Referrals Received by Service Member Victims in FY15 Unrestricted Reports



Summary of Referral Data for Civilian Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports

Of the 114 civilian victims (Non-Service Members) who filed an Unrestricted Report in FY15, a total of 108 referrals were made, less than one referral per victim. It is not unexpected to find a large portion of Non-Service Member victims who did not receive

referrals for services. Our SAPR VAs assist all victims affected by this crime, regardless of affiliation. Accordingly, the USMC SAPR Program provides comprehensive support services to military spouses, DOD dependents, and DOD contractors and civilian employees outside the continental United States (OCONUS). Civilians with no direct ties to the military and who seek support after a sexual assault will receive immediate crisis support from a SAPR VA to ensure victim safety and care. SAPR VAs will liaison support and referrals to local civilian resources for subsequent services.

Combat Areas of Interest for Military Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports

There were 13 referrals made collectively to the four CAI victims in Unrestricted Reports in FY15, 12 of which were for military services, for an average of about three referrals per victim.

Sexual Assault Forensics Exam (SAFE) Kits in Unrestricted Reports

In FY15, there were 64 Service Members making Unrestricted Reports where a SAFE kit was administered (compared to 66 in FY14, 46 in FY13, and 84 in FY12). For civilian victims in FY15, six SAFEs were conducted. In all four fiscal years, no SAFE was denied due to the unavailability of supplies or personnel.

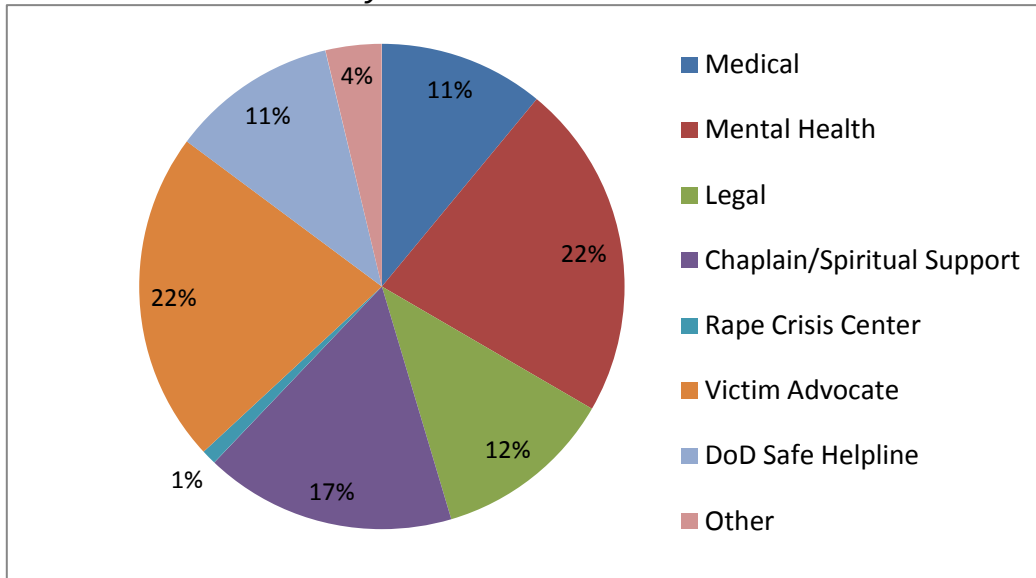
4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Summary of Referral Data for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports

For the 280 Service Members who filed a Restricted Report in FY15, a total of 1,309 resource referrals were made, for a ratio of approximately 4.7 referrals for each victim (up 95.8% from 2.4 in FY14). Of these 1,309 referrals made in FY15, 96.1% (1258) were for military resources and 3.9% (51) were for civilian resources. Figure 8 below delineates the type of military and civilian referrals given by the SARCs and SAPR VAs to military victims who made a Restricted Report in FY15.

Figure 8: Referrals Received by Service Member Victims in FY15 Restricted Reports



Combat Areas of Interest for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports

A total of 25 referrals were given to the seven victims in CAIs with Restricted Reports, roughly 3.5 referrals per victim. These referrals were evenly split between mental health services, victim advocacy, and the DOD Safe Helpline.

SAFE Kits for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports

In FY15, medical personnel administered 14 SAFE kits for military victims filing a Restricted Report (compared to 16 in FY14, 22 in FY13, and 11 in FY12). In all four fiscal years, no SAFE was denied due to the unavailability of supplies or personnel.

5. Additional Items

5.1 Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)
- Length of time from the date victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric 4)

Non-Metric #3: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted

For the Marine Corps, the time interval from report to court outcome averaged 293 days (15.3% faster than the 346 days in FY14) with a median of 284 days (down 12.1% from 323 in FY14)

Several processes occur between the time a victim signs a DD 2910 and the date a sentence is imposed:

- o NCIS is notified of the victim's report.
- o Victim is notified of his/her right to consult with a Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) before being interviewed/questioned.

- o The report is investigated by NCIS in consultation with trial counsel.
- o The Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority evaluates the investigation and, in consultation with an SJA, decides whether to request legal services for a court-martial or other disposition.
- o If legal services are requested, a defense and trial counsel are formally detailed to the case.
- o Charges are preferred.
- o An Article 32 preliminary hearing is held.
- o The Article 32 preliminary hearing officer provides a recommendation.
- o The Commander and SJA review the report to decide whether to refer charges.
- o If charges are referred, an arraignment is held, motions hearings and discovery are conducted, and the case proceeds to a court-martial.

Various factors may lengthen an investigation or military justice actions, such as the number of witnesses, the location of witnesses (one base or multiple locations around the world), forensic analysis of the evidence, the need for expert assistance, defense continuance requests, the need for subpoenas or judicial orders to obtain evidence, the number and type of motions litigated, and the availability of the witnesses. A well-executed investigation could take weeks or, in most cases, months to develop. While the UCMJ and Rule for Court-Martial 707 impose limits on the days until a case must proceed to trial, the numerous factors discussed above differ greatly among cases.

Non-Metric #4: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered)

The time interval from report to NJP outcome in the Marine Corps in FY15 was on average 142 days (10.1% faster than the 158 days in FY14) with a median of 144 days.

The process for offering, accepting, and imposing NJP is faster than the court-martial process due to the numerous procedural safeguards and due process rights provided to an accused at a court-martial, as described in Non-Metric #3. While a court-martial is a slower process, Commanders generally refer allegations of sexual assault to court-martial because of the serious nature of the allegations. When the evidence does not support referral of the sexual assault allegations to court-martial, Commanders often address collateral misconduct and lesser offenses uncovered during the investigation at NJP when appropriate.

Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	584	
# Service Member Victims	470	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	114	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	584	
# Service Member on Service Member	298	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	114	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	28	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	85	
# Relevant Data Not Available	59	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	584	
# On military installation	335	
# Off military installation	211	
# Unidentified location	38	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	584	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	537	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	134	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	403	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	1	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	46	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	7	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	20	
# Victims - Other	19	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	351	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	66	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	285	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	584	470
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	232	181
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	69	51
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	58	47
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	143	116
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	79	72
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3
Time of sexual assault	584	470
# Midnight to 6 am	193	152
# 6 am to 6 pm	134	116
# 6 pm to midnight	174	130
# Unknown	78	68
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	4
Day of sexual assault	584	470
# Sunday	82	65
# Monday	67	58
# Tuesday	62	46
# Wednesday	70	59
# Thursday	56	48
# Friday	98	79
# Saturday	145	112
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	3

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	348	72	6	5	29	56	0	68	584		
# Service Member on Service Member	219	55	6	5	0	10	0	3	298		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	111	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	114		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	12	8	0	0	0	3	0	5	28		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	6	8	0	0	29	41	0	1	85		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	59		
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	134	2	160	4	24	158	1	0	22	79	584
# Service Member on Service Member	61	0	97	2	15	107	0	0	11	5	298
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	35	0	21	0	7	37	0	0	5	9	114
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	11	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	28
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	22	1	33	0	1	11	0	0	6	11	85
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	1	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	45	59
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	99	2	139	4	17	121	1	0	17	70	470
# Service Member Victims: Female	82	1	105	0	14	88	1	0	11	39	341
# Service Member Victims: Male	17	1	34	4	3	33	0	0	6	31	129
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	134	2	160	4	24	158	1	0	22	79	584
# Midnight to 6 am	51	0	53	0	6	56	1	0	7	19	193
# 6 am to 6 pm	21	2	49	1	2	43	0	0	7	9	134
# 6 pm to midnight	41	0	40	2	13	48	0	0	7	23	174
# Unknown	21	0	17	1	3	11	0	0	1	24	78
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
D4. Day of sexual assault	134	2	160	4	24	158	1	0	22	79	584
# Sunday	18	0	28	0	3	14	0	0	5	14	82
# Monday	16	0	19	0	3	21	0	0	2	6	67
# Tuesday	12	0	17	2	1	16	0	0	5	9	62
# Wednesday	11	1	13	2	1	29	1	0	1	11	70
# Thursday	15	0	16	0	4	9	0	0	3	9	56
# Friday	18	0	32	0	5	27	0	0	3	13	98
# Saturday	44	1	35	0	6	42	0	0	3	14	145
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	507
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	322
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	185
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	551
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	380
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	348
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	32
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	13
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	105
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	11
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	9
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	21
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	487
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	26
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	18
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	522
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	394
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	364
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	30
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	16
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	87
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	20
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	531
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	4
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	395
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	361
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	34
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	123
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	9

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	22
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	24
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	8
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	24
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	19
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	18
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	5
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
F1. Gender of Victims	155	3	162	4	23	157	2	1	26	23	556
# Male	13	0	32	3	5	42	1	0	9	9	114
# Female	139	3	124	1	18	115	1	1	17	14	433
# Unknown	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
F2. Age of Victims	155	3	162	4	23	157	2	1	26	23	556
# 0-15	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	12
# 16-19	49	2	50	0	10	40	0	0	7	4	162
# 20-24	70	1	78	3	9	78	0	0	11	5	255
# 25-34	16	0	15	0	1	28	2	0	8	4	74
# 35-49	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	15	0	16	0	3	7	0	0	0	4	45
F3. Victim Type	155	3	162	4	23	157	2	1	26	23	556
# Service Member	105	2	127	3	17	125	2	1	20	17	419
# DoD Civilian	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	41	1	27	1	6	29	0	0	6	6	117
# Foreign National	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	105	2	127	3	17	125	2	1	20	17	419
# E1-E4	90	2	114	2	17	113	0	1	19	13	371
# E5-E9	11	0	10	1	0	12	2	0	1	3	40
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
# O4-O10	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	105	2	127	3	17	125	2	1	20	17	419
# Army	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Navy	9	0	5	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	28
# Marines	95	2	121	3	16	107	2	1	20	17	384
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	105	2	127	3	17	125	2	1	20	17	419
# Active Duty	104	2	123	2	17	120	2	1	19	17	407
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	12
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals	
G1. Gender of Subjects	168	5	151	4	26	140	2	1	27	23	547	
# Male	140	4	115	3	24	119	1	1	18	10	435	
# Female	0	1	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	11	
# Unknown	18	0	28	1	2	12	0	0	8	7	76	
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	1	5	25	
G2. Age of Subjects	168	5	151	4	26	140	2	1	27	23	547	
# 0-15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# 16-19	18	0	12	0	1	12	0	0	1	1	45	
# 20-24	75	1	55	1	18	65	0	0	9	3	227	
# 25-34	29	2	39	1	5	35	1	0	6	2	120	
# 35-49	7	1	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	25	
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	
# 65 and older	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
# Relevant Data Not Available	33	0	36	0	2	17	1	0	11	14	114	
G3. Subject Type	168	5	151	4	26	140	2	1	27	23	547	
# Service Member	123	3	106	1	23	124	1	0	17	8	406	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	11	2	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	25	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	26	0	34	2	2	13	0	0	10	8	95	
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	21	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	123	3	106	1	23	124	1	0	17	8	406	
# E1-E4	87	1	68	1	17	78	0	0	10	5	267	
# E5-E9	35	2	36	0	6	42	1	0	5	2	129	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	
# O4-O10	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	123	3	106	1	23	124	1	0	17	8	406	
# Army	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Navy	4	0	8	0	1	11	0	0	2	1	27	
# Marines	118	2	97	1	22	111	1	0	14	7	373	
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	123	3	106	1	23	124	1	0	17	8	406	
# Active Duty	121	3	105	0	23	120	1	0	16	7	396	
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	9	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	5		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	2		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	548	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	557
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	247	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	280
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	77		
# Unknown Offenders	61	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	43
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	16
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	10	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	5	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	130		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	58	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	33
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	41	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	28
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	3	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	28	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	33
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	227	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	312
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	110		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	110	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	75
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	41	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	27
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	8	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	8
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	12	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	7	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	5
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	23	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	16
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	6
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	92
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	90
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	25
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	7
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	10
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	4
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	4
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	61
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	11
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	50
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	49
# Subjects receiving confinement	37
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	43
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	29
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	26
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	10
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	9
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	23
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY15	8
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	6
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	6
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	6
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	5
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	5
# Subjects receiving extra duty	2
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	5
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	11
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	10

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15	20
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	20
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	12
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	2
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	10
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	9
# Subjects receiving confinement	7
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	9
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	2
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15	38
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	37
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	37
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	2
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	35
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	23
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	29
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	20
# Subjects receiving extra duty	17
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	6
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	11

Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	351
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	342
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	66
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	62
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	285
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	280
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	285
# Service Member on Service Member	112
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	106
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	62
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	285
# On military installation	83
# Off military installation	140
# Unidentified location	61
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	285
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	43
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	23
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	20
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	38
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	47
# Relevant Data Not Available	114
Time of sexual assault incident	285
# Midnight to 6 am	54
# 6 am to 6 pm	29
# 6 pm to midnight	109
# Unknown	92
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Day of sexual assault incident	285
# Sunday	25
# Monday	11
# Tuesday	22
# Wednesday	13
# Thursday	20
# Friday	35
# Saturday	56
# Relevant Data Not Available	103
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	280
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	6
# Marines Victims	274
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

MARINE CORPS FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	285
# Male	66
# Female	218
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	285
# 0-15	60
# 16-19	78
# 20-24	104
# 25-34	29
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
Grade of Service Member Victims	280
# E1-E4	251
# E5-E9	23
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	4
# O4-O10	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	280
# Active Duty	277
# Reserve (Activated)	3
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	285
# Service Member	280
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	4
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	113
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	76
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	31
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	32.5
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	38.64
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	10
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	10
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals		
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	2268		
# Medical	252		
# Mental Health	435		
# Legal	411		
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	305		
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	561		
# DoD Safe Helpline	244		
# Other	60		
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	122		
# Medical	13		
# Mental Health	41		
# Legal	9		
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6		
# Rape Crisis Center	25		
# Victim Advocate	24		
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other	4		
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	64		
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0		
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	55		
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY15 TOTALS		
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	168		
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	1		
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1		
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0		
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0		
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	26	Total Number Denied	4
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	2	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	4
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	72	Moved Alleged Offender Instead	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	2	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		Victim declined to make a statement to NCIS	1
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	FY15 TOTALS	A Permanent Change of Assignment was issued instead	1
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1258	Did not meet the threshold of an MCIO investigation	1
# Medical	139	Subject no longer assigned to the command or base where the victim worked	1
# Mental Health	276		
# Legal	154		
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	216		
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	282		
# DoD Safe Helpline	145		
# Other	46		
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	51		
# Medical	5		
# Mental Health	17		
# Legal	3		
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3		
# Rape Crisis Center	13		
# Victim Advocate	7		
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other	3		
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	14		
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0		

MARINE CORPS FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	41
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	13
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	21
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	41
# Male	1
# Female	37
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	41
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	10
# 20-24	6
# 25-34	3
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	19
D4. Non-Service Member Type	41
# DoD Civilian	7
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	28
# Foreign National	3
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	79
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	13
# Legal	15
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	14
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	12
# DoD Safe Helpline	12
# Other	3
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	29
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	10
# Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	6
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	8
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	7
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	7
# Male	0
# Female	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	7
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	7
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	18
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	3
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	4	
# Service Member Victims	4	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	4	
# Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	4	
# On military installation	2	
# Off military installation	2	
# Unidentified location	0	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	4	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	3	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	0	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	3	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	1	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	1	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	7	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	0	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	7	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	4	4
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	4	4
# Midnight to 6 am	2	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	1	1
# Unknown	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	4	4
# Sunday	1	1
# Monday	2	2
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	0	0
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4		
	# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
	# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3		
	FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)										
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Monday	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) (Oct07-Jun12)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bahrain	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	3
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	3
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	0
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	3
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	2
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	4
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	4
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	4
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Service Member	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Active Duty	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15											FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	
# Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
G3. Subject Type	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	
# Service Member	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	4	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	4
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	3
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	1		
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	3	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	3
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	0		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	7
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	7
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	7
# Service Member on Service Member	5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	7
# On military installation	6
# Off military installation	1
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	7
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Time of sexual assault incident	7
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	2
# Unknown	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	7
# Sunday	1
# Monday	2
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	1
# Friday	2
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	7
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	7
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	7
# Male	2
# Female	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	7
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	3
# 25-34	4
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	7
# E1-E4	3
# E5-E9	4
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	7
# Active Duty	7
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	7
# Service Member	7
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	7
Afghanistan	4
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	1
Egypt	0
Iraq	1
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	1
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	12
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	24
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	5
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
Total Number Denied	0
Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	0

MARINE CORPS CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

[illegible]

2012 Service Member Sexual Assault Response Report: MARINE CORPS																							
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition/Completion	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Post-Traumatic Stress Other Offenses Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Post-Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
30	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Reintegration in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported that Subject dragged her into a dark area, took her to the ground, choked her until she passed out, and penetrated her vagina with his penis while she was unconscious and after she awoke. Subject had invited Victim but previously been drinking around base together a night and had gotten out at a playground. Assault was not reported. Every CO conducted an investigation and notified NCS. Charges were preferred. At Art. 32 was held. After consulting the investigating officer, the victim was interviewed. The victim, the Commanding Authority consulted with his staff and referred charges for violations of Art. 120 (Rape), Art. 107 (Sexual Harassment), and Art. 134 (Jeopardy and Contraband) to CDR. Prior to trial, the Commanding Authority approved the Subject's request to be separated in lieu of Post Indictment was administratively separated with an Other Than Honorable discharge.	
31	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her in his barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and the views of the victim. After consulting with the SJA, the Commanding Authority took no further action in the reported offense due to a lack of evidence that the sexual act was "not consensual" due to the Subject having an uncharacterized past in the barracks, the Commanding Authority found the Subject guilty of violating Article 92 at a 150.	
34	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Accepted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks and forced her to perform oral sex while she was in the mess hall working in a mess hall. NCS conducted an investigation. At Art. 32 was held. The Commanding Authority referred charges for violations of Art. 91 (sexual harassment), and Art. 120 (sexual assault) to CDR. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
35	Rape (Art. 120)	NE	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male				Q1 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
36	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Disorderly conduct (Art. 134-12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
37	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
38	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
39	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Wrongful use of premises, etc., or unauthorized substance (Art. 134a)	Charges dismissed for non-sexual assault offense						Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
40	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Air Force	O-3	Male	Marine Corps	O-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Honorable			Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
41	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Unknown			Notes: Multiple Victims reported that Subject, their supervisor issued them, touched their chests, and touched their genital areas on the clothing on multiple occasions in their workplace. NCS conducted an investigation. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consulting with the SJA, the Commanding Authority referred charges for violations of Art. 120 (Rape), Art. 107 (Sexual Harassment), and Art. 134 (Jeopardy and Contraband) to CDR. Prior to trial, the Commanding Authority approved the Subject's request to be separated in lieu of Post Indictment was administratively separated with an Other Than Honorable discharge.	
42	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
43	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	O-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
44	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 31 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
45a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
45b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
46	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.
47	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-6	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	
48	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male				Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject is a civilian not within the jurisdiction of DOD. NCS referred the case to local law enforcement for investigation. Sexual assault law enforcement investigated. The case was declined for prosecution by local prosecutors.	

P135 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: MARINE CORPS																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Accusation?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Department Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
49	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	NC	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order by regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation, consulting with the SIA, and considering the views of the Victim and the recommendation of the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority took no further action on the sexual assault offense due to minor disciplinary charges were preferred to SCSN for non-sexual assault related offense. Pursuant to a pretrial agreement, Subject was found guilty of NCP and was separated under Other Than Honorable Conditions for convenience of a service offense.
50	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances (Art. 134a)	Convicted		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances (Art. 134a)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to grab Victim's breast, directed Victim to drive to a dark area of base, and tried to verbally coerce her to have the vehicle while Victim was driving Subject in her car. Subject appeared to be under the influence of an intoxicant after the incident and subsequently admitted to smoking a substance he believed to be marijuana. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred charges to SCSN. The Subject pleaded guilty to a violation of Art. 134a (wrongful use of a controlled substance) and Art. 134 (dishonest and derelict conduct) at SCSN. Subject was processed for administrative separation. Subject was separated for Other Than Honorable characterization of service.
51	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for no other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Subject (a single subject)		Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her thighs and buttocks without her consent at an off base location. NCS conducted an investigation. Art. 120 hearing was conducted and the Art. 120 Officer recommended SPCM. After consulting with the SIA and Victim about not attending an Art. 120 hearing, the Convening Authority referred Art. 120 and Art. 92 to SPCM. Prior to court-martial, and after consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority dismissed and withdrew charges against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
52	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order by regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)		Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her thighs with his hand and placed his genital area on the back of her thigh in the barracks room. Both parties consented initially. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred charges to SCSN. The Subject pleaded guilty to a violation of Art. 120 (sexual harassment) and Art. 134 (dishonest and derelict conduct) at SCSN. Subject was processed for administrative separation. Subject was separated for Other Than Honorable characterization of service.
53	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)		Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that subject forcibly kissed her and touched her buttocks without her consent while walking away from the smoking alley in base. Both Victim and Subject had consented initially. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA and Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to SPCM. In accordance with a pretrial agreement, the Convening Authority withdrew the Art. 120 charges and Subject entered pleas of Guilty for three specifications of Art. 134 and of Art. 134.
54	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q3 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject performed oral sex on her at an off base hotel while asleep. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute due to insufficient evidence. The Convening Authority took no action against Subject due to Subject being unable to identify legal authority.
55	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Adultery (Art. 134c)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in vaginal and anal intercourse with her without her consent and against her will. NCS conducted an investigation. Victim declined to participate in the military justice action. Subject subsequently agreed to accept NCP for adultery.
56	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported that Subject, her former roommate, forced her without her consent while she was partially asleep. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation, consulting with the views of the Victim and Victim's legal counsel, and consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority issued Subject a formal counseling.
57	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Both Victim and Subject		Courts-Martial discharge: NCP. Not Conducted Discharge: Confirmed: Yes; Confirmed Type: Less Than Life; Confirmed Discharge: 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Prior: No; Restrictions: No; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No.
58	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Subject (a single subject)		Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in vaginal intercourse with her while they were in a rooming house. NCS conducted an investigation. After consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority issued Subject a formal counseling.
59	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts over the clothes while they were in a rooming house in their work area. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation, the Convening Authority issued a written counseling to Subject for poor judgment and excessive familiarity in the workplace.
60	Rape (Art. 120)	AE	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in a rooming house. Assault was committed by both parties. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. Art. 120 was conducted. Charges were referred to SCSN for consideration of Article 134 (Sexual Assault), and Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject was found not guilty of all charges.
61	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her after she had been raped at the bar by a hotel room. Both Subject and Victim had consented initially. After the incident, Victim reported to NCS seven years after the incident. NCS conducted an investigation. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and submitted a Victim Preference Statement. After reviewing the investigation, consulting with the views of the Victim, and consulting with the SIA, Trial Counsel, Senior Trial Counsel, and Victim's Legal Counsel, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Victim's declaration to participate.
62	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male				Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National							Unknown		Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcing the party until she woke up in a different city hours later with signs that her vagina had been penetrated. Victim reported more than one year after the incident. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject due to the Subject being out of NCP's legal authority. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute the case.
63			Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Convicted		Failure to obey order by regulation (Art. 92)					Notes: A command investigation into rape passing between a male prisoner and female guard revealed that Subject, the brig guard, had consensual sex with Victim. The prisoner, Victim, did not want to participate in the investigation and was not interviewed during the preliminary command investigation. Due to the authoritative position of Subject over Victim, the command requested the sexual offense. Charges were preferred. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred the charges to SCSN. Pursuant to a PFA, Subject pleaded not guilty to a violation of Art. 134 (sexual abuse of a prisoner under 18 USC 2385) and guilty to a violation of Art. 120 (violation of duty).
64	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Yes	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution			All victims and subjects involved parties to the crime		Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vagina while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-related offense for multiple victims. The Art. 32 Officer recommended the guilty finding with the sexual offenses for this Victim. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred charges for two other victims of Subject's offense.
65	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Yes	No		Q3 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)		Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her at her off base residence while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority processed Subject for administrative separation. Subject was separated under Other Than Honorable conditions for convenience of a service offense.
66	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Included but not specified		Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her buttocks and inner thighs, placed his arms around her from behind, and attempted to kiss her on several occasions without her consent. Assault was later in a rooming house. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, Trial Counsel, Victim's Legal Counsel, and Senior Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority issued Subject a formal counseling. The Convening Authority issued Subject a formal counseling.

P115 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NABORS COMPS																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Identification for Sex Assault?	Subject's Moral Awareness?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
67	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)			Subject (single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: Yes; Restriction: Yes; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hand-Labor: Yes; The Court Martial Charge Preferred (Art. 120) was recommended by the GCM for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) as a result of the investigation. The investigation was conducted by the GCM and the subject was found guilty of the offense. The subject was recommended for a UDHC discharge. The subject was recommended for	

P150 Services Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: MARINE CORPS																
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject: Sexual Misconduct?	Subject: Sexual Assault?	Subject: Sexual Misconduct?	Subject: Sexual Assault?	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged
84	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No				Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment
																<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Rebuttable Limit: Indefinite; Restraint Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 40; Hard Labor: No; Confinement (NJP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and three other Marines raped, sodomized, and sexually assaulted her. All parties involved had mutual consent. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual assault offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Art. 32 officer recommended NJP for non-sexual offenses and dismissal of the case through the Victim's Legal Counsel, and consulting with the Regional Trial Counsel SJA, the Convening Authority accepted a PFA disposition of the case through NJP. The Subject pleaded guilty at NJP to violation of Art. 92 (violation of other written order or regulation).</p>
85	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No				Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment
																<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Rebuttable Limit: Indefinite; Restraint Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 40; Hard Labor: No; Confinement (NJP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and three other Marines raped, sodomized, and sexually assaulted her. All parties involved had mutual consent. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual assault offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Art. 32 officer recommended NJP for non-sexual offenses and dismissal of the case through the Victim's Legal Counsel, and consulting with the Regional Trial Counsel SJA, the Convening Authority accepted a PFA disposition of the case through NJP. The Subject pleaded guilty at NJP to violation of Art. 92 (violation of other written order or regulation).</p>
86	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No				Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment
																<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Rebuttable Limit: Indefinite; Restraint Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 40; Hard Labor: No; Confinement (NJP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and three other Marines raped, sodomized, and sexually assaulted her. All parties involved had mutual consent. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual assault offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Art. 32 officer recommended NJP for non-sexual offenses and dismissal of the case through the Victim's Legal Counsel, and consulting with the Regional Trial Counsel SJA, the Convening Authority accepted a PFA disposition of the case through NJP. The Subject pleaded guilty at NJP to violation of Art. 92 (violation of other written order or regulation) and Art. 131 (violation of other written order or regulation).</p>
87	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No				Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment
																<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Rebuttable Limit: Indefinite; Restraint Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 40; Hard Labor: No; Confinement (NJP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and three other Marines raped, sodomized, and sexually assaulted her. All parties involved had mutual consent. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual assault offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Art. 32 officer recommended NJP for non-sexual offenses and dismissal of the case through the Victim's Legal Counsel, and consulting with the Regional Trial Counsel SJA, the Convening Authority accepted a PFA disposition of the case through NJP. The Subject pleaded guilty at NJP to violation of Art. 92 (violation of other written order or regulation).</p>
88	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-6	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Yes	No			Multiple Referrals	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)
																<p>Article 15 Punishment Imposed</p> <p>Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject approached her from behind, put his hands on her hips, and pushed his pelvic region against her buttocks. Subject was wearing a uniform. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation, consulting with the SJA and the Victim's Legal Counsel, and considering the views of the Victim, the Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120, Art. 92, and Art. 134 (abuse). Subject was processed for administrative separation on the basis of his commission of a Serious Offense and was separated with an Other Than Honorable characterization of service.</p>
89	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No				Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)
																<p>Court-Martial discharge (DD - Discretionary Discharge); Confirmation: Yes; Confirmed Type: Less Than Life; Confirmation (Phonetic): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was detained in a cell. Subject was wearing a uniform. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred all preferred charges (two specifications of Art. 120 and one specification of Art. 134 (abuse)) to a GCM. The military specification was withdrawn and dismissed before trial. The Subject was found guilty of one specification of Art. 120 at a GCM.</p>
90	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No				Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Adultery (Art. 134-2)
																<p>Adultery (Art. 134-2)</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her while she was incarcerated in a cell. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred all preferred charges (two specifications of Art. 120 and one specification of Art. 134 (abuse)) to a GCM. The military specification was withdrawn and dismissed before trial. The Subject was found guilty of one specification of Art. 120 at a GCM.</p>
91	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No				Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)
																<p>Article 15 Punishment Imposed</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her while she was incarcerated in a cell. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred all preferred charges (two specifications of Art. 120 and one specification of Art. 134 (abuse)) to a GCM. The military specification was withdrawn and dismissed before trial. The Subject was found guilty of one specification of Art. 120 at a GCM.</p>
92	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No				Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)
																<p>Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Court-Martial</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by rubbing his penis with his hand while she was in a cell. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred all preferred charges (two specifications of Art. 120 and one specification of Art. 134 (abuse)) to a GCM. The military specification was withdrawn and dismissed before trial. The Subject was found guilty of one specification of Art. 120 at a GCM.</p>
93	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No				Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)
																<p>Article 15 Punishment Imposed</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by rubbing his penis with his hand while she was in a cell. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred all preferred charges (two specifications of Art. 120 and one specification of Art. 134 (abuse)) to a GCM. The military specification was withdrawn and dismissed before trial. The Subject was found guilty of one specification of Art. 120 at a GCM.</p>
94	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No				Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)
																<p>Court-Martial discharge (DD - Discretionary Discharge); Confirmation: Yes; Confirmed Type: Less Than Life; Confirmation (Phonetic): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Multiple Victims reported that Subject and two other individuals sexually assaulted them by penetrating their rectum, mouth and vagina while they were incarcerated in an off-base hotel. All Victims and Subjects had consented. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. After reviewing the investigation and Art. 32 report, considering the views of the Victim and consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 92 (violation of other written order or regulation), Art. 120 (violation of other written order or regulation), and Art. 134 (abuse) to a GCM. The Subject was convicted at a GCM.</p>
95	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No				Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)
																<p>Court-Martial discharge (DD - Discretionary Discharge); Confirmation: Yes; Confirmed Type: Less Than Life; Confirmation (Phonetic): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sex with them without their consent. Although was consumed by all parties, NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation, consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 92 (violation of other written order or regulation), Art. 120 (violation of other written order or regulation), and Art. 134 (abuse) to a GCM. The Subject was convicted at a GCM.</p>
96	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No				Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)
																<p>Article 15 Punishment Imposed</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by rubbing his penis with his hand while she was in a cell. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred all preferred charges (two specifications of Art. 120 and one specification of Art. 134 (abuse)) to a GCM. The military specification was withdrawn and dismissed before trial. The Subject was found guilty of one specification of Art. 120 at a GCM.</p>
97	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male						Q2 (October-December)	Subject in a Cellar or Foreign National	
																<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject laid next to him, put his arm around him, and told her he wanted to have sex with her. The next day, Subject was found hugging from the ceiling of his barracks room and was discharged. Civilian police conducted an investigation and notified NCS. Command action was prohibited because the Subject is a civilian.</p>
98	Attempts to Commit Offense (Art. 90)	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male							Q3 (April-June)	Subject Died or Deserted	
																<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by rubbing his penis with his hand while she was in a cell. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual offenses. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 92 (violation of other written order or regulation), Art. 120 (violation of other written order or regulation), and Art. 134 (abuse) to a GCM. The Subject was convicted at a GCM.</p>

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PTSD Services Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: HRC/HSI CORPS																							
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Values Assessment?	Subject: Referral Type	Quarter/Dissemination Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Other Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
128	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	No	No		Q2 (October/December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 92)	Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 92)	General			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject orally sodomized her. NCJ conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, charges were referred against Subject. Subject was found guilty at a GCM of violations of Art. 91 (1st and 2nd offenses), Art. 107 (1st official statement), and Art. 119 (general article). Subject was administratively separated with a general Under Honorable Conditions characterization of service.	
129	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (October/December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her breasts, groin, thighs and buttocks without her consent at an off-base residence. NCJ conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA and pursuant to the Victim's preference later, the Convening Authority issued Subject a formal counseling.	
130	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her buttocks during a uniform inspection and touched her thigh at a restaurant during a unit function. Alcohol was not a factor in either incident. NCJ conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation, considering the views of the victim, and consulting with the SJA and the Victim's Legal Counsel, the Convening Authority issued Subject a formal counseling.	
131	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	O-1	Female	Marine Corps	O-1	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for two related and one non-related offenses. In Art. 32 hearing was held. The Art. 32 Officer recommended dismissing the two related charges due to insufficient evidence. The Art. 32 Officer recommended going forward with one non-related charge. After considering the views of the victim and consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred violations of Art. 92 (sexual harassment), Art. 120 (sexual assault), Art. 121 (indecent exposure) and Art. 134 (dishonorable discharge) to a GCM. Prior to the Subject submitted a Request to be Discharged. The Subject resigned in lieu of trial. The Subject resigned with an Other Than Honorable characterization of service.	
132	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Abuse (Art. 134-1)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Both Victim and Subject		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Restriction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her while she was intoxicated and unable to give consent. NCJ conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to insufficient evidence. The Convening Authority recommended with NJP proceedings against the Subject for violation of Article 134, Indecent Exposure. The Subject was found guilty and sentenced to confinement.
133	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Misc/Drop Counseling	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Abuse (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Victim (single victim)		Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts on multiple occasions in a single night at the Embroid Club. Subject had consumed alcohol prior to the incident. NCJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. Victim declined her right to Victim's Legal Counsel and stated in a Victim Declaration Letter that the touching was not sexual and that NJP would be an appropriate disposition. After reviewing the investigation, considering the views of the victim, and consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charges. Pursuant to a pretrial agreement, the Subject resigned NJP for violation of Art. 128 (Simple assault).
134	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Abuse (Art. 120)			Abuse (Art. 120)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched on civilian female employees without their consent while working with them at the cheer hall. NCJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. An Article 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. The Convening Authority referred violations of Article 120 and Article 128 to GCM. The Convening Authority accepted a PIA, and the accused pleaded guilty and was convicted at a GCM of violations of Art. 120.	
135	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Abuse (Art. 120)		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (GCM/CC)				At victims and subject's parties to the crime	Notes: Victim reported that Subject requested a holding that was placed between the victim's buttocks by another Marine. Victim also reported that Subject took digital photographs of the victim. NCJ conducted an investigation. NCJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred violations of Art. 92 (sexual harassment), Art. 120 (sexual assault), and Art. 128 (sexual assault) to a GCM. The Subject was convicted at a GCM of Art. 92 (sexual harassment), Art. 120 (sexual assault), and Art. 128 (sexual assault). The Art. 32 and 120 charges were withdrawn and dismissed. The Subject was administratively separated with an Other Than Honorable discharge.
136	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Abuse (Art. 120)		None				At victims (multiple victims)	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported being wrongfully touched by the Subject while the victim was unconscious from alcohol consumption. The victim was taken to a medical facility. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. The Convening Authority referred also a PIA to a GCM and Administrative Discharge Board. However, the Subject and guilty to having and assault at the GCM and was administratively separated with an Other Than Honorable Characterization of service.
137	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Yes	Both Victim and Subject		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject forcibly penetrated her with his penis while she was sleeping. NCJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. After consulting with the SJA and with the approval of the Victim's Legal Counsel, the Convening Authority approved a pre-trial agreement which provided that the Subject waive his Art. 32 preliminary hearing and plead guilty to Art. 120 (sexual assault). The Convening Authority referred Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 128 (sexual assault) to a GCM. The Subject was convicted at Art. 120 (sexual assault) and a lesser included offense, Art. 128 (sexual assault), at a GCM.
138	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (GCM/CC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject strangled her and forcibly raped her in her barracks. Alcohol was not a factor. NCJ conducted an investigation. Victim subsequently declined to participate in the military justice action. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SJA the Convening Authority processed the Subject for administrative separation due to Victim's declaration to participate in the military justice action. Subject waived his right to a hearing at the Administrative Separation Board and was separated with an Other Than Honorable Characterization of service for a Pattern of Misconduct.
139	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (GCM/CC)		Subject (a single subject)		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Restriction Length: Indefinite; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts, groin, thighs and buttocks without her consent while she was sleeping. NCJ conducted an investigation. After consulting with the SJA and the Victim's Legal Counsel, the Convening Authority did not relate a court-martial case to Victim's declaration. The Convening Authority referred NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 128 (sexual assault) and was separated with an Other Than Honorable Characterization of service.
140	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Accepted						Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her and inserted his tongue into her mouth without her consent while she was intoxicated. NCJ conducted an investigation. Both Victim and Subject consented to participate in the investigation. After consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 128 (sexual assault) to a GCM. Prior to the Subject was convicted at a GCM of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 128 (sexual assault). The Subject was administratively separated with an Other Than Honorable Characterization of service.
141	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Separation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim reported that Subject, while on medication, sexually assaulted her in her barracks room by grabbing her, touching her breasts over her clothes, and caressing her legs without her consent. NCJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-sexual related offenses. In Art. 32 hearing, the victim and the Subject agreed to a pre-trial agreement which provided that the Subject waive his Art. 32 preliminary hearing and plead guilty to Art. 120 (sexual assault). The Convening Authority referred Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 128 (sexual assault) to a GCM. Prior to the Subject was convicted at a GCM of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 128 (sexual assault). The Subject was administratively separated with an Other Than Honorable Characterization of service.
142	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated to intoxication. NCJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. In Art. 32 was held. After consulting the investigation, it's report, consulting with the SJA, and considering the views of the victim, the Convening Authority referred Art. 121 (sexual assault) and Art. 128 (sexual assault) to a GCM. Prior to the GCM the victim no longer wanted to participate in the investigation. The victim's report of investigation, Investigating Officer's report, the victim's performance and consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority withdrew and dismissed the charge and sent the Subject for an Administrative Separation Board on the basis of Commission of a Serious Offense (sexual harassment). The Subject received a General Under Honorable Conditions characterization of service.

F155 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: MARINE CORPS																						
No.	Host Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject: Sexual Harassment Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Host Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Host Serious Sexual Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Returned At Art 15 Hearing, If Applicable	Host Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Host Registered as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
194	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her near a campground by having her perform oral sex on him, inserting his finger into her vagina, and then inserting his penis into her vagina while she verbally objected. Civilian authorities investigated. Subject was arrested by the civilian State Prosecutor for a violation of Section 161.425 Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree. Subject was administratively separated under Other Than Honorable Conditions for the sexual assault offense. Subsequently, subject pleaded guilty to sexual abuse in the Second Degree and was sentenced to 30 days confinement and 3 years probation.
195	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Subject Died or Deceased								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched Victim's penis while Victim was interested in consensual NCS conducted an investigation. Subject subsequently died. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the USA, the Commanding Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to Subject being unable to stand legal authority.
196	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	DuD	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q1 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject groped her and attempted to urinate on her pants. Subject was arrested at local authorities. Civilian authorities dropped the charges against Subject for required him to complete a Pre-Trial Intervention Program. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the USA, the Commanding Authority administratively separated Subject with a General (under removable conditions) characterization of service.
197	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No		Q1 (January-March)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	None		Unknown	Courts Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Last Salary: No;
198	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q1 (October-December)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Multiple Victims reported that Subject sexually assaulted them by having inappropriate comments and touching one victim's leg with his genitals, rubbing another victim's groin and attempting to use and grab the back and thigh of the third victim. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for sexual assault and related offenses. Art. 15 hearing was held. The Art. 15 Officer recommended: discharge from the sexual assault charges due to insufficient evidence and going forward with non-military court charges. After reviewing the investigation and Art. 15 Officer's recommendation with the USA and considering the views of the victim, the Commanding Authority referred the case to Art. 15 (imprisonment), Art. 120 (assault) and Art. 134 (indecent exposure). Art. 134 (indecent exposure) was found guilty of conspiracy and malfeasance.
199	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her while she was on leave after touring travel. NCS initiated an investigation. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation and signed a Victim Preference Statement. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. The Subject is outside DoD's legal authority because he is a prisoner.
200	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Marine Subjects sexually assaulted her in a squad bay by pulling him from his rack, holding him down, pulling down his pants and pulling his buttocks and grabbing his penis and testicles while one Marine leaned his penis in Victim's face. Victim did not consent, but it is unknown if any Subjects consented. NCS conducted an investigation. The Victim subsequently declined to participate in the investigation. NCS could not identify the Subjects and closed the investigation. The Subjects are outside DoD's legal authority because their reporting is uncorroborated.
201	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject, an acquaintance, raped her while she was on leave and at a party. Victim had contacted NCS and reported that the victim was a factor in the sexual assault. Victim declined to participate in any investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. The Subject is outside DoD's legal authority because he is a prisoner.
202	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	CA	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted two years before by a Subject whose victim could not identify. The victim declined to participate in the investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject's identity is unknown for the command.
203	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that she was grabbed on the buttocks while she was leaving the crime pit. Victim could not identify the Subject. Due to lack of investigative leads, no case was closed.
204	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject after being knocked out during martial arts while deployed to Iraq prior to her report. Victim made up with vaginal pain and breast pain in one day. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
205	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that an unidentified Subject provided alcohol to her, took her to his residence, and sexually assaulted her on four occasions over several months at the subject's off-base residence. Victim consented to the sexual assault in each case. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. The Subject is outside DoD's legal authority because he is not identified.
206	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject entered her barracks room and sexually assaulted her before leaving. Victim pushed Subject off and Subject fled the room. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
207	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by an unidentified Subject in a crowded room, while the victim was sleeping at the Subject's off-base residence. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
208	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject held him down and grabbed his penis over his clothes while he was in bed in the barracks. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
209	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks off-base residence. It is unknown if alcohol was a factor in the sexual assault. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
210	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that a Marine Subject sexually assaulted the victim while they were attending military occupation specialty training together. Alcohol was consumed. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Australia	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her on leave from the US. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
212	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that, eight months prior to her report, a Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks. It is unknown if alcohol was involved. Victim reported the name of the Subject to her Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA), but declined to provide information to NCS to participate in the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
213	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown male Subject sexually assaulted, choked, and sexually assaulted the victim while she was sleeping in an unknown barracks room after returning deployed the previous day and night. NCS conducted an investigation. The victim declined to participate further in the investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. The Subject is outside DoD's legal authority because he is a prisoner.
214	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that four unknown Subjects sexually assaulted him in an off-base motel room. NCS and local law enforcement conducted an investigation. Victim stated he did not want law enforcement to investigate and signed a Victim Preference Statement with local law enforcement. Command action was precluded because the Subjects were unknown.
215	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that, two months before her report, an unknown Subject showed her to the ground in a wooded area and raped her while she was walking on the base. Victim had not been drinking alcohol. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
216	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-7	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject. Victim declined to speak with or provide a statement to NCS. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
217	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject forced his penis into the victim's mouth at an off-base location while the victim was under the influence of alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. The victim signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating that he did not want to participate in the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
218	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject grabbed her vaginal area over her pants while she was standing at the bar at an on-base enlisted club. The victim immediately confronted the unknown Subject, bystanders intervened in the altercation, and a duty officer became involved. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
219	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Male	Unknown				Q1 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her by having an off-base sexual act while she was walking on the base. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
220	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her while sleeping in a tent on two consecutive nights at an off-base location. The unknown Subject was reportedly under the influence of alcohol. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, local law enforcement and NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
221	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Male	Unknown				Q1 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unidentified Subject placed his penis in her mouth while she is in a driving seat and then in an unknown room. The victim stated to NCS that she did not want to participate further in the investigation. Victim subsequently signed a Victim Preference Statement. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.

F135 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: RMKING CORPS																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Act?	Subject: Member Accused?	Subject: Referral Type	Quarter/Department/Command	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Negative as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
222	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unidentified Subject sexually assaulted the victim in her barracks room. The allegation was reported six months after the incident. Medical care was not sought. Victim provided a last name of the Subject to her command, but declined to participate with NCS in any investigation. Due to the victim's declaration and limited information about the Subject, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
223a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male					Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that three unidentified Subjects sexually assaulted the victim while she was on leave in another state. The allegation was reported six months after the incident. The victim identified the Subjects as Marines from her command and her barracks who were from the same area. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation and requested to sign a Victim Preference Statement. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subjects are unknown.
223b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that three unidentified Subjects sexually assaulted the victim while she was on leave in another state. The allegation was reported six months after the incident. The victim identified the Subjects as Marines from her command and her barracks who were from the same area. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation and requested to sign a Victim Preference Statement. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subjects are unknown.
234	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject placed hands on her buttocks over her clothing at an off base bar. Victim stated that the Subject was under the influence of alcohol. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
225	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by the victim's family member (PFC), without disclosing the identity of the Subject. Victim intended to make a medical report and did not understand that the PFC was a mandatory reporter. Victim subsequently refused to provide information to NCS. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
226	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unidentified Subject entered her barracks room and touched her breast underneath her shirt while the victim was sleeping on the floor in the morning with her barracks room door unlocked. Victim ran after Subject when she sensed that she was not safe in her barracks room. It is unknown if assault was initiated in the incident. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
227	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that an unidentified Subject, wearing a black, reported after getting her in the vehicle got outside her barracks and indicated her to the vehicle. Subject left. Victim, however, did not report the incident. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
228	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually abused her at a party in a base housing where both Subject and Victim were consuming alcohol. Victim declined to participate in the investigation or name the Subject. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
229	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported waking up in the parking lot of an unknown apartment complex without the underwear or while the drinking alcohol in an unknown of base bar. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify a subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
230	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that he woke up in his barracks room and discovered that Subject, his roommate, had his hands around victim's waist. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. NCS closed the investigation due to the victim's decision not to participate in the investigation activity. After consultation with NCS and SJA, the Convening Authority took no action due to the allegation being unfounded by the command.
231	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject three months before her report. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating that she did not want to participate in the investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
232	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported being raped by an unknown Subject in her barracks room after consuming several alcoholic drinks at an on base enlisted club. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
233a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that two unknown Subjects attempted to force victim to touch the exposed genitalia of one of the Subjects while victim was sitting in an open toilet stall on base. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subjects are unknown.
233b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that two unknown Subjects attempted to force victim to touch the exposed genitalia of one of the Subjects while victim was sitting in an open toilet stall on base. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subjects are unknown.
234	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject while on base. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating that he did not want to participate in the investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
235	Rape (Art. 120)	Use	Marine Corps	O-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being raped by an unidentified Subject several years prior to her report. The victim did not report the incident and signed a Victim Preference Statement stating she did not want to participate in the investigation process. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
236	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that an unidentified Subject sexually assaulted her sixteen months prior during her military occupation specialty training. After consultation with Victim's legal Counsel, Victim declined to participate in any investigation. Victim signed a Victim Declaration acknowledging with her Victim Legal Counsel. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
237	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject at an off base location more than a year prior to her report. Victim stated she immediately declined her victimization during an administrative process and that she did not want to participate in any investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
238	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown	Male					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that, one year prior to the report, an unknown male Subject sexually assaulted her about the victimization after Victim had been out to base drinking alcohol. Victim declined to participate in any investigation and signed a Victim Preference Statement. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. The Subject is outside DoD's legal authority because he is unknown.
239	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown					Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported being raped by an unknown Subject at an off base residence while he was under the influence of alcohol. NCS investigated, but local law enforcement had primary jurisdiction. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation which found that Victim made a false report. Local law enforcement arrested Victim and closed the investigation. Command action was precluded because the Subject is unknown.
240	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	VA	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown						Offender is Unknown								Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that several months prior to his report, an unknown male Subject sexually assaulted him in his quarters two months apart, in his barracks room. It is unknown whether the assault was a forced or consensual. NCS conducted an investigation. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation. After pursuing all investigative leads, NCS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. The Subject is outside DoD's legal authority because he is unknown.



Enclosure 3: Department of the Air Force





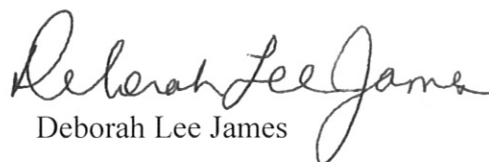
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

MAR 9 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Progress Report

In response to your September 22, 2015 data call, I am forwarding the enclosed input to the fiscal year 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Report. We remain committed to eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force and continue to strengthen sexual assault prevention and response policies and programs.


Deborah Lee James

Attachments:

1. USAF FY15 SAPR Progress Report
2. USAF FY15 SAPR Progress Report Analysis

Department of Defense (DoD) Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: Requirements, Instructions, and Templates

Purpose: This data call requests information from the Military Services to be used to meet the requirements for the FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

Background and Instructions: The Annual Report is congressionally mandated, with required content regarding the programmatic initiatives, capabilities, oversight activities, changes, and challenges supported or experienced by your Service or National Guard Bureau's (NGB) sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) program. The requirements for this report are an Executive Summary of the FY15 Data Call responses, and the FY15 Data Call responses. The FY15 Executive Summary of the Data Call and Data Call Responses will provide Service and NGB perspectives on key SAPR programmatic and policy improvements during FY15 that demonstrate clear measures of progress, both quantitative and qualitative. Certain data requests will ask for responses that will cover outcomes of Secretary of Defense Initiatives; the Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR; various National Defense Authorization Act (NOAA) provisions from FY12, FY13, FY14, and FY15; and the *2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*. Please organize SAPR program accomplishments and activities by the five Lines of Effort (LOEs) outlined in the *Department of Defense (DoD) SAPR Strategic Plan*. Where possible, identify how an activity or accomplishment promotes the LOE under which it is listed. Avoid repeating activities or accomplishments, or duplicating examples across the five LOEs.

This document must be titled "FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: (insert your Service or NGB)," Arial font, size 12, sans watermarks, such as DRAFT or FOUO. The maximum word count for the Executive Summary is 1,000 words. The draft document should be submitted in PDF format no later than 13 January 2015, with the final version due on 1 March 2015. Required changes identified in coordination will be made by your Service or NGB.

Unless otherwise indicated for the data call, only include activities or accomplishments undertaken in FY15 (October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015).

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Air Force

The following Executive Summary Template should be used to capture a summary of your submission regarding the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program from October 2014 through September 2015. This overview should include but not be limited to information such as:

- Authorizing regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication.
- General organizational structure of your SAPR program and personnel (e.g., Brigade, Installation, Regional, and/or Major Command Sexual Assault Response Coordinator [SARC] and SAPR Victim Advocate [VA] structure, mid-level program management [if any], and program management) as well as a brief description of how this structure changes in deployed and joint environments.
- Other personnel involved and their respective roles in your SAPR program.

Executive Summary

The Air Force continues to address sexual violence through a wide range of practices and programs as well as new and innovative approaches. In 2015, education, advocacy, and collaboration were focal points in preventing and responding to sexual assault and its harmful effects on the Air Force.

The Air Force continues to hold commanders accountable for creating and sustaining an environment of dignity and respect for active duty, reserve, and civilian employees. We believe every Airman plays an active role in preventing sexual assault and requires relevant developmental training to fulfill that role. In response to data collected from Airmen, the 2015 annual training included objectives that addressed how to engage with survivors as well as additional information on retaliation and reprisal.

In 2015, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, in conjunction with the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office pioneered a five-year Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy. This strategy, signed in October 2015, outlines a public health approach to eliminating sexual assault and incorporates evidence-based training programs. The Air Force is currently developing and implementing these training programs. We believe the integrated efforts of this scientifically-supported strategy will decrease many types of interpersonal and self-directed violence, as well as reduce the incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force.

The Air Force held its first Sexual Assault Prevention Summit that included 150 Airmen from around the world spanning a wide range of enlisted and officer ranks. The summit enabled the service to better understand issues and concerns from Airmen in the field. Additionally, monthly teleconferences were held between major command sexual assault response coordinators, installation coordinators, and the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office with the purpose of identifying the policies and practices that are valuable and those that require additional development. Air Force sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates receive electronic newsletters on a monthly basis to not only address questions from the field, but also identify guidance and clarification on current and upcoming policies.

During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office also led five survey efforts to collect data in a number of areas including annual training, victim experiences and needs, leadership perspective, and coordinator and victim advocate effectiveness. These surveys are critical to how the Air Force shapes its approach to providing world-class response and prevention efforts.

The Air Force's statistical analysis indicates a 3% decrease in reports compared to 2014 numbers. Data on the type of offense to include penetrating, contact, and attempted offenses show very little variation compared to fiscal year 2014. Although we only have consistent data for two years, the number of military protective orders has dropped 40%. Interestingly, the number of restricted reports coming from male victims has increased 4.3% to 22.8% in 2015. The Air Force hopes this is a reflection of the additional training on male victimization Airmen received in 2015, and will continue outreach efforts tailored to reach male survivors.

Reflective of the Air Force's commitment to eliminating sexual assault in the force are the numerous improvements developed and employed in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program over the past year. Air Force leadership maintains that this issue is not representative of our core values: "Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence in All We Do." We remain personally invested in solving this difficult and dynamic problem through robust policies, practices, and the tireless efforts of our Airmen.

Introduction

As we continue to focus on eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force, this report documents our accomplishments during fiscal year 2015. Of note is the increased effort towards the prevention piece of the overall strategy. While response to sexual assault will always be integral to our program we believe that increased resources and improved practices regarding prevention will allow us prevent this crime before it occurs. Robust prevention and response tactics are critical in our effort to rid the Air Force of sexual assault. This report contains 2 sections; The first section is narrative with seven sections detailing our prevention, investigation, accountability, advocacy, assessment efforts, communication and policy tenets, and Secretary of Defense Initiatives. The second section is a statistical analysis on quantitative data analysis collected over the last year.

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1-Prevention-The objective of prevention is to "deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs." Based on the 2014 - 2016 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across Department of Defense should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing Department of Defense-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: "cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored."

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program kicked off 2015 with a Sexual Assault Prevention Summit at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland. Summit participants included 150 Total Force Airmen from around the globe. Airmen ranged in grade from E-2 to O-6 and represented various Air Force specialties. Additionally, the Air Force contracted eleven experts on prevention, sexual assault, masculinity, sexuality, communications, and other areas related to sexual assault prevention. The Summit's goal was to gain a better understanding of sexual assault prevention and to build the Air Force Prevention Road Map.

In November 2013, the Air Force hired a highly qualified law enforcement expert to provide practical insight into civilian criminal justice practices and programs relating to response and prevention of sexual crimes.

In March 2015, the Air Force hired a highly qualified prevention expert from the Center for Disease Control to provide direction for the future of Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention. The prevention expert filled a critical need and has been extremely valuable in the strategy development, plans, and policies for continued program improvement.

The expertise of the highly qualified prevention expert, combined with the education gained through the summit, and the experience of the summit participants resulted in a comprehensive, research-based, and public health oriented Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy, which operationalized the Department of Defense Strategy for the Air Force. In October 2015, the strategy was signed by the Secretary of the Air Force, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force and shared Air Force-wide and with Congress. The new strategy includes a 5-year developmental plan incorporating universal and tailored training throughout the career of an Airman.

The holistic approach to prevention focuses on reducing shared risk factors for perpetration while building protective factors for victimization and perpetration. This approach demands integration of multiple functional areas which include other forms of violence as well as the Comprehensive Airman Fitness Program and the Profession of Arms Center of Excellence. The Comprehensive Airman Fitness Program is comprised of multiple targeted programs and activities that present mental, physical, social and spiritual fitness skills Airmen can use to make sound choices. The Profession of Arms Center of Excellence focuses on military professionalism with four goals: inspire a strong commitment to the profession of arms, promote the right mindset to enhance effectiveness and trust, foster relationships that strengthen an environment of trust, and enhance a culture of shared identity, dignity and

respect. Air Force Core Values are part of our everyday fabric and as such, they are the threads that weave the critical elements of violence prevention together.

The Secretary, Chief of Staff, and Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force introduced the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy to the Force and highlighted the importance of the document through a brief co-signed foreword which includes the following statement, “A strong foundation for sexual assault prevention and response demands a culture of dignity and respect. Treating everyone with respect is inherent to our Core Values of Integrity, Service, and Excellence. The Air Force will use policy, programs, education, and training to shape the environment, maintain the health and wellbeing of our Airmen, and change attitudes and behaviors so that sexual assault is no longer perpetrated.”

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Describe your progress in incorporating specific Sexual Assault Prevention and Response monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings, etc.).

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program continued to enhance communication and formal engagement with all sexual assault response coordinators during fiscal year 2015. Several means of keeping sexual assault prevention and response personnel informed and engaged are utilized. First Friday is a newsletter distributed to sexual assault response coordinators in the field on the first Friday of each month via their major command program manager and a copy is also loaded to the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response SharePoint. First Friday was designed specifically to address numerous questions and inquiries that are addressed to our operations branch. This tool provides a comprehensive approach to not only respond to questions and concerns from the field but also offers an opportunity to inform all sexual assault prevention and response personnel of current events, use of surveys, prevention initiatives, new laws and policies, and self-care sections. It also provides tools they can utilize in daily execution of their programs, where to acquire continuing education units, and a collection of frequently asked questions, to name a few. Building on the success of this tool, additional space has been allocated to share feedback from survivors (in their own words) and as a way of connecting to Air Force deployed sexual assault response coordinators and highlights across the major commands.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response SharePoint website is another means of enhancing communication with Air Force sexual assault prevention and response personnel. During fiscal year 2015 a number of improvements were incorporated into the site, such as adding new libraries to facilitate easy identification of resources and the ability to monitor program execution by reviewing and uploading required documents. Essentially, SharePoint is a centralized repository of approved resources, data management tools and training materials that sexual assault prevention and response personnel from around the Air Force can navigate containing a wide range of information pertaining to the program. This website is continually revised and updated with products that deliver sexual assault prevention and response personnel with an effective and efficient manner of managing their programs.

Sexual assault response coordinators continued to submit quarterly training reports during

fiscal year 2015. The reports highlight training and briefings to special populations such as leadership, first term airmen, pre-deployment personnel, first responders, medical personnel, etc. Sexual assault prevention and response personnel also facilitate training and briefings in collaboration with other on base and community agencies, including equal opportunity, security office, family advocacy, and rape crisis centers.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability and the sharing of promising practices.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office team includes two highly qualified experts from the field. The experts hail from the Center of Disease Control and Johns Hopkins University. The incorporation of these highly qualified experts has greatly expanded the opportunities for community partnerships and involvement. For example, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is staying in tune with activities conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Rape Prevention and Education program that funds prevention activities in every state and territory. In addition, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office consults with a group of sexual assault prevention experts and researchers, in order to ensure that the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy reflects cutting edge prevention science and practice. Intra-agency and community partnerships with the Center for Disease Control, the Department of Agriculture, John Hopkins University, and the Montgomery County Police Department have allowed the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to benefit from some of the latest science pertaining to sexual assault. Additionally, these partnerships opened the door for on-going research as the Air Force continues to seek additional prevention and response techniques with proven benefits. The 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy incorporates evidenced-based training programs that have shown to reduce sexual assault by as much as 50% in randomized, controlled trials. This could not be possible without the intra-agency and community partnerships.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.

The Air Force Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program was established in Air Force Instruction 36-2103, Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program, and includes base in-processing, base newcomer orientation, and the Sponsorship Program. The Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program is a tool that commanders use to ensure members who have a pending relocation assignment are able to obtain personal assistance and crucial information through sponsorship for relocations to new duty assignments. The Sponsorship Program is part of the Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program and is a continuous process of providing information and assistance to relocating personnel and their family members from the time they receive their new duty assignment until they are settled into their new community. Sponsors provide valuable service to inbound Airmen and help reduce the stress and anxiety that often accompanies a permanent change of station move through positive, open and honest

communication. The Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program provides assistance to newly assigned personnel so they become effective contributors to their unit's mission as soon as possible. Installation Airman & Family Readiness Centers provide relocation services and sponsorship training for unit commander appointed sponsors; all sponsors must complete mandatory Department of Defense provided Electronic Sponsorship Application & Training. Transitioning members and families make extensive use of the Department of Defense Plan My Move/Military Installations websites that are collection of up-to-date information for each installation.

1.5 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your training and education approach that addresses appropriate, professional peer response to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit.

The Air Force expects every Airman to take an active role in preventing sexual assault and provides education and training on bystander intervention and the role of all Airmen in affecting cultural change in their unit. The Air Force recognizes it takes all Airmen to be engaged in a continual collaborative effort to eliminate sexual assault from its ranks. As a follow-on to bystander intervention training, the Air Force developed twelve "Flip the Script" training modules in 2015. These modules were designed for small group discussions and maximizing dialog among peers. One module, "How to Talk to a Survivor", was a mandatory training requirement that focused on caring for victims, understanding the difference between empathy and sympathy, and addressing appropriate and inappropriate responses to sexual assault victims. "The Power of Language: Supporting Survivors", was developed to emphasize that the choice of words used to describe a victim or perpetrator can shape feelings about victim blaming and alter perceptions of perpetrator guilt. Victim blaming can have devastating effects on the mental health of victims and may impact their decision to report the assault. The "Rape Culture" and "Sustaining a Culture of Respect" modules aim to increase an Airman's understanding that supporting a culture of respect will reduce sexual assault and even identifies situations where Airman can speak out and challenge negative aspects of a unit's culture. Identifying and understanding aspects on the continuum of harm that are incompatible with Air Force values is key to keeping the focus on creating a climate of mutual respect, which in turn, helps foster a safe and supportive environment for everyone, not just victims. Healthy environments do not tolerate hazing, sexual harassment, degradation of any kind, or sexual assault. The intent of these flip the script modules is to create a dialog among peers, promote communication on issues surrounding sexual assault, provide discussion on how to respond to victims of sexual assault, and understand that language and the words we use are powerful tools to combat this issue.

1.6 Leadership Involvement: Describe improvements to Service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback from command climate assessments.

Following the 2014 Annual Report, one area that required attention was retaliation experienced by victims of sexual assault. In considering ways to remedy this problem, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office reviewed 157,449 responses during fiscal year 2015 from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey. These numbers constitute a 49% response rate Air Force wide. The data

indicates that an overwhelming majority have confidence in their chain of command as it relates to their treatment of sexual assault victims.

Pertinent questions and their results include:

- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that the chain of command would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report? (85% very likely, 12% moderately likely, 3% slightly likely, and 1% not at all likely)
- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that the chain of command would support the person making the report? (84% very likely, 13% moderately likely, 3% slightly likely, and 1% not at all likely)

The data indicates the perception of a somewhat lower level of support from unit members. Pertinent questions and their results include:

- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that unit members would label the person making the report a troublemaker? (7% very likely, 7% moderately likely, 19% slightly likely, and 67% not at all likely)
- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that unit members would support the person making the report? (69% very likely, 24% moderately likely, 6% slightly likely, and 1% not at all likely)

Finally, the data indicates perceptions related to the alleged offender(s) or their associates. The pertinent question and its results are:

- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that the alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report? (6% very likely, 9% moderately likely, 28% slightly likely, and 57% not at all likely)

Based on these command climate assessments, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office determined this problem warranted a training module geared toward the whole force. Consequently, it developed a “Flip-the-Script” training module titled “How to Talk to a Survivor” which was a required component of the fiscal year 2015 annual sexual assault prevention and response training “Respect the Red Line”, which incorporated definitions and examples of retaliation and reprisal as well as details about the Military Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act and specific information concerning Department of Defense Inspector General resources.

1.7 Leadership Involvement: Summarize your efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in order to advance and sustain an appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged to prevent sexual assaults and victim retaliation.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilizes a systematic evaluation process that tracks and monitors the execution and integration of the 2014-2016

Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. Each line of effort from the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy is assigned to an Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Action Officer for monitoring and tracking. The Director and Deputy Director, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, are updated on a regular basis on the status of each line of effort.

Additionally, the 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy takes a holistic, integrated approach to prevention by addressing shared risk factors and protective factors. This approach ensures underlying areas such as leadership and culture are factored into the overarching plan of preventing sexual assault perpetration before it occurs. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy also incorporates a monitoring plan for continuous monitoring and adjusting as needed. The monitoring plan is based on metrics developed from the short, intermediate, and long term outcomes identified in the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Theoretical Logic Model. The metrics will use a combination of existing data and new surveys that will track progress and allow for continuous quality improvement.

Although retaliation occurs during the response phase of a sexual assault, the 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy and Response Theoretical Logic Model explicitly addresses retaliation prevention by focusing on increasing retaliation awareness among the Air Force Community and fostering a healthy command climate where the victim and subject are treated with respect.

1.8 Accountability: Describe your efforts to publicize the punishments for misconduct or criminal offenses consistent with law and Department of Defense regulations.

The Air Force publishes all court-martial results on The Judge Advocate General's public website on a monthly basis. If the accused is found guilty, the result includes the accused's name, rank, base, forum, charges and specifications, and the sentence. If the accused is acquitted, the results include the general nature of the charges, forum, location, and whether the member was an officer or enlisted. Each installation also has the opportunity to provide more materials regarding the cases at their installations. For example, Mountain Home Air Force base supplements The Judge Advocate General's public website on their website, <http://www.mountainhome.af.mil/library/courtartialresults.asp>.

1.9 Accountability: Describe how you are incorporating Sexual Assault Prevention and Response monitoring into readiness assessments (e.g., quarterly training briefings, operational readiness assessments, inspections, etc.) to ensure program implementation and compliance.

Air Force Inspector General teams conducted sexual assault prevention and response inspections at all Air Force installations using checklist items in the following categories: Program Management, Reporting Options, Collection and Preservation of Evidence, and Command Actions in response to Sexual Assault. The total number of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program inspections across the Air Force increased from an average of 120 inspections per year, prior to Air Force Inspection System implementation, to 284 inspections in fiscal year 2015. The Air Force reports a 100 percent inspection rate at the

installation-level for the Sexual Assault Prevention Response program.

Monthly teleconferences scheduled with major command program managers provide a forum to inform, train, discuss, assess and plan sexual assault prevention and response initiatives. As a standard agenda item, participants are afforded the opportunity to ask questions regarding any subject matter that requires clarification. Subjects include monitoring expedited transfers, victim retaliation, training requirements, field surveys and audits among other issues requiring attention.

Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Program requires quarterly reports from all major commands. Quarterly training reports add another perspective for understanding the types and number of activities sexual assault prevention and response personnel are delivering to their communities. These reports highlight training offered but also include outreach and prevention efforts and the current number of volunteer victim advocates available to support the 24/7 response. Additionally, the reports provide the status of advocate credentialing through the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program. This data provides real time Air Force sexual assault response capability monitoring capability and ensures regular evaluation of program needs.

Program compliance is the vanguard of daily operations. Full compliance with sexual assault prevention and response regulations ensures an immediate and trained response but also serves to identify and correct program deficiencies. This investment in keeping sexual assault prevention and response program mission ready and inspection ready mandates concentrated, intentional communication. The rewrite of Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, during fiscal year 2015 introduced many new operational requirements. These changes, for example, informed a number of modifications to sexual assault prevention and response training, communication products, outreach and prevention campaigns, and resources and service availability. The changes also impacted the type of continuing education units. When services are extended to populations that typically have not been eligible for such services, it is paramount that training is in parallel to the demands for additional knowledge and skills required to perform the services.

Coordination with the Air Force Audit Agency during fiscal year 2015 resulted in a formalized plan to conduct a follow-up virtual audit of ten major commands, including the Air National Guard. The audit involved a sample of 40 installations with the purpose to evaluate previous year discrepancies. This helped sexual assault response coordinators focus their attention to ensure appropriate documentation captured all their efforts. Major command program managers were challenged to increase oversight of their respective sexual assault prevention and response programs and to evaluate how their collective role as mentors might amplify program success. In preparation for the virtual audit they were responsible for delivering numerous documents for review.

1.10 Deterrence: Describe your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging and outline how this is being extended to Service members.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilizes education and training

as well as publicized court martial outcomes to deter sexual assault. Every Airman receives several sexual assault prevention and response awareness training sessions and annual sexual assault prevention and response training, which includes the basic definition of sexual assault derived from Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Additionally, the Air Force posts courts-martial findings on a public website for Airmen and the American public to see. Commanders are encouraged to discuss consequences of sexual assaults in commanders' calls that are provided on a quarterly basis. Understanding and witnessing the consequences of sexual assault serves as a deterrent and is a critical part of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy.

1.11 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative programs, to include efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, and ensure Service members are aware of local sexual assault support resources.

As described in the answer to 1.3, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office team includes two highly qualified experts from the field. The experts hail from the Center of Disease Control and Johns Hopkins University. The incorporation of these highly qualified experts has greatly expanded the opportunities for community partnerships and involvement.

In late December 2014, the Air Force highly qualified law enforcement expert collaborated with the United States Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women in partnership with the Battered Women's Justice Project to gain insight into best practices, explore collaborative opportunities, and provide a briefing to their Orientation for Grants To Encourage Arrest Program Grantees on issues challenging colleges and universities addressing sexual assault as well as predominant aggressor determination. This initial meeting was followed up by a February 2015 Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women Campus Technical Assistance and Resource Project Training (for their Winter 2015 National Training and Technical Assistance Institute) held in Arlington, Virginia in which United States Air Force personnel were in attendance and the Air Force highly qualified expert provided briefings.

In March 2015, the Air Force highly qualified law enforcement expert collaborated with Dr. Debra Stanley, Executive Director, School of Criminal Justice, University of Baltimore, and Director, Maryland Victims Assistance Academy. The education and insight gained through this collaboration has served to illuminate ways in which the United States Air Force will be able to incorporate trauma informed response into response and prevention strategies as well as training.

In June 2015, the Air Force highly qualified law enforcement expert collaborated with the International Association of Chiefs of Police to serve as faculty at the International Association of Chiefs of Police National Campus Law Enforcement First-Line Supervisor Training on Violence Against Women. The training provided the opportunity for the United States Air Force Deputy Director of Security Forces, Mr. David Beecroft, to identify promising practices and policies utilized by civilian law enforcement at colleges and universities that could be leveraged for use by United States Air Force Security Forces personnel.

In addition, in August 2015, a contract was awarded to the Institute for Defense Analyses by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, and the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program Office to examine the link between alcohol, harmful behaviors, and undesirable outcomes including sexual assault. The project, Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors, Phase One: Understanding Service Member's Alcohol Purchasing Behavior, and Designing a Rigorous Causal Evaluation of Interventions, explores the effects of policy interventions, such as alcohol pricing effects on drinking behaviors and subsequent violence. During fiscal year 2016, researchers will conduct a literature review and an Alcohol Landscape Study to look at the spending patterns of military members to include the types of alcohol purchased and whether the purchase was made on a military installation. With insights from the Alcohol Landscape Study, the Air Force and other services will determine the feasibility of conducting a rigorous evaluation of an alcohol policy intervention at selected military installations.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program has collaborated with the Department of Justice to reduce underage Airmen's access to alcohol and to reduce the risk of sexual assault and crimes using evidence-based environmental strategies. Working with local civilian communities, our strategies for enforcement of underage drinking laws include compliance sting operations targeting local distributors, increased number and frequency of Driving Under the Influence checks in the local community, development of local policies to prevent underage drinking and related consequences, community-based media campaigns to reduce underage drinking and increase awareness of legal consequences, and increased frequency of alternative alcohol-free social activities.

1.12 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Describe your efforts to promote and encourage leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts.

The Air Force awards the Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award each October recognizing an individual, group, or unit (military or civilian) from each military service, component, or organization, to include Reserve Officer Training Corps detachments, that contributed or developed an innovative idea, concept, methodology, or approach to prevent sexual assaults at an installation or university detachment or in a deployed environment.

This year the award was presented to the 17th Training Wing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, for providing services to over 20,000 members, executing multi-wing outreach programs, promoting "Dating 101" training, and expanding on their Teal Rope program to include multi-service peer-to-peer mentorship within the community.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, maintains a number of award programs in an effort to promote and encourage positive engagement against sexual assault at the installation level. The Air Force Exceptional Sexual Assault Response Coordinator award recognizes individuals whose work has been particularly noteworthy, and demonstrates outstanding service in support of our service members. Installations from each military service and their respective reserve

components can submit a nominee (military or civilian) to compete annually for this Department of Defense level award.

This year the award was presented to the Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, Pamela Reeves. Ms. Reeves recruited over 100 volunteer victim advocates, established critical inter-service coordination for health-care requirements of survivors, and developed several innovative training plans including collaborating with civilian subject matter experts to provide training to over 100 leaders. Additionally, Ms. Reeves, in conjunction with the staff judge advocate, designed mock trial training enabling 160 Airmen the opportunity to observe the process in an open forum environment. Ms. Reeves maintained a training completion rate of 100% for the installation while mentoring 30 sexual assault nurse examiners and 25 rape crisis center volunteers per quarter.

1.13 Harm Reduction: Describe your efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy, etc.). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and any community involvement efforts that expand Department of Defense and Service Policies beyond individual use.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has several efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons. Specific efforts from 2015 include studies and training outlined below.

Institute for Defense Analyses Alcohol Study: In August 2015, a contract was awarded to the Institute for Defense Analyses by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, and the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program Office to look at the link between alcohol, harmful behaviors, and undesirable outcomes including sexual assault. The project, Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors, Phase One: Understanding Service Member's Alcohol Purchasing Behavior, and Designing a Rigorous Causal Evaluation of Interventions, looks at the effects of alcohol price on the drinking behaviors of light, moderate, and heavy drinkers. During fiscal year 2016, researchers will conduct a literature review and an Alcohol Landscape Study to look at the spending patterns of military members to include the types of alcohol purchased and whether the purchase was made on a military installation. With insights from the Alcohol Landscape Study, alcohol interventions looking at price and availability will be designed and if awarded Phase Two, will be tested on selected military installations.

The Alcohol Landscape Study requires collaboration among several Air Force offices to ensure the successful collection of data on alcohol consumption and the impact on sexual assaults. During fiscal year 2016, the Institute for Defense Analyses will be working to collect data on these topics with the following offices:

- Army and Air Force Exchange Service for data on alcohol purchases made on military installations.

- Air Force Alcohol Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program and Headquarters Air Force Safety for data and research on high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities.
- Air Force Family Advocacy Program for data and research on domestic violence and child abuse within the Service.
- Air Force Security Forces for data and research on driving under the influence cases, suicides, and alcohol-related phone calls to law enforcement.
- Personnel management community to obtain information regarding work absences and tardiness.

Development and Evaluation of Interventions to Reduce Risk of Sexual Assault Victimization and Perpetration Study: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of the Agriculture began developing a study with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups: 1) victimization prevention, 2) re-victimization prevention, and 3) perpetration prevention. This year's study efforts focused on formative research that included officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base. RTI International held focus groups with active duty general population males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty female and male sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the United States Air Force Academy and the 19th Air Force.

Alcohol Server – Bystander Intervention Training: In May 2014, the Secretary of Defense published a memorandum directing the Secretaries of the Military Departments to address healthy relationships, active bystander intervention, and social courage, with the emphasis that the Core Values should anchor all actions in order to support the establishment of a culture of mutual respect. This memorandum provided the opportunity to evaluate efforts related to Bystander Intervention Training. Specifically, Air Force Instruction 34-219, Alcoholic Beverage Policy, was revised to deglamorize behavior associated with excessive drinking, foster a culture of professionalism and avoid inappropriate conduct to ensure Airmen are not vulnerable to an unprofessional work environment. Additionally, it also included bystander intervention training for alcohol servers and highlighted responsible sales practices to include the following:

- Bystander intervention training for all alcohol servers
- Establishing standard hours for alcohol sales on every Air Force installation
- Requiring the installation commander to work with community partners on responsible alcohol sales practices and bystander intervention training for alcohol servers

Subsequently, Alcohol Server Bystander Intervention Training curriculum and facilitators guide was developed through collaborative efforts of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and Air Force Manpower, Personnel and Services. Alcohol server bystander intervention training intends to provide alcohol servers with knowledge of bystander intervention strategies. The training includes actual risk-oriented cases for sexual assault that involve alcohol and how bystander intervention strategies can effectively be used to reduce sexual assault. For example, alcohol servers are presented with activities to help them identify and understand behaviors that may lead to sexual assault and specific ways to safely intervene with their customers to prevent a potential sexual assault from ever occurring. Bystander intervention training is facilitated by wing sexual assault response coordinators and is required to be accomplished at least once by all force support squadron alcohol servers and within 90 days of employment for new force support squadron alcohol servers. Training completion is documented in each server's official personnel file. Furthermore, volunteers who serve alcohol at wing commander approved events must complete Bystander Intervention Training prior to the event. An update to Air Force Instruction 34-219, Alcoholic Beverage Program, which incorporates bystander intervention training requirements as well as new policy prohibiting the sale of powdered alcohol on Air Force installations, is currently in coordination with publication expected in fiscal year 16.

Green Dot – Bystander Intervention Training: In addition, in September 2015 the Air Force awarded a contract for an adaptation and Force-wide implementation of Green Dot, an evidence-based bystander intervention program. Implementation of Green Dot will begin in early 2016.

Air Force Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program 2015 efforts to mitigate high-risk behaviors, sexual assaults, and other crimes against persons include:

- **Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws:** The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program collaboration with the Department of Justice to reduce underage Airmen's access to alcohol and to reduce the risk of sexual assault and crimes using evidence-based environmental strategies. Working with local civilian communities, our strategies include compliance sting operations targeting local distributors, increased number and frequency of Driving Under the Influence checks in the local community, development of local policies to prevent underage drinking and related consequences, community-based media campaigns to reduce underage drinking and increase awareness of legal consequences, and increased frequency of alternative alcohol-free social activities.
- **Social Norms Intervention Program:** Also in 2015, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program continued the evaluation of the Social Norms Intervention Program. This program uses evidence-based approaches to prevent negative behaviors. Positive behaviors are promoted and reinforced by capitalizing on the power of peer influence and by dispelling myths about excessive alcohol use and related negative behaviors being the norm among peers. This approach to substance abuse and associate negative behaviors prevention capitalizes on the strong tendency of young people to conform to group patterns and expectations. In fiscal year 2016, the next step is to create a comprehensive dissemination plan and installation support materials implementing the Social Norms

Intervention Program across the Air Force.

1.14 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in developing and implementing a Service-specific strategic plan which flows from the overarching Department of Defense -wide prevention strategic plan.

The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office finalized a Service-specific Prevention and Response Strategy in October 2015. The Strategy was shared with the force, Department of Defense, sister services, and Congress. In order to further operationalize the strategy, the Air Force developed a five year prevention plan and theoretical framework and logic model to guide prevention activities, and a detailed concept of operations to facilitate implementation of the strategy.

1.15 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in ensuring that appropriate resources and personnel are in place - within the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Office as well as in the field - to support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts. Include your approach to relay the importance of this organization support to all levels of your Service.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office publishes a monthly manpower document to evaluate manpower needs at Headquarters Air Force. Updated major command sexual assault prevention and response profiles receive quarterly review and include: strategies for initiating and monitoring spend plans; monitoring of personnel vacancies and plans to fill positions; education and training offered to installation sexual assault response coordinators by their major command; plan for monitoring 24/7 phone coverage; examples of on-going communication between major command program managers and installation sexual assault response coordinators; and frequency of staff assistant visits. Major commands communicate this information to their respective leadership and serve as advisors regarding the importance of maintaining personnel support at the installation level, in accordance with Department of Defense instruction and law.

Monthly monitoring of Air Force wide sexual assault prevention and response personnel by Headquarters Air Force ensures compliance with legal requirements (i.e. appropriate personnel and certification, etc.). When issues arise which impact program and service delivery they are immediately raised to the internal leadership for recommendations and resolution. During fiscal year 2015 all positions were either filled or active recruitments were in place to fill vacancies.

1.16 Education and Training: Describe efforts to revise Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training programs, including new recruit training, to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male service members being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, like hazing, can lead to a sexual assault.

The 2015 annual training, "Respect the Red Line", and Flip the Script module, "Male Victimization", provide Airmen concepts to increase their understanding of male sexual victimization to include myths, facts and resources. The training is designed to reduce the stigma associated with reporting male sexual victimization. Discussion points in this training

include barriers to why men may not come forward to report this crime and male rape myths, such as “sexual assault doesn’t happen to men”.

In addition, the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course was changed in March 2015, adding “The Realities of Sexual Assault and Offender Dynamics” briefing. This modification serves to increase awareness of sexual violence as it relates to male victims. For example, attendees learn about the toxic effect of sexually violent subcultures. In addition, students engage in facilitated discussion on myths, invisibility, and marginalization as they relate to male victimization in order to bring this issue into context and increase understanding.

The trainings emphasize unique barriers men face when it comes to reporting a sexual assault. Recognizing there could be survivors in the military who work and live among us and who don’t ask for help is essential in our efforts to reduce victimization and increase male victim’s willingness to report.

1.17 Education and Training: Describe your efforts to implement and update core competencies and learning objectives for all Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training to ensure consistency throughout the military. Describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.

The Air Force builds upon established sexual assault prevention and response core competencies and learning objectives for all training, starting with accessions and continuing through an Airman’s professional military education to ensure consistent learning and standardization throughout the force.

In 2015, the Air Force conducted a review of sexual assault prevention and response training based upon the Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures, and updated Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, beginning with a major overhaul of the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course, taught at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. The revised course incorporates Department of Defense core competencies and learning objectives. The revamped training course will expand from eight days to nine and will offer separate tracks for sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates.

The updated course continues to utilize adult learning theory with the focus of instruction on scenarios, role-plays, and group interaction. The course updates are incorporating new learning objectives developed in partnership with the Air University Course Director and survey data from our sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. The new objectives will increase the knowledge, skills, and abilities of sexual assault response coordinators as overall program managers and places emphasis on the advocacy role of victim advocates. These updates use an academic approach in modules such as retaliation, inspections, prevention strategies, facilitating dynamic presentations, effective communication with leaders, Equal Opportunity and Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys, and breakout sessions conducted to emphasize the key learning objectives.

Assessments are used in the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course to evaluate both content knowledge and interactive skills. A pre-test and post-test are conducted in Blackboard and allow students and faculty to assess content knowledge as a result of attending the course. Throughout the course, small group sessions allow for faculty members to appraise student's skills by practicing scenarios and presentations.

In 2015, the Air Force evaluated and updated the pre-command course held at Air University. All wing and group commanders attend a three hour sexual assault prevention and response session included in the course. The training consists of presentations about prevalence and reporting data, the neurobiology of trauma, sexual assault prevention and offender dynamics. Commanders are given tactical recommendations they can implement at their units. A pre-test is used to evaluate the leaders' level of sexual assault prevention knowledge. The results are used to individualize each course to the needs of the students. Post-assessments show an improvement in class average, improvement in correct answers for each question, and an increase in self-confidence in the leaders to address sexual assault prevention and response at their installation.

For Medical Personnel, all members assigned to a military treatment facility must receive annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response First Responder Training. This is tracked and reported by each military treatment facility Commander to ensure compliance. This training is in the process of being updated to ensure compliance with revisions to Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, and to update the language in the training to ensure gender neutrality. Additionally, medical staff received training aimed at improving recognition of substance abuse as potential sequelae of abuse. Prescribing providers attend initial "Do No Harm" training aimed at preventing prescription misuse and abuse. Additionally, all credentialed medical staff received annual training in the recognition of signs of physical/sexual/emotional/substance abuse and the referral options on base. All Mental Health staff are required to attend Compassionate Care for Sexual Assault training. This requirement applies to both providers and non-providers (techs, admin staff, etc.) and is tracked at the local military treatment facility.

Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response is evaluating all sexual assault prevention and response training. A review in 2015 of Enlisted Professional Military Education found that all core competencies are addressed and learning objectives are met. Similar reviews are currently being conducted with accessions training and officer professional military education. All training and education materials are being reviewed to synchronize content and ensure the level of knowledge and skills match the level of leadership of the Airman.

1.18 Education and Training: Describe how you are conducting and monitoring the requirement that commanders and senior enlisted receive appropriate training on sexual assault prevention and response during leadership development courses to include Pre-command and Professional Military Education.

All Air Force wing and group commanders must take a pre-command course prior to assumption of command. The course includes a three-hour segment focused on sexual assault prevention and response training. A pre- and post-assessment is administered, and

the pre-assessment is completed by participants the day prior to the sexual assault prevention and response training. It informs facilitators on which portions of the curriculum to emphasize. The post assessment indicates that the intended training and message were well articulated and show increases in knowledge following the required block of training. Since their inception, the assessment of post-test scores has shown an improvement in knowledge for each class and students have indicated an increase in confidence in their ability to manage sexual assault prevention and response issues. The foundation of this course emphasizes the role of commanders in supporting victims and setting the standard of dignity and respect for all. Within the three-hour training, commanders learn about the latest data regarding prevalence, reporting, and convictions. The Air Force has placed emphasis on the critical need for commanders to understand and take the lead on this problem. More significantly, these leaders are guided through learning materials on the neurobiology of trauma to increase their understanding of victim response and behaviors that may seem to contradict normal expectations of victims (e.g. not fighting back, continuing to date offender, reporting months later, laughing, joking, etc.). The course addresses offender dynamics and cultural indicators of higher risks to sexual assault. The training includes interactive exercises, discussions, and thought provoking videos.

1.19 Education and Training: Describe efforts to align Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training programs in pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies.

The Air Force administers sexual assault prevention and response training in all pre-commissioning programs and the United States Air Force Academy. The Holm Center is comprised of 145 Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Detachments located throughout the nation and Officer Training School located at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. All Holm Center officer commissioning programs establish or reinforce the parameters within which all Airmen must function for good order and discipline. These programs clearly establish what is acceptable and what is not, and emphasize the consequences of not adhering to stated policies regarding acceptable behavior. Special emphasis is placed on ensuring newly commissioned officers are fully aware of and accepting of Department of Defense standards on sexual assault prevention and response.

The Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and Officer Training School commissioning programs lay the basic foundation for sexual assault prevention and response. Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, Air Force Instruction 36-2014 *Commissioning Education Program*, and the *Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan*, dated 26 January 2015, govern the curriculum content for the accessions programs.

The Maxwell Air Force Base Sexual Assault Response Coordinator visits each Officer Training School and Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps field training class (occurs between sophomore and junior years) during the introduction period of the courses and discusses Sexual Assault Response Coordinator responsibilities and the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program to ensure trainees understand the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator role, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator availability during the trainees' time at Maxwell and restricted/unrestricted reporting.

All trainees receive the Air Education and Training Command developed lessons, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Part I and II*. These lessons have been combined and consolidated under the title *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*. All Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets receive a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response briefing during commander's call at the beginning of each academic semester. Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and Officer Training School trainees receive three hours of instruction specifically dedicated to the subject of sexual assault prevention and response. Officer Training School trainees receive the training within the first seven training days and Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets receive the training during the junior year. Lessons cover various aspects of sexual assault prevention and response, to include discussion on Department of Defense policies on victims, wingmen, bystanders, facilitators, tolerance and confidentiality, roles and the significance of perpetrators, and sexual assault response coordinators.

Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and Officer Training School programs also include curricula addressing sexual assault in their *Leadership and Management Case Studies* lesson, which requires students to address the proper way to respond to sexual assault within the unit from a leadership position. The curricula also includes a case study in the lesson *Counseling and Practicum* that addresses how to handle a sexual assault from both the victim and leadership standpoints.

In addition to sexual assault prevention and response, sexual harassment awareness concepts are taught with an emphasis on the consequences for supervisors and commanders, mission impacts and penalties for non-compliance.

The Holm Center assesses student understanding of sexual assault prevention via written tests and end of course, end of semester, and graduate surveys. This analysis ensures officers commissioned through Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and Officer Training School leave their respective programs understanding the impact of sexual assaults on unit morale, the Air Force's no-tolerance sexual assault policy, what to do if a sexual assault occurs and the consequences of unacceptable behavior.

The issue of sexual assault is at the forefront of service academy concerns. The United States Air Force Academy is committed to the advancement of values and behaviors required of military officers. The Air Force Academy is also dedicated to increasing sexual assault prevention and response education, victim confidence associated with reporting, and victim support. The Air Force Academy provides sexual assault prevention and response training at increasingly higher levels from freshman to senior year as a student progresses from follower, role model, worker/coach and leader respectively. The curriculum is tailored to each class level and provides information on roles, policies, gender issues, verbal and non-verbal communication, prevention behaviors, victim empathy and sex offenders. Cadets receive in excess of 100 hours of developmental sexual assault, sexual harassment and related human relations training during their four-year tenure.

During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of the Agriculture began developing a study

with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups:

- victimization prevention
- re-victimization prevention
- perpetration prevention

This year's study efforts focus on formative research that includes officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. RTI International held focus groups with active duty males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the Air Force Academy and the 19th Air Force.

1.20 Education and Training: Describe your training plan to ensure service members know what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Include your guidance on what actions the chain of command, both officer and enlisted, should take when they become aware of these complaints.

In the fiscal year 2015 annual training, "Respect the Red Line", it was noted that the 2014 Survivor Experiences Survey found that 66% victims experienced social or professional retaliation after making an unrestricted report. Additionally, the results from the 2014 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty members indicate 62% of victims experienced social or professional retaliation after making an unrestricted report. Protected under the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act, victims have a right to report any retaliation due to making a report of sexual assault. Under Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 36-2909, Professional and Unprofessional Relationships, retaliation is not only prohibited but punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Victims may speak with their victim advocate, sexual assault response coordinator, inspector general, representative or commander if they feel they have experienced retaliation.

Reprisal is defined as taking or threatening to take an unfavorable personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, for making, preparing to make, or being perceived as making or preparing to make a protected communication.

Retaliation is defined as 1) The taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, with respect to a military member because the member reported a criminal offense or; 2) Ostracizing a military member, to include excluding from social acceptance, privilege or friendship with the intent to discourage reporting of a criminal offense or otherwise discourage the due administration of justice or; 3) Maltreating a military member, to include treatment by peers or by other

persons, that, when viewed objectively under all the circumstances, is abusive or otherwise unnecessary for any unlawful purpose, that is done with the intent to discourage reporting of a criminal offense or otherwise discourage the due administration of justice, and that results in physical or mental harm or suffering, or reasonably could have caused physical or mental harm or suffering.

Training also emphasizes that retaliation can come from peers through isolation and ostracism, gossip and harassment (threats, name calling, character assassination, etc.), and it takes courage in reporting a sexual assault so victims should be supported. Knowing what to say to a victim and stopping gossip will help to eliminate a victim's feelings of isolation. The Department of Defense Office of the Inspector General has specific resources available for military victims of sexual assault who feel they have encountered reprisals or retaliation for reporting. The goal is to resolve issues at the lowest possible level; however, some situations may take engagement from higher levels to ensure protection of the rights of the survivor.

In fiscal year 2015, bystander intervention training was developed for wing and squadron commanders, first sergeants, and supervisors to have group discussions about bystander intervention. The training is designed to help educate Airmen about bystander intervention and to encourage them to intervene on issues of sexual assault with the intent to prevent it from occurring. The module is also meant as a guide for leadership to lead group discussions with their Airmen with the intent to identify behaviors that could require intervention. Trust in leadership is important and leadership involvement, both officer and enlisted, is key to supporting victims.

Also in fiscal year 2015, empathy training was developed for wing/squadron commanders, first sergeants, and supervisors to address the need and importance of showing empathy to a victim of sexual assault. The focus is for leadership to promote a work environment that is respectful, healthy and productive, and to reduce the potential for retaliation due to reporting sexual assault. Empathy is a critical skill to have as a leader as it helps improve understanding of subordinates' emotions, concerns and actions. Empathy fosters productive communication and relationship building, which can encourage victims to report.

1.21 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program.

The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy is a 5-year plan that utilizes evidence-based programs for sexual assault prevention. For example, the first phase of the plan involves the implementation of Green Dot, an evidence-based sexual violence prevention program that was shown to have a 50% reduction in sexual assaults. For subsequent phases of the plan, the Air Force is developing and testing prevention programs to ensure they are effective before widespread implementation.

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- victimization prevention
- re-victimization prevention
- perpetration prevention

This year's study efforts focused on formative research that included officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. RTI International held focus groups with active duty males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the United States Air Force Academy and the 19th Air Force. Finally, as noted in 1.7 the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy also incorporates a plan for continuous monitoring and adjusting as needed.

2. LOE 2-Investigation-The objective of investigation is to "achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault."

2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: "investigative resources yield timely and accurate results."

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations made significant improvements in investigation timeliness in fiscal year 2015. The median time to run and publish reports of investigation in over 1000 adult victim sexual assault cases was 76 days; the average was 126 days. This is a significant improvement over fiscal year 2014 timeliness which was a median of 140 days and an average of 173 days. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations compared favorably with other Military Criminal Investigative Organizations in fiscal year 2015. The median investigation length across the Department of Defense in 2015 was 98 days and the average was 129 days.

While timeliness of investigations is important, so too is the quality of the investigations Air Force Office of Special Investigations produces for commanders. Air Force Office of Special Investigations' robust case quality review process continued to work well in fiscal year 2015. Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations case quality reviewers maintained a random case review level of over 34 percent in fiscal year 2015; at least one in every three investigations closed in Air Force Office of Special Investigations received a Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations quality review. Issues with investigation sufficiency were identified in less than five percent of cases. Most sufficiency issues identified by reviewers were either minor investigative or administrative deficiencies that did not impact the outcome of the investigation. Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations publishes monthly summaries that include every deficiency identified during case quality

reviews. These summaries are provided to Air Force Office of Special Investigations senior headquarters and field leaders, as well as to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations Special Investigations Academy staff for use as part of Air Force Office of Special Investigations' continuous case improvement effort. The case review team notifies either the director of operations or the criminal investigations subject matter expert assigned to the appropriate wing-level staff when significant deficiencies are identified. The wing-level staff member subsequently directs the Air Force Office of Special Investigations unit with investigative responsibility to reopen the case and resolve the concerns identified. Air Force Office of Special Investigations' investigations are also periodically reviewed by the Department of Defense Inspector's General. Department of Defense Inspector's General evaluated 148 of Air Force Office of Special Investigations adult sexual assault investigations opened on or after January 1, 2012, and completed in 2013, to determine whether they were in compliance with all relevant Department of Defense, Military Service, and Military Criminal Investigation Organization guidance. Department of Defense Inspector's General Report-2015-094, published on 24 March 2015, revealed this case review disclosed zero investigations with significant deficiencies expected to negatively impact the investigation.

2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigation Organization.

The Air Force has established a world-wide special victim investigation and prosecution capability. In September 2012, Air Force Office of Special Investigations assigned a senior agent as the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant to oversee the delivery of special victim investigation and prosecution capabilities to adult victim sexual assault cases worked throughout Air Force Office of Special Investigations. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations sexual assault investigations and operations consultant serves as the command's point of contact to the Air Force Legal Operations Agency for all operational matters pertaining to the special victim investigation and prosecution capability as well as the Air Force's Special Victims' Counsel Program. At the installation level, Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents and base legal personnel coordinate closely on each investigation. Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents refer unique or complex issues that may affect the investigative or judicial process to the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant, who works closely with Air Force Legal Operations Agency to develop a solution. The resulting recommendation then flows back to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations unit through the investigations and operations consultant and to the base legal office through Air Force Legal Operations Agency.

2.3 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.

In 2009, Air Force Office of Special Investigations directed units through written policy to coordinate all criminal investigations early and often with Judge Advocate counterparts. At the same time, The Air Force Judge Advocate General directed the same level of engagement on the part of his Judge Advocate General corps. These expectations were codified in respective agency policy directives. Air Force Office of Special Investigations policy currently requires agents to notify their local judge advocate counterparts within 24 hours of initiating a substantive criminal investigation. Air Force Judge Advocate General

policy directs local staff judge advocates to detail a support team to work with Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents investigating each criminal offense. The support team meets with the lead Air Force Office of Special Investigations agent as soon as possible to identify potential criminal offenses for investigation, make recommendations to the investigative plan, and compare the evidence in the case with the elements of proof for a given offense. Policy also directs Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents and local staff judge advocates personnel to continue their collaborative efforts as the investigation proceeds, Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents to share investigative data with their Judge Advocate General counterparts, and Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents to coordinate with the assigned trial team on all subject interviews when possible. Local staff judge advocate support team members or the Chief of Military Justice attend Air Force Office of Special Investigation case review meetings and Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents attend relevant local staff judge advocates military justice meetings as appropriate. Training on special victim investigation and prosecution capabilities and requirements were made part of basic agent training in fiscal year 2015. All Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents receive the requisite knowledge and skills to run sexual assault investigations during their eleven week attendance at the Air Force Special Investigations Academy, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia.

Trial Counsel and Office of Special Investigations Special Agents inform victims of special victims' counsel services and refer them to special victims' counsel as soon as the victim seeks assistance. Consequently, special victims' counsel plays a critical role in fostering early coordination of victim participation in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assaults. Special victims' counsel also works with trial counsel to ensure that victims' choices are efficiently conveyed to the convening authority to be considered in their determinations.

2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.

In 2012, Air Force Office of Special Investigations created the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program which provides advance training to sexual assault investigators and many Air Force judge advocates in the use of the cognitive interview technique for interviewing victims of sexual assault. Starting in fiscal year 2015, after receiving Department of Defense Inspector General approval to allow Security Forces members to be detailed to Air Force Office of Special Investigations to assist with sexual assault cases, detailed Security Forces members also began attending Sex Crime Investigations Training Program. Since 2012, 242 agents, 73 lawyers and 33 security forces investigators have attended the 13 iterations of the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program.

A notable achievement in fiscal year 2015 occurred in November 2014 when Air Force Office of Special Investigations received Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation for the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation board is the accrediting body for all federal law enforcement training and support programs. To achieve Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation, agencies must submit to an independent review of their academy and program to ensure compliance

with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Standards and Procedures in the areas of: program administration, training and staff, training development, and training delivery. Accreditation is a cyclical process occurring every five years. Each year, agencies must submit annual reports in preparation for reaccreditation, which is a new and independent review.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations' decision in 2012 to adopt cognitive interviewing as the primary interview technique for victims of violence has proven to be the right way forward. Not only does cognitive interviewing have three decades of peer reviewed research validating it as a best-method interview technique, Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations is seeing additional valuable information in cases where cognitive interviews have been conducted.

Consistent with its commitment to using evidence-based methods, Air Force Office of Special Investigations partnered with the Research Division of the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group to conduct one of the first research projects of its kind, to assess: 1) the effectiveness of its training methods; 2) the extent to which agents actually use the techniques they were taught; 3) the actual (real-world) effectiveness of the cognitive interview technique for establishing positive rapport with interviewees; and 4) whether cognitive interviews yield greater detail and accuracy of information needed to effectively resolve investigations.. While this research is still ongoing, preliminary results have already shown statistically-significant results that reinforce expanded use of the technique throughout Air Force Office of Special Investigations. Air Force Office of Special Investigations recently established a working model for training the technique to ensure consistency of use in the field.

Another advance training improvement Air Force Office of Special Investigations integrated in 2012 stemmed from headquarters staff taking notice of reputable research indicating many acquaintance sexual assaults perpetrators commit more than one assault. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, through training and guidance, emphasized the need for investigators to look into the behavioral histories of those accused of committing sexual assaults. Headquarters staff and case reviewers have noted a significant increase in the number of cases where additional victims have been identified after expanding the scope of investigations to assess the possibility of past similar behavior by perpetrators identified in these cases.

2.5 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benchmarked against external law enforcement agencies.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations is a member of the Defense Investigative Organization Enterprise-Wide Working Group which meets bi-monthly to address issues that pertain to all member agencies. In March 2015, the Defense Investigative Organization Enterprise-Wide Working Group formed a panel chartered to provide a structured integrated process to assess, on a recurring basis, opportunities for mission efficiencies and cost savings derived from multi-agency requirement generation processes and centralized procurement vehicles. The panel, chaired by an Air Force Office of Special Investigations

agent, is known as the Joint Requirement Assessment Panel which is currently developing or fielding 14 joint projects aimed at improving our operational capabilities at reduced costs. Three examples of new capabilities developed by the Joint Requirement Assessment Panel include the consolidated Department of Defense evidence form currently in staffing, the Department of Defense Crime Scene Investigations Training Program and the ability to scan suspects' palms to eliminate or exonerate individuals.

2.6 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence kits).

Air Force Office of Special Investigations partnered with the Defense Forensic Science Center in several projects aimed at improving turnaround times and increasing capabilities for both organizations. United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory partnered with Air Force Office of Special Investigations to begin a new streamlined way of processing sexual assault evidence through the lab; the process begins with a full case assessment within the new Case Management Branch. The pilot was successful and the process has been changed Department of Defense wide. Now, certain analyses can be done in parallel rather than in series. Additionally, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Criminal Investigation Division, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service are developing an evidence management system that will enable tracking of evidence from its collection, to analysis, through trial and disposition with one barcode.

The Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner course contains lectures and training from the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory which discusses proper evidence collection and documentation for medial forensic examiners. Updates are pending for the Department of Defense Form 2911 after a recent Inter-Service review that included representation from the three services. Modifications will include updates to evidence collection practices and forensic toxicology for restricted reporting. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners do not collect tissue samples that would require coordination with the Joint Pathology Center.

2.7 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian law enforcement organizations to improve interoperability and assume receipt of civilian case dispositions.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations has offices at 260 worldwide locations and to ensure mission effectiveness at these locations, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, collectively, maintains local working relations with over 1500 law enforcement agencies worldwide as part of an aggressive liaison program. In addition to our active duty and civilian special agent work force of 1900, Air Force Office of Special Investigations has a majority of its 346 reserve agents who are also members of local, state and federal law enforcement organizations. Air Force Office of Special Investigations' reserve agents allow the command the ability to leverage their talents thus enables greater interoperability by tapping their interagency relationships. Air Force Office of Special Investigations has and continues to stress the importance of leveraging its liaison and reserve agent programs as a way to

enhance our ability to refer cases to the appropriate investigative jurisdictions.

2.8 Describe your procedures to ensure that military commanders, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center for the duration of the order.

On 26 June 2014, The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness issued guidance regarding the placement of Military Protective Orders in the National Crime Information Center Protective Order File. Pursuant to the requirements of section 1567A, Title 10, U.S.C., if a Military Protective Order is issued against a member of the armed forces and any individual involved in the order does not reside on a military installation at any time during the duration of the Military Protective Order, the commander of the military installation shall notify the appropriate civilian authorities of:

- the issuance of the protective order
- the individuals involved in the order

Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations & Logistics will incorporate the information from the memorandum into an interim change to Air Force Instruction 31-218, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision. Per directive message issued by the Air Force Security Forces Center Commander in July 2014, units were directed to comply with the information contained in the memo immediately. Most installations have established procedures and some have codified processes to enter Military Protective Orders. Security forces will enter Military Protective Orders into the National Crime Information Center dependent on their receipt from commanders once they are issued. When a local law enforcement agency reports a violation of a Military Protective Order, the violation is reported to the subject's commander.

NOTE: This requirement only pertains to National Crime Information Center /Department of Defense form 2873 and not "No contact orders."

2.9 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations will achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault by sustaining the progress previously achieved in investigation quality and timeliness, leveraging research-based interviewing techniques, and ensuring Air Force Office of Special Investigations contributes to a robust special victim investigation and prosecution capability within the Air Force. In September 2014, the Joint Sex Assault Team concept was adopted between Air Force Office of Special Investigations and United States Air Force Security Forces. Since the Joint Sex Assault Team program's inception, 36 Security Forces members have been Sex Crime Investigations Training Program trained and assigned as Joint Sex Assault Team members at 19 main operating bases throughout the Air Force. These Joint Sex Assault Team members are assigned at Air Force Office of Special Investigations units and serve as a force multiplier at locations where there is a presence of higher sexual assault case loads. Air Force Office of Special Investigations will continue to conduct five Sex Crime Investigations Training Program courses each year for the foreseeable future, annually training 150 agents, lawyers and Security Forces investigators.

In addition to formal training, members from the Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations Violent Crimes Branch and the Command's Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant will continue to conduct training at many of our region's operational leadership meetings in order to ensure our unit leadership teams receive up-to-date information on sexual assault investigative sufficiency and timeliness and to ensure they have a thorough understanding of new and emerging policies, techniques and procedures.

3. LOE 3-Accountability-The objective of accountability is to "achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable."

3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: "perpetrators are held appropriately accountable."

The Air Force provides a fair and equitable system of accountability. The system ensures legal fairness, maintains good order and discipline, and promotes efficiency and effectiveness. Key components of the Air Force's system are the commander and leadership driven programs that address survivor support as well as alleged offenders' appropriate accountability and support. The Air Force's efforts include:

- Immediate and mandatory referral of sexual assault allegations to Air Force Office of Special Investigations.
- Immediate reporting of sexual assault/misconduct, harassment, and inappropriate relationship allegations to senior leadership.
- Notification of installation Staff Judge Advocate and legal office within 24 hours of a sexual assault allegation.
- Office of Special Investigations and Judge Advocate meeting within 48 hours of a sexual assault allegation.
- Review of the completed Air Force Office of Special Investigations investigation by a Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Commander. The Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Commander closely works with a Staff Judge Advocate to make fully informed and sound disposition decisions considering the evidence and victim input. The disposition decision is reviewed by at least one commander.
- Training of Wing, Vice Wing, and Group Commanders in the Senior Officer Legal Orientation course, hosted by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School.
- Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability that provides specially trained attorneys, law enforcement officers, victim witness assistance personnel, and paralegals who collaborate to ensure effective, timely, responsive worldwide survivor support and to hold perpetrators appropriately accountable.
- Special Victims Unit Senior Trial Counsel Prosecutors are experienced and have specialized training and experience with the prosecution of sexual assault crimes and

participate in approximately 70% of sexual assault trials Air Force-wide. Special Victims Unit Senior Trial Counsel prosecutes the most complex cases while mentoring and training base trial counsel.

3.2 Describe your efforts to sustain or increase training of judge advocates to maintain the expertise necessary to litigate adult sexual assault cases in spite of the turnover created by judge advocate personnel rotations. Include efforts to keep judge advocates informed of changes to the military justice system, specifically in the area of sexual assault.

Since the inception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, the Judge Advocate General's Corps began incorporating sexual assault-based training into the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School curriculum. The training has evolved both in scope and target audience. The school has included sexual-assault case scenarios at the initial training all new Air Force judge advocates receive to ensure they are exposed to sexual-assault litigation issues from the very outset of their military careers. The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School has also introduced the Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course, which - in conjunction with the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course - provides judge advocates with opportunities to sharpen their skills in this complex field of practice. The school has also expanded the population it serves by training Special Victims' Counsel, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel.

The number of in-residence courses and distance education courses and webinars continue to expand and develop in response to changes in the law and issues arising in the field. The distance education courses and webinars are designed to efficiently and effectively provide information to military justice practitioners on sexual assault topics and changes in the law. The Air Force litigation-training roadmap begins with foundational courses offered by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School and continues with advanced litigation and military justice courses for judge advocates responsible for courtroom litigation. These courses include the ones described below.

Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course: At the beginning of their Air Force career, all judge advocates must attend this initial nine-week training course, taught at the Judge Advocate General's School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Last year, 135 judge advocates took this course upon their entry into The Judge Advocate General's Corps. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course provides 130 hours of military justice instruction, including a court-martial case scenario based on a sexual assault case. A judge advocate must graduate from The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course, serve effectively as a trial counsel, and be recommended by his or her Staff Judge Advocate and a military judge in order to become certified as trial and defense counsel. Judge advocates cannot serve as the lone counsel or as lead counsel in a general court-martial or serve as defense counsel or Special Victims' Counsel until they are certified. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course provides new judge advocates trial advocacy experience in realistic courtroom-based exercises.

Trial and Defense Advocacy Course: This is a two-week course, offered twice per fiscal year, taught at the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School that allows judge advocates to

develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and mock court exercises. Experts from both within and outside the Department of Defense teach students how to overcome the challenges of litigating sexual assault cases to include addressing a case with an intoxicated victim, working with expert witnesses, and cross-examining an accused. In fiscal year 2015, 62 judge advocates received this vital training.

Advanced Trial Advocacy Course: This course provides education in advanced trial techniques to experienced trial and defense counsel to prepare them to try major, complex courts-martial, including sexual assault trials. 22 attorneys benefitted from this advanced litigation training in fiscal year 2015.

Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills: The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School also provides continuing litigation training through its Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills course, which visits multiple Air Force legal offices each year providing on-site advocacy training. In fiscal year 2015, training was held at nine bases world-wide, honing the skills of 120 judge advocates. The Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills team is comprised of experienced Reserve judge advocates, The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School faculty members, and a sitting military judge. The team offers a two and one half-day intensive advocacy training program using a fact pattern involving a sexual assault case.

Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course: This course is always paired with the Trials course and is taught five times each year at the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School and various base locations throughout the world. In fiscal year 2015, 183 judge advocates attended this training. This course provides trial and defense counsel and Special Victims' Counsel updates on: evolving aspects of military trial practice, practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts, litigating Military Rule of Evidence 412 "rape shield" provisions and exceptions, litigating Military Rule of Evidence 513 psychotherapist-patient privilege, litigating Military Rule of Evidence 514 victim advocate-victim privilege, and instruction on litigating sexual assault cases. Pairing this course with the Trials course enables immediate application of this classroom instruction with courtroom skills practice. A forensic psychologist teaches a block of instruction to prosecutors and defense counsel. Students hear from senior leaders, receive instruction from experienced litigators, and network with other counsel.

Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course: This one-week course is offered to special victims' unit senior trial counsel and senior defense counsel and includes Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents who have been designated to investigate sexual assault cases. This course fosters a collaborative approach to sexual assault investigations and prosecutions with its joint approach to training. Training focuses on use of expert witnesses at trial, the victim interview process and victim testimony at trial, and overarching concepts related to sexual assault investigations. The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School brings in two forensic psychologists for this course and a full day of instruction is dedicated to this topic with students conducting mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. Similarly, one day of instruction is dedicated to sexual assault nurse examiners. Two forensic sexual assault nurse examiners provide instruction and students conduct mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. In fiscal year 2015, five area defense counsel, five

Special Victims' Counsel, two senior trial counsel, and one senior defense counsel attended this training.

Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program: Judge advocates attend the eight-day Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program jointly with Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. This course was originally developed by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations during fiscal year 2012, but has evolved to include both Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents and judge advocates. This course provides Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents and judge advocates training on cognitive biases in sexual assault cases, the psychology of victims and offenders, advanced victim and suspect interviewing techniques, advanced crime scene processing, information related to drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assaults and working with sexual assault nurse examiners, sexual assault response coordinators, and Special Victims' Counsel. In fiscal year 2015, approximately 27 judge advocates attended five Sexual Crimes Investigations Training Program courses.

Military Justice Administration Course: This one-week course provides training in the management of base legal offices' military justice sections to judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be the Chief of Military Justice (attorney) or the Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of Military Justice (paralegal). In fiscal year 2015, 56 students learned to manage a base level military justice section, including how to process a case from initial stages of investigation through post-trial. The course has covered sexual assault prosecution, including understanding the role of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, Special Victims' Counsel roles, Article 120 updates and other changes to laws and regulations.

Staff Judge Advocate Course: This two-week course provides a refresher in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates who are assigned to staff judge advocate positions. This course is designed to facilitate the transition of judge advocates to the position of staff judge advocate, the senior legal advisor to Air Force commanders, including those who serve as special and general court-martial convening authorities. Some of the lectures taught are processing a sexual assault case from beginning to end, cardinal principles of military justice (environment, moving cases, visibility, fairness), mentoring trial counsel, and retaliation.

Special Victims' Counsel Course: Special Victims' Counsel and Special Victims' Paralegals are required to complete the Special Victims' Counsel Course in order to serve in the positions. The first few iterations of the Special Victims' Counsel Course were one week in length. The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School course focused on unique aspects of being a victim's attorney and representation of adult sexual assault victims specifically. In fiscal year 2015, the Special Victims' Counsel Course was extended by 2 1/2 days after eligibility for representation was expanded to include child victims. Training is provided by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School personnel, AF Special Victims' Counsel leadership, as well as outside experts on victims' rights. Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel from all military services have attended each of the Special Victims' Counsel Courses. In fiscal year 2015, 97 joint service Special Victims' Counsel and Special Victims' Paralegals attended the course.

Victim and Witness Assistance Program Training: Judge advocates and paralegals have traditionally received Victim and Witness Assistance Program training through their respective military justice courses. However, in fiscal year 2014, The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School began offering a Victim and Witness Assistance Program distance education course. This five-week course focuses on the following: teaching Victim and Witness Assistance Program personnel how to discuss the military justice process with victims; enhancing students' understanding of the neurobiology of trauma and counterintuitive behavior; helping students understand their role in the special victim capability, and helping ensure every victim liaison is familiar with Air Force and civilian resources available to crime victims. The training supplements first responder training required by the fiscal year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act. The Victim and Witness Assistance Program distance education course is offered twice per year, enhancing the installation level training and reach-back support for judge advocates and paralegals who serve as victim liaisons in base legal offices so that they will be prepared to support victims throughout the military justice process.

Military Judges' Course: The Army conducts the Military Judge Course. Once selected, military judges from all military services attend the three-week Military Judge Course at The United States Army Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, Charlottesville, Virginia. All military judges must complete this course before they can be certified as military judges. Moreover, all Air Force judges returning to the bench from another assignment must take the entire course again. This course covers judicial philosophy, case management, specific case scenarios, and relevant updates to ensure rapid implementation of National Defense Authorization Act and Executive Order requirements. The course includes substantive criminal law and procedure, practical exercises, and scenarios focused on factors to consider in reaching an appropriate sentence. The course emphasizes sexual assault issues and scenarios are designed around a sexual assault case. In September 2015, the Air Force held an additional training course for trial judges that focused on issues surrounding sexual assault prosecutions.

Joint Military Judges' Annual Training: This one-week course brings together military trial judges from all military services to review recent developments in military criminal law and discuss the most effective techniques of judicial management. Seminar topics include discussion and analysis of the judge's responsibilities at trial, courtroom procedures, Military Rules of Evidence, and recent court decisions and changes in the law impacting military justice practice.

Other Courses: The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School periodically offers webcasts and distance education modules on sexual assault topics available to all judge advocates and paralegals. This technology allows the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School to train the entire Judge Advocate General Corps on changes in the law and updates relevant legal issues almost immediately after the changes are put into effect. Recent training topics offered in 2015 include annual first responder training, 2015 Manual for Courts-Martial Executive Orders, the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act and a 2015 appellate update.

First Responder Training: The Air Force Legal Operations Agency provides annual training for judge advocates, paralegals, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel and legal

assistance attorneys who may service as first responders to a report of sexual assault. This training is mandatory for all Active Duty and Reserve judge advocates who provide military justice advice, legal assistance, or who serve as trial counsel; Active Duty and Reserve paralegals that provide legal assistance support or directly contribute to a Victim and Witness Assistance Program; and civilian employees who work in military justice, legal assistance, or contribute to a Victim and Witness Assistance Program.

In addition to the courses discussed above, a number of trial counsel and senior trial counsel take advantage of courses offered by the other military departments. Examples include the Navy's Prosecuting Alcohol-Facilitated Sexual Assault Course, and the Army's Special Victims Unit Investigations Course. Additionally, trial counsel at all levels endeavor to take advantage of training offered by non-federal entities such as the National District Attorney's Association Prosecution of Sexual Assault Course. In addition, a few trial counsel each year attend in-residence and distance-learning courses offered by AEquitas, an organization receiving funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. Special victims' unit senior trial counsel maximize training by cross-pollinating their expertise and providing on-site sexual assault litigation training to junior trial counsel while assisting with prosecution of sexual assault cases at the base level. Special victims' unit senior trial counsel is also available for reach-back support and training to base level trial counsel.

During the first week which focuses on adult clients, students receive instruction on practice and procedure; Military Crime Victims' Rights; relevant Military Rules of Evidence; professional responsibility rules; access to investigation and military justice process information and representing victims facing ancillary disciplinary matters. Students receive in depth training about the AF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, Victim-Witness Assistance Program and Family Advocacy Program. Two key parts of the curriculum are the practical exercises that require Special Victims' Counsel to conduct an intake interview with a mock client and to argue Military Rules of Evidence 412, 513, and 615 motions on behalf of a mock client. Adult survivors who had been represented by Special Victims' Counsel provide valuable insight by holding small group sessions where they answer questions about their experience. The second week focuses on child development and responses to trauma, forensic interviewing, using age appropriate communication, and working with both parents and children. All of the subjects are presented with a focus on the unique aspects of representing victims of sexual assault.

In addition to the formal courses discussed above, Special Victims' Counsel/Special Victims' Paralegal proficiency is continuously supplemented through internal training conducted by the Special Victims' Counsel, and Special Victims' Counsel leadership. Special Victims' Counsel also attend other formal courses within the Air Force that teach them intermediate and advanced sexual assault litigation skills and provide the Special Victims' Counsel additional opportunities to network with trial counsel and defense attorneys. Special Victims' Counsel and Special Victims' Paralegals attend national and local external training opportunities such as the Crime Victim Law Conference, the National Sexual Assault Conference, the National Symposium on Child Abuse, the California Association Against Sexual Assault, and the Texas Association of Sexual Assault conferences. These courses further the expertise of Special Victims' Counsel/ Special Victims' Paralegals in victimization, resiliency and comprehensive representation of victims. Attending these courses builds relationships with

other attorneys who represent crime victims and civilian service providers. Special Victims' Counsel have attended training provided by Sister services and briefed at the Army Judge Advocate General School in the Army Special Victims' Counsel course.

To effectively accomplish this training, The Air Force Legal Operations Agency created a two-part distance learning course. The first part of this course covers the prosecution of sexual assault cases and discusses topics such as drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault, rules of evidence and evolving case law, victim privacy matters, and working with Special Victims' Counsel. There is also a requirement for Staff Judge Advocates to do a local training that covers any local laws or policies. This may include laws or policies that affect the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program or reporting options. The second portion covers reporting options, the roles of the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, Special Victims' Counsel, Case Management Group, Military Rule of Evidence 514, deployment issues, the Victim and Witness Assistance Program, investigations, sex offender registration, and commander actions.

3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel I victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.

Judge advocates and paralegals have traditionally received Victim and Witness Assistance Program training through their respective military justice courses. However, in fiscal year 2014, The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School began offering a Victim Witness Assistance Program distance education course. This five-week course focuses on the following: teaches Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel how to discuss the military justice process with victims; enhances students' understanding of the neurobiology of trauma and counterintuitive behaviors; helps students understand their role in the special victim capability; and helps ensure every victim liaison is familiar with Air Force and civilian resources available to crime victims. The training supplements first responder training required by the fiscal year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act. The Victim Witness Assistance Program distance education course is offered twice per year, enhancing the installation level training and reach-back support for judge advocates and paralegals who serve as victim liaisons in base legal offices so that they will be prepared to support victims throughout the military justice process.

As discussed in question 3.2, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School also provides annual training for judge advocates, paralegals, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel and legal assistance attorneys that are part of the Air Force's Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability via First Responder training course. The two-part distance learning course covers a plethora of topics, including but not limited to reporting options, the roles of the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, trial counsel, paralegals, Victim and Witness Assistance Program liaison, such as drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault, rules of evidence and evolving case law, victim privacy matters, and working with Special Victims' Counsel. This training is mandatory for all attorneys and paralegals.

All Special Victims' Counsel complete mandatory Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training. In addition to receiving Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training, Special Victims' Counsel regularly brief at Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training regarding Special Victims' Counsel services and representation. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators brief at the Special Victims' Counsel Course which was held twice in fiscal year 2015. Regularly, Special Victims' Counsel and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators in the field provide joint specialized training to paralegals and victim-witness assistance personnel.

3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect is placed in the service member's personnel record and separation action is initiated (for court-martial convictions).

The Air Force has an Air Force Instruction that ensures any courts-martial convictions, non-judicial punishment, or other administrative actions for sexual assault are placed into the service member's personnel file. Air Force Instruction 36-2406, Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems, paragraph 1.8.2.2, mandates that all "complaints of sex related offenses against a member, regardless of grade, resulting in conviction by court-martial, non-judicial punishment, or punitive administrative action require a mandatory notation" on the member's next Enlisted Performance Report, Officer Performance Report, or Training Report, and Promotion Recommendation Form (if not already documented on an evaluation or court-martial in the officer's selection record). Additionally, paragraph 1.11.8 requires a comment on an Airman's next performance report if he or she is convicted at a court-martial of any offense. The comment must relate to the Airman's behavior. The Air Force also has an Air Force Instruction that requires initiation of administrative discharge processing for any sexual assault offense. Air Force Instruction 36-3208 Administrative Separation of Airmen, paragraph 5.55 states, "sexual assault and sexual assault of a child are incompatible with military service and members who commit these offenses are subject to discharge for misconduct." The Air Force Instruction mandates that a commander promptly initiate discharge proceedings in accordance with paragraph 5.55 if he or she has information indicating that the member has committed a sexual assault or a sexual assault of a child (as defined by paragraph 5.55.1). This requirement is not predicated on a court-martial conviction.

3.5 Describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, Military Criminal Investigation Organization and commander knowledge of Military Rule of Evidence 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).

The Senior Officer Legal Orientation course provides legal instruction to new wing, vice and group commanders. The course provides attendees with dedicated legal training to prepare commanders to exercise the authorities assigned to them under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Senior Officer Legal Orientation is taught in conjunction with the Air Force Wing and Group Commander's Course and covers military justice, ethics, First Amendment issues, common installation legal matters, restriction and reprisal and operations law. In fiscal year 2015, Senior Officer Legal Orientation was offered five times and was attended by 353 commanders.

When Special Victims' Counsel brief to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates and Military Criminal Investigations Organization, they often discuss the various privileges a victim is entitled to, including attorney-client privilege, victim-advocate privilege, and mental health privilege. Frequently, Special Victims' Counsel provide informal explanations about Military Rule of Evidence 514 when they work with Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates and Military Criminal Investigations Organization and Commanders in cases in which the privilege applies. In courts-martials, Special Victims' Counsel frequently argued to keep the communications privileged.

3.6 NGB, describe your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization, civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB- JA/OCI).

Not Applicable

3.7 Describe your efforts to develop policy to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights.

Since its creation in 1974, the Trial Defense Division has been dedicated to providing Air Force members worldwide with independent criminal defense representation in a zealous, ethical, and professional manner. The men and women of Trial Defense Division operate independently of base leadership and that chain of command. They are dedicated to providing the best possible outcome for the individual Airman in each and every criminal or adverse administrative proceeding. Currently, there are 77 Defense Paralegals, 83 Area Defense Counsel, 20 Senior Defense Counsel, 3 Chief Senior Defense Counsel, as well as the Chief of Trial Defense Division and the Deputy Chief for policy and training. The military justice process includes a full spectrum of rights and due process. The Air Force has numerous safeguards to ensure that Airmen who are suspected of committing an offense are provided due process. A thorough investigation of allegations of wrongdoing is conducted to gather and preserve any evidence for appropriate command action. A commander may dispose of allegations against a member by several means, including no action, administrative action, nonjudicial punishment or trial by court-martial. Each commander exercises his or her own best judgment, after reviewing all relevant facts and considering victim input and legal advice, in determining how to appropriately handle a case. An Airman always has the right to seek legal advice from a Military Defense Counsel, provided free of charge. When interviewed for an investigation, Airmen are informed of their rights under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and have the right to remain silent and consult with counsel.

If a member's commander decides to take administrative action such as a letter of reprimand, the member is given three duty days to speak with the Military Defense Counsel before responding. After consulting with his or her attorney, the member is given the opportunity to respond to the administrative action in writing. Once a commander makes a decision then the member is notified of the decision. The member will then be notified if the commander intends to place the action into an Unfavorable Information File or place the member on a

Control Roster, which could have adverse effects on their ability to go on temporary duties or make a permanent change of station (See Air Force Instruction 36-2907).

If a member's commander decides to offer nonjudicial punishment, the member is given three duty days to speak with the Military Defense Counsel before responding. After consulting with his or her attorney, the member is given the opportunity to respond to the administrative action in writing. The member is also entitled to speak in person with his or her commander. If the commander finds that the member did commit one or more of the offense and imposes punishment, the member has the right to appeal that decision. The member has five calendar days to submit matters on appeal. The member's commander will then consider the matter and decide if he or she is going to grant the appeal. If they deny the appeal in full or in part, it must go to the next higher commander for final decision. Once a final decision is made, the member is notified and must acknowledge the decision by signing the nonjudicial punishment form.

If a commander decides to prefer charges, there are additional due process considerations. Before charges may be referred to trial by general court-martial, a thorough and impartial investigation must be conducted into the subject matter of the charged offenses in accordance with Article 32, Uniform Code of Military Justice. After the Article 32 preliminary hearing has been completed, the convening authority must find that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense triable by a court-martial has been committed, that the accused committed it, and that the specification alleges an offense.

Any service member charged with an offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice is entitled to a presumption of innocence until proven guilty in court by legal and competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. Military Defense Counsel is provided free of charge. A service member also has the right to be represented by a military counsel of his own selection, provided the counsel selected is reasonably available. In addition to his military defense counsel, the service member has the right to be represented by a civilian counsel at no expense to the government.

If the member's case goes to trial, he is represented by his Military Defense Counsel and/or civilian defense counsel. After a trial is completed, if the service member is convicted, the court-martial convening authority is required to consider the results of trial, the recommendation of the staff judge advocate, and any matters submitted by the service member before taking action on the case. The convening authority's action may not change a finding of not guilty or increase any sentence adjudged by the court-martial.

After the convening authority's action, if the sentence includes a dishonorable discharge or bad conduct discharge or confinement for one year or more, the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals automatically reviews the case for error. In these cases, an appellate military defense counsel is appointed to represent the member at no expense to the member. Depending on what happens at the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals, the member may appeal to the Court of Appeal for the Armed Forces and potentially to the United States Supreme Court.

3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

In addition to the extensive accountability and training programs described above, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps is in the process of reorganizing our military justice system into five circuits. Each circuit will cover a specific geographic region, and will involve the relocation of previously geographically isolated military judges, senior trial counsel, senior defense counsel, and senior special victims counsel into a central location within each circuit. As a result of this reorganization, senior trial counsel will now be collocated at one of five installations:

Joint-Base Langley-Eustis (Eastern Circuit – Contiguous United States)
Randolph Air Force Base (Central Circuit – Contiguous United States)
Travis Air Force Base (Western Circuit – Contiguous United States)
Kadena Airbase (Pacific Circuit)
Ramstein Airbase (European Circuit)

Senior trial counsel stationed at each circuit location will be supervised by a Chief Circuit Senior Trial Counsel. The Circuit Chiefs will maintain primary responsibility for providing reach back military justice expertise to the installations within their regions while still reporting to The Chief Senior Trial Counsel of the Air Force at Joint-Base Andrews. This arrangement will allow for increased familiarity and training opportunities between special victims unit senior trial counsel and Judge Advocate General's Corps personnel stationed at installations within their regions, while at the same time preserving the benefits of centralization, such as shared lessons learned and the ability to detail counsel across circuit boundaries should a specific case call for a specific skill set. Circuits will also allow for greater mentoring opportunities and interaction between co-located special victims unit senior trial counsel and newer senior trial counsel.

Moreover, a new circuit training initiative will accompany the standup of circuits. Beginning in August 2016, joint circuit training will be held annually at Joint Base Andrews. This training will allow senior trial counsel stationed at each circuit to come together and share lessons learned from the field and individually attended trainings. Certain joint training blocks will include senior trial counsel, senior defense counsel, senior special victims' counsel and military judges. The curriculum during these blocks will focus on communications and the resolution of common issues to promote efficiencies in bringing cases to trial and reduce unanticipated delays.

4. LOE 4-Advocacy Victim Assistance-The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to "deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options."

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy Victim Assistance Endstate: "high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report." Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in Department of Defense Instruction 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has focused on providing unrivaled victim care and services since its inception in 2005. In fiscal year 2015, victim confidence and trust were further strengthened, inspiring Airmen to report sexual assaults through either restricted or unrestricted avenues. When victims report sexual assault, the Air Force provides a safe environment, offers medical care, mental health counseling, specialized legal counsel, and victim witness assistance. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program aims to cultivate a culture which instills victim's confidence and trust in the response process, creating a necessary bridge to greater victim care and offender accountability. We met and exceeded competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in Department of Defense Instruction 6400.07, enclosure 2, as evidenced by the following:

Competency Standards: In order to ensure only the most competent individuals are interacting with victims the Air Force has established criteria that ensures education, training, and relevant experience qualification must be met to hold the position of sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate and volunteer victim advocate. These positions must meet the following criteria at all times as a condition of their employment:

- Military members must possess favorable designations on their previous three performance reports
- No open criminal investigation as an alleged offender
- No conviction for substance abuse, domestic violence, child abuse, a violent crime, felony offense or sexual assault
- No record of disciplinary action that resulted in an Article 15 or Unfavorable Information File for the previous five years
- Never been convicted by a General, Special or Summary court-martial
- No record of court-martial, non-judicial punishment, or administrative action (Letter of reprimand, Letter of Admonishment, negative Letter of Counseling, or negative Record of Individual Counseling:
 - Reflecting a lack of character, behavioral or emotional control
 - Based on sexual assault, sexual harassment, physical abuse, or unprofessional relationships as defined in Air Force Instruction 36-2909, Professional and Unprofessional Relationships
- Never been convicted by a civilian court of Category 1, 2, or 3 offenses, nor exceeded the accepted number of Category 4 offenses as defined in the Air Force Recruiting Service Instruction 36-2001.
- No record of a substantiated complaint against the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate or volunteer victim advocate of reprisal, retaliation, or abuse of authority

within their personnel records

- Not have a qualifying conviction for a crime of sexual assault, or required to register as a sex offender

- No additional information from a Commander (or equivalent) that would preclude selection of or deem the individual unsuitable as a sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate and volunteer victim advocate.

The potential sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate and volunteer victim advocate must also submit a commander recommendation letter that endorses the applicant's qualifications as stated in the Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The potential applicants as well as incumbents holding these positions are required to immediately self-report to the Commander, assigned sexual assault response coordinator, and Human Resources if investigated, charged, and/or convicted of any criminal activity. An evaluation of the individual's position qualifications will then be initiated.

The Department of Defense utilizes the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program to screen, approve, and certify that all sexual assault response coordinators, victim advocates, and volunteer victim advocate have met the requirements identified in the Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Failure to meet the requirements outlined in the Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, as well as the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program certification will prompt the removal of the individual from any sexual assault prevention and response duties.

Training requirements to satisfy competency standards are comprehensive as well:

- Sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates must complete an initial 64 hour Air University Sexual Assault Response Coordinator course prior to providing any victim care. This course covers a wide range of objectives to include effective communication techniques, small group discussions and presentations about responding to victimization, crisis support, stress reduction techniques, trauma physiology, program management, and Air Force policy. Volunteer victim advocates must complete the initial 40 hour Victim Advocate course that is similar to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator course with reduced emphasis on program management.

- All sexual assault response coordinators, victim advocates, and volunteer victim advocates must also complete a minimum of 32 hours of continuing education training on a bi-annual basis. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel at the installation attend a variety of local and national courses and working groups to fulfill this requirement.

- Ethical Standards: There are a number of tenants that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel utilize to guarantee the strictest ethical standards.

- Communication establishes full understanding of services available to the victim. Services are voluntary, which allows the victim to customize the level of participation based on their personal needs and requirements.

- Privacy of information is paramount for instilling trust in the sexual assault prevention and response program. Unrestricted and restricted reporting gives victims options that determine the type and amount of information that is disseminated to various base agencies. The collection, maintenance, and dissemination of personally identifiable information are handled in accordance with the Department of Defense 5400.11, Department of Defense Privacy Program.

- A clear distinction is made by the sexual assault prevention and response personnel to the victim that the services provided will fall under victim care and advocacy. When victims elect to utilize the services of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, the Department of Defense form 2910 is used to document the report and explain the various reporting options and services available. Sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates are required to explain this form to the victim. This establishes responsibilities and limitations of the various support agencies and helps to avoid conflicts of interest, maintains objectivity, and ensures professional conduct with the victims. This policy of victim care and advocacy also creates an environment that is welcoming to victims while being free from discrimination, blame, and judgment. This is a conscious effort by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program to increase the number of victims that feel comfortable coming forward to make a report.

In addition to ethics training sexual assault prevention and response personnel receive during their initial 64 or 40 hour course, 2 of the 32 hour continuing education requirement must be ethics based.

Additionally, the Air Force published Air Force Instruction 1-2, Commander's Responsibilities, establishing expectations and guidance to commanders to be morally and ethically above reproach and to exemplify Air Force Core Values and standards in their professional and personal lives. It directs commanders to establish and maintain a healthy command climate that fosters good order and discipline, teamwork, cohesion and trust that ensures members are treated with dignity, respect and inclusion and does not tolerate harassment, assault or unlawful discrimination of any kind.

Foundational Standards: The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has exceeded foundational standards and led the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2015 through the implementation of initiatives such as funding non-medical escorts for sexual assault victims traveling to testify in their sexual assault cases, authorizing non-rated periods on military performance reports for sexual assault victims experiencing trauma that may impact their duty performance, and expanding sexual assault prevention and response services to civilian employees.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office drove a change to the Joint Travel Regulation authorizing an escort or attendant for a sexual assault victim who must travel to testify as a witness at a court martial or Article 32 hearing, pre-trial interviews,

hearing or panel (including Congressional) related to the sexual assault. The Air Force had received a number of inquiries for authority to have someone accompany the victim, but there was no authority for an escort or attendant other than for the victim advocate or sexual assault response coordinator to attend as part of their job function. The change, effective 12 June 2015, provided victims of sexual assault a stronger support system by allowing someone of their choosing to travel with them when they testify as a witness in connection with the sexual assault.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office also drove a change authorizing non-rated periods on military performance reports for sexual assault victims experiencing trauma that may impact their duty performance. There is no defined 'timeline' when a sexual assault victim becomes a survivor. Every victim's recovery process is dependent on many variables, and therefore, time needed for recovery will vary. Airmen may present with a variety of symptoms after a trauma that may impact duty performance. Some of these primary symptoms include effects on sleep and concentration. Responses to a trauma will vary among Airmen because the nature and intensity of a current trauma occurs in the context of an Airman's past history. As a result, effective 24 August 2015, commanders can authorize an initial non-rated period of 120 calendar days. Additional periods (60-day increments) may be requested for the Airman's recovery. Commanders have been instructed that the presumption will be in favor of the Airman requesting the non-rated period. Commanders have also been instructed to counsel the Airman, directly, to ensure he or she is fully informed regarding the reasonably foreseeable career impacts (re-accomplish counseling prior to 60-day extensions). Finally, commanders have been directed to make every reasonable effort to minimize disruption to the Airman's normal career progression. If the commander recommends disapproval of the request for a non-rated period, justification must be provided and the request will be forwarded to the Airman's wing commander/equivalent (may be delegated no further than the vice commander/equivalent) for final approval/disapproval.

Air Force Surgeon General partnered with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to update Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate training to clarify the role of medical providers in providing care to victims. This information includes information regarding the role and responsibilities of medical responders and availability of resources at the military treatment facilities. The intent is to ensure clear communication at the installation level between sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates and medical providers to ensure seamless care to victims.

Finally, on 24 August 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office was the catalyst for yet another monumental change when they sought, and was granted, a one year exception to policy by the Department of Defense allowing all Air Force civilian employees the ability to file an unrestricted or restricted report of sexual assault and receive advocacy services from a sexual assault response coordinator or victim advocate. After a year, the Air Force will report its findings on this initiative to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. These fiscal year 2015 initiatives are shining examples of how the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has continued to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience and inspire victims to report.

4.2 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification, if appropriate.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has implemented a number of processes to monitor personnel credentials and qualifications. Major command program managers are required to update personnel rosters for all of their programs. The rosters include installation names, sexual assault prevention and response personnel's name, rank, grade, and email addresses, Department of Defense certification, their primary title and role in support of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, initial training date (i.e. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course), background check and security clearance information, and up-to-date contact info. Quarterly training reports document continuing education units and are uploaded into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Major command program managers ensure that all sexual assault prevention and response personnel obtain the appropriate training and number of continuing education units to maintain their credentials.

Certification suspension and revocation guidelines are clearly annotated in Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Identified misconduct is immediately reported to the installation or host commander. The commander is charged with conducting a timely inquiry and providing the sexual assault prevention and response personnel with written notification of the complaint. Duties are suspended until the inquiry is complete and depending on the finding are reinstated or credentials are revoked. Criteria for conducting inquiries are carefully explained in Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The instruction includes a template that describes what must be included in the written report of facts surrounding the complaint. This is followed by Headquarter Air Force notification to the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the certifying agency. Reinstatement of suspended personnel whose complaint is unfounded will be accomplished in writing by the installation or host commander.

The processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications and training for medical providers in victim-sensitive personnel positions is codified in Air Force Instruction 44-119, *Medical Quality Operations*, Aug 16, 2011. These processes implement the requirements of the Department of Defense Memorandum 6025.13, Medical Quality Assurance and Clinical Quality Management in the Military Health System and civilian accrediting agencies. The processes ensure providers meet established criteria of professional competence, moral character, ethical conduct and screens for potential mental health and substance abuse that could impact the provision of safe patient care. Information on the required credentials, to include primary source verification of the credentials, is maintained in the Department of

Defense Centralized Credential Quality Assurance System.

Once granted permission to practice, providers within a facility undergo an initial and on-going comprehensive peer review process in accordance with Air Force Instruction 44-119, *Medical Quality Operations*. This instruction outlines actions in response to a threat or potential threat to patient safety/staff or to the integrity of the Air Force Medical Service related to clinical incompetence, professional misconduct, or impairment. In addition, providers are held accountable to the Air Force Clinical Code of Conduct for unprofessional and disruptive behaviors that threaten the provision of safe, high quality care.

Medical Personnel Revocation: In accordance with the Air Force Instruction, the Air Force Surgeon General may direct reporting to the National Practitioner Data Bank, state(s) of licensure, and other certifying bodies when a provider's practice has been adversely impacted due to clinical incompetence, professional misconduct, or impairment. Non-privileged providers are also expected to maintain high levels of professionalism, integrity, and standards of conduct when assisting victims of domestic abuse or assault. Breaches in professional behavior are initially addressed by the supervisor, commander, and contract representative in the case of contractors. Initial efforts focus on correcting the inappropriate behavior. If education and re-training efforts fail, or if individual actions are of such nature to discredit the individual's ability to effectively perform the designated duties, removal or termination from the position remains an option. Active duty or government civilians may be reassigned, while contract staff members are more commonly terminated.

4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring all sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates are Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program certified prior to performing their duties.

All initial Air Force sexual assault response coordinator and sexual assault victim advocate training includes a module on roles and responsibilities and required credentialing. Furthermore, commanders who have oversight of the sexual assault prevention and response program are informed of this requirement and to date there have been no violations. The certification process begins immediately after sexual assault prevention and response personnel are hired. Education and training of these personnel are planned with the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Certification Program in mind.

4.4 Describe your Service efforts to encourage sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.

Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program is invested in providing personnel with the best possible training to prepare them for their role of response coordinators and advocates. The focus is therefore on ensuring that they have the appropriate skills to meet the demands of the job. The criteria for obtaining the levels of certification is already pre-established by the recertifying process. Sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates will reach higher levels of certification as they accumulate victim services and support hours.

4.5 Describe any challenges that sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates may be having in obtaining continuing education in advance of emerging issues and victim- focused trauma-informed care.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has no data to suggest any challenges sexual assault response coordinators or sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates may be having obtaining their 32 hour bi-annual continuing education training requirements.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response resources (i.e., Chaplains, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Military Police, and Medical Personnel).

The Department of Defense initiates semi-annual phone audits of the Safe Helpline to verify contact numbers contained in the Responder Administration website are correct. These audits focus on the contact information for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates, and responders (Chaplains, Legal Assistance, Medical Resources, and Military Police). The Military Services, National Guard Bureau, and U.S. Coast Guard provide this contact information to Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office per Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office's Guidelines for the Department of Defense Safe Helpline.

The audit itself is conducted by the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network via a contract with the Department of Defense. This database is a public tool that can be accessed directly by victims and the public on www.safehelpline.org. There is ongoing maintenance of the information contained in this website. Major command program managers are tasked with accomplishing self-inspections of their installations' contact information. Updates and/or deletions are required to be reported back to Headquarters Air Force for reconciliation. All personnel inputs are then updated via the Responder Administration website. Upon completion of the audit, a report is generated on the 'success rate' based on positive and/or confirmed contact with an organization. Discrepancies from the audit are reconciled by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Safe Helpline is updated accordingly. The final audit report reflects phone verifications and reconciliation results. The final verification results from the March 2015 audit are shown below:

- Sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates - 112 contacts/112 attempts = 100% success rate
- First Responders (Chaplains, legal assistance, medical resources, and military police) 437 contacts/437 attempts = 100% success rate
- Air Force overall - 549 contacts/549 attempts = 100% success rate

Headquarters Air Force recognizes the importance of accurate and up-to-date- information as part of the response capability of its program. These audits are critical to this effort as

installation information and services change.

4.7 Describe your efforts to publicize various Sexual Assault Prevention and Response resources, such as Department of Defense Safe Helpline - to include recent revisions related to privileged communication (Executive Order 13696), to all Service members.

Publicizing sexual assault prevention and response resources is critical in establishing an easily accessible response and prevention program for all Air Force personnel. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office works closely with Public Affairs to provide a comprehensive approach to information dissemination. Information containing contact phone numbers, hours of operation, and website links are located on each Air Force installation home page. These home pages also contain links and contact information to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline. Both the websites and Safe Helpline are required per Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

Additionally, sexual assault response coordinators provide training to installation personnel to include members of leadership. This training incorporates resource information for the various services provided both on and off base related to sexual assault prevention and response.

Finally, communicating policy changes to the field is essential to ensuring accurate and effective responses for victims. There are a number of methods the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office incorporates to accomplish this goal. Policy changes are communicated to the field via websites, teleconferences, webinars, Public Affairs announcements, emails, Air Force Instruction releases, and guidance memorandums. Program management policy changes are often relayed to the field via monthly teleconferences with major command program managers and the Air Force Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Office. Information that requires direct Air Force leadership attention is often sent by email directly from the Director of the Air Force Sexual Assault Response and Prevention office to major command commanders for dissemination.

4.8 Describe your efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male and female victim input into the development of Service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy.

The 2015 Survivor Experience Survey is an anonymous survey that was created by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Services to assess satisfaction with the support and resources survivors of sexual assault have recently received or used. It was designed by the Defense Manpower Data Center and the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in response to the Secretary of Defense's tasking to the Department to improve the services provided to survivors of sexual assault. The Secretary of Defense's Directive requires that a standardized and voluntary survey for survivors be developed and regularly administered to "provide the sexual assault victim/survivor the opportunity to assess and provide feedback on their experiences with sexual assault prevention and response victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support." This survey was divided into the following topic areas for evaluation; background knowledge/information,

awareness of resources, the reporting process, the reporting experience and overall general experience. The survey is ongoing beginning August 6, 2015.

Additionally, the Defense Manpower Data Center created the Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey for the Office of the Secretary of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office as a follow-on survey to the Survivor Experience Survey. This survey is designed to gather data on a victim's experiences with the military justice process. The ongoing survey opened on August 31, 2015 to sexual assault victims who made an unrestricted report and completed the military justice process.

Furthermore, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office began a retaliation data collection event in March 2015 to gauge the prevalence of social and professional retaliation among sexual assault victims. To support the data collection effort, we developed a Victim Experience Interview form. Sexual assault response coordinators are responsible for interviewing each victim with an open, unrestricted report and offering them the opportunity to have the results discussed at the monthly Case Management Group meeting. Victims have the option to decline the interview or to have the details of the interview kept private. This process has been established as an ongoing effort.

The results of the above mentioned surveys will be used to institutionalize both male and female victim input into the development of Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy in an effort to continuously improve services and support.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault.

The Air Force continues to provide effective support and response to all victims regardless of gender. To improve response to male victims the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office collaborates with subject matter experts and highly qualified experts:

- Mr. Simon Weinberg (Co-Producer/Marketing Director and Outreach Strategist, Big Voice Pictures) - As a result of his work over the years working directly with male survivors of sexual violence, Mr. Weinberg provides guidance and insight on how to connect with and reach out to men. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilizes Mr. Weinberg's expertise through consultations and workshops. Mr. Weinberg demonstrates his approach to sexual violence in general and sexual violence against men in particular. Specifically, he identifies that communication concerning male assaults is critical, how to positively impact the military culture on sexual violence against males, and how to create healthy environments in which males victimized by sexual violence can feel safe coming forward. Finally Mr. Weinberg has provided the Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office with his video "Boys and Men Healing" which has been utilized as a training tool.

- Dr. Jim Hopper (Harvard Medical School Associate Professor, Researcher, and Therapist) - Dr. Hopper provides research based information on sexual violence as it pertains to male victims in the greater society as well as in the military environment. One of the areas Dr. Hopper continues to stress pertains to certain negative aspects of military culture which serve to further alienate male victims of sexual violence thereby inhibiting reporting. In response,

the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office directly address culture change and the building of healthier environments in our training.

- Sexual Assault Response Coordinators

Information garnered through our communications with the above subject matter expert's has been utilized to enhance aspects of the training curriculums that address male victims. This information has also been utilized to influence our approach to address aspects of culture that inhibit male reporting i.e. identifying and addressing hostile masculinity, identifying and addressing violent subcultures, and identifying and addressing the toxic effects of hazing.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office hosted a focus group in 2015 to address the unique concerns of male victims:

- 2015 Prevention Summit Male Survivors Focus Group

In January 2015 the Air Force conducted a Prevention Summit at which a focus group consisting of Air Force Male Survivors was held. The primary center of this group's discussion pertained to increasing male reporting of sexual violence. The group acknowledged the importance of publicizing male survivor stories in relation to increasing male reporting.

Current Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner training for providers who will conduct sexual assault Medical Forensic examinations includes a module that covers unique needs of male victims. Also the annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response First Responder Training has modified language to be gender neutral and sensitive to gender specific needs.

Although all Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response services and policies are standardized for all Airmen, reporting data and surveys suggests that male reporting is trailing female reporting. Coordinating with highly qualified experts and subject matter experts has provided the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office with a roadmap to improve response to male victims including active funding requests for pilot programs that incorporate lessons learned from the experts and events listed above.

4.10 Describe your progress in developing and issuing guidance for facilitating requests from sexual assault victims for accommodations (such as an alternate setting) in accomplishing mandatory Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training requirements to ensure confidentiality for victims who filed Restricted Reports.

Victim sensitivity and care are top Air Force priorities when providing any sexual assault prevention and response training. Therefore, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy Team included guidance in the 2015 update to Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, directing trainers and curriculum developers to include a disclaimer at the beginning of all sexual assault prevention and response trainings allowing victims the option to receive training individually from the sexual assault prevention and response office as applicable. Additionally, sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates inform victims of this option.

Annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response First Responder Training covers reporting

types and discusses actions to be taken to ensure victim confidentiality. This includes advising command of duty restrictions related to medical treatment through the medical profiling process without disclosing that a sexual assault has occurred or the medical diagnosis. Medical records are protected according to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and medical documentation that occurs related to sexual assault are identified as sensitive, with access to these records monitored to ensure only those with a need to know have accessed the record.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Service actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe any recurring challenges (if any) your Service may have in this area.

Active Component: Currently, there are twelve Joint Bases across the Department of Defense: Six are Air Force led (Joint Base Charleston, Joint Base McGuire – Dix –Lakehurst, Joint Base Andrews, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Joint Base San Antonio, Joint Base Langley-Eustis); four are Navy led (Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Joint Base Guam, Joint Base Norfolk); and two are Army led (Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall).

Joint Bases are similar to Air Force installations in the sense that Airmen at Joint Bases are trained to receive sexual assault prevention and response services and annual sexual assault prevention and response training from their Service. However, in accordance with Department of Defense policy, a service member can access sexual assault prevention and response services from any branch of service regardless of affiliation.

The Air Force provides victim care at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and at Reserve Component installations using a multi-faceted approach employing sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. The sexual assault prevention and response staff, regardless of service affiliation, collaborate on prevention, outreach and training efforts at their installations.

Medical supplemental instructions are required at each Joint Base location. A medical supplemental instruction directs in detail the coordination and provision of services and care to medical beneficiaries at each Base Closure and Realignment Commission location. Additionally, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs has oversight of the services and, therefore, the military treatment facilities on each installation. Medical support and response to victims of sexual assault include: emergency services, primary care services, mental health services, alcohol/drug abuse prevention and treatment services and family advocacy program services. Over 55 Air Force military treatment facilities have memorandums of understanding with civilian centers of excellence for emergency services to ensure sexual assault victims are provided the highest quality care.

Reserve Component: To facilitate victim care the Air Force has a full-time civilian sexual assault response coordinator and a dedicated reserve officer victim advocate assigned to each of its 11 host installations (Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Grissom Air Reserve Base,

Homestead Air Reserve Base, March Air Reserve Base, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (formally known as Carswell), Niagara Falls International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pittsburgh International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pope Army Airfield, Westover Air Reserve Base, and Youngstown Air Reserve Station). At each of these locations, Air Force Reserve Command assigns a traditional reserve officer in the rank of Major to the installation sexual assault prevention and response office with the job title of sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate.

The Reserve Component facilitates care for its Airmen by referring sexual assault victims to medical and mental health treatment centers. To expedite care and meet a victim's needs, Reserve victims are generally referred to the nearest medical treatment facility or Veterans Administration facility. Coordinating care with Veteran's Affairs enables the Reserve Component to meet a victim's needs when they are geographically separated from a military treatment center.

The Air National Guard discusses their progress in improving victim care services at Joint Bases and in Joint Environments in their annual report. Please reference the National Guard Bureau Submission for more detailed information.

4.12 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.

While Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program personnel must provide victims with the information required for this service, victims take the lead on initiating this process. An expedited transfer is a voluntary request and information is introduced to victims with a range of other available services. Expedited transfers may not be initiated by the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, or victim's chain-of-command without the victim's consent. The expedited transfer is implemented to provide victims with an option to obtain a permanent or temporary change of station in order to facilitate immediate support that can assist with their healing, recovery and rehabilitation that is not otherwise available in the current location. During Fiscal Year 2015, sexual assault prevention and response personnel continued to encourage victims to discuss the expedited transfer decision with their assigned Special Victims Counsel and others who have the appropriate expertise to provide advice regarding potential impact on their career.

Victims interested in requesting an expedited transfer are informed that they must begin the process by utilizing the virtual Military Personnel Flight and may elect to do so with or without the assistance of the sexual assault response coordinator. This lengthy discussion may take place over several meetings to ensure that victims are comfortable with the amount of information they are provided on the subject. Detailed instructions are provided to sexual assault prevention and response personnel in an expedited transfer info document which is made available on the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response SharePoint. It includes the following instructions:

- When the member has completely filled out the application in virtual Military Personnel Flight the application will be provided to the unit commander.
- After the victim submits the expedited transfer in virtual Military Personnel Flight, the Unit Commander or equivalent will receive the request.
- Wing commander (or equivalent) will approve or disapprove the member's request within 72 hours (continuous hours, this includes weekends and holidays).
- If approved, wing/ vice commanders provides the unit commander and member a letter indicating the approval.
- If denied, the expedited transfer request is subject to general officer review following an appeal request by the victim. The General Officer must review and provide a decision within 72 hours of receipt of the appeal request.
- Member must upload the approval letter in virtual Military Personnel Flight.
- Humanitarian assignments will then work the new assignment.
- It is the member's responsibility to request a join spouse assignment if a spouse will accompany them on the reassignment.
- While it is possible to terminate the expedited transfer request once it is in progress, it is important to be thoughtful about this decision to minimize the loss of time and effort for all parties.
- Cross-training may also be one option to consider when there are narrow career fields. Fully knowledgeable of the expedited transfer process, sexual assault prevention and response personnel also explain the initial intent and purpose of an expedited transfer (support, recovery, rehabilitation and prevention of retaliation) and walk victims through the procedures for submitting a request when/if they choose. SARCs inform victims that they are not required to make an immediate decision regarding an expedited transfer. Victims may request an expedited transfer at any time. When the weekly expedited transfer report was initiated sexual assault response coordinators began tracking the 72 hour timeline (72 consecutive hours includes weekends and holidays) which begins when the commander received the request.

Sexual assault prevention and response personnel use the initial meeting with the victims to help victims sort through life events that may be impacted (i.e. unexpected consequences) by the expedited transfer request. This may include treatment which may not be readily available at the new location. Many victims report that they want a fresh start and they are made aware that they may continue with sexual assault prevention and response support, if they choose. When victims elect to move closer to family support they have honest discussions with sexual assault prevention and response personnel about how to gain family support without disclosing details of their experience. A range of other issues are discussed (e. g. medical, financial and academic needs, etc.) and the sexual assault prevention and response

personnel's ability to provide a "warm handover" to personnel at the new location if they desire.

4.12.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (NOT involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

According to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, there were four individuals who requested a unit/duty expedited transfer. All four requests were approved within 30 days.

4.12.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

According to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, there were 108 victims who requested an installation expedited transfer during fiscal year 2015. 100 of the 108 requests were either approved or disapproved within 72 hours. Of these 108 requests, five were initially disapproved. Among these five disapprovals, two requested a senior level decision maker to review the expedited transfer request. In both cases, the request was approved by the senior level decision maker. Therefore, a total of three victims did not receive an installation expedited transfer as requested. The reasons for these disapprovals are:

- The victim was also the subject in a separate criminal investigation. Per Air Force policy, an individual is not granted an expedited transfer while they are the subject of a criminal investigation.
- The commander first wanted more information from the investigation performed by the Office of Special Investigations. Therefore, they disapproved the request and communicated that it would be reconsidered as soon as they had more information. In the meantime, the victim's unit was very supportive. Consequently, the victim no longer wanted to pursue the expedited transfer.
- The investigation concluded that there was a significant lack of evidence that a sexual assault took place.

4.13 In consultation with your Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, list the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure(s) you took to remedy the situation.

According to Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, there were no reports in fiscal year 2015 where a forensic exam was not completed because a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Kit and/or other needed supplies were not available.

A survey of all Air Force military treatment facilities did not identify any concerns related to timely access of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kits or any hindrance of appropriate laboratory testing. This survey included those military treatment facilities that were conducting exams within their facility as well as those that rely on community resources as the most competent resource to conduct exams.

4.14 Provide information about any problems or challenges you have encountered with assigning Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility and establishing your Prison Rape Elimination Act Anonymous Reporting Hotlines in the Department of Defense Safe Helpline Responder database.

We have no data to indicate that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel have experienced problems or challenges handling unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assault made by prisoners in a military confinement facility.

Implementation of the Air Force Prison Rape Elimination Act program is ongoing. Prison Rape Elimination Act guidance is established in Air Force Instruction 31-105, Air Force Corrections System, published on 15 June 2015. The Air Force has Level I Confinement Facilities and has an August 2017 deadline to hire an Air Force Coordinator. Currently, the coordinator has been classified as a GS-12 and applicant interviews are being planned.

Hiring the Air Force Coordinator will accelerate the Air Force's push to be compliant with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (compliance will be achieved before August 2017 as required for confinement facilities with less than 50 beds). Installing designated phone lines in confinement facilities and loading the phone numbers on the Department of Defense Safe Helpline is the first action of the Air Force Prison Rape Elimination Act Coordinator. Additionally, training must be provided to staff and prisoners on procedures. Finally, facility audits will be conducted in accordance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

4.15 Describe your future plans and challenges for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office continues to strive for improvements to its already robust program. Fiscal year 2015 has been a foundational year for a number of policies and practices that are being implemented and planned for the future. Retaliation and reprisal following a report of sexual assault has been found to be an impediment to creating an environment and culture that is supportive of victims. In an effort

to eliminate fears of retaliation and reprisal and increase the likelihood of a victim coming forward to make a report the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has worked with the Department of Defense to establish the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy. This strategy has established and standardized definitions. This ensures consistency in data collection and standardizes the response to retaliation allegations for military members. Reprisal against civilian employees is governed by separate and much more complex statutory frameworks (including both Equal Employment Opportunity reprisal and whistleblower reprisal) which have different procedures, rules, and definitions.

Fiscal year 2015 welcomed increased sexual assault response and prevention services for Air Force civilians. The response strategy clarifies how civilian reprisal or retaliation will be addressed using civilian Equal Employment Opportunity procedures. The Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy also established that the Air Force has personnel and procedures already established to provide adequate response to reports of retaliation or retribution. The sexual assault response coordinators, Special Victim's Council, Inspector General, and Equal Opportunity personnel are trained, capable, and tasked with providing the necessary support and guidance to victims reporting retaliation and/or retribution. Data related to this subject will be collected and reported via the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database for analysis. This data will be used to increase the effectiveness of the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy.

Additional plans to improve victim support, response, and reporting option include the incorporation of Air Force civilian support and services. Prior to fiscal year 2015 civilian employees were provided with abbreviated services in relation to military members. To help establish a comprehensive culture of support the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Office incorporated the availability of full sexual assault prevention and response services to Air Force civilians to include the reporting options, and crisis intervention and advocacy services of a sexual assault response coordinator and victim advocate.

Future plans for improving communication and training to sexual assault prevention and response personnel include monthly newsletters developed by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. These newsletters will include new and upcoming policy updates, feedback from the victims concerning response services, questions and answers from the field, etc.

The three Service Surgeons General signed a Memorandum of Agreement establishing the Inter-service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner course at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. This Inter-service course is based on the current Army course at the Army Medical Department Center and School and will continue to meet Department of Justice protocols and International Association of Forensic Nursing standards. This Inter-Service course will increase the number of courses available to the three Services with a certification process pending by end of calendar year 2016. Additionally, the three Services are working with Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to establish a process for forensic toxicology for restricted reports of sexual assault. This will require a change to Department of Defense Form 2911, which began in the fall 2015, is in process now and anticipated to be implemented by fall 2016.

Finally, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is interested in analyzing data relating to the expedited transfer policy. Specifically the percentage of cases that meet the 72 hour requirement, the number of expedited transfer requests approved versus disapproved, and any information causing a rejection of a request. Establishing a basis for analysis, the data required, and the process of collection (such as data from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database) will allow for higher quality service to victims.

5. LOE-Assessment-The objective of assessment is to "effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress."

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: "responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program."

Overview: Over the past year, the Air Force has made substantial changes in its efforts to standardize assessment methodologies and to effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report the progress of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Assessment is an enduring process of data collection and analytics designed to improve program effectiveness and is embedded within each of the other lines of effort. This effort includes surveys from commanders, victims, victim advocates, and Airmen across all echelons within the Air Force. The Air Force incorporates a responsive, meaningful, and accurate measurement and evaluation system to determine impact on eliminating sexual assault. The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office serves as the single point of authority, accountability, and oversight for Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policy. As the program lead, this office created standard analytical support systems and survey instruments to assess the efforts to eliminate sexual assault.

SAS Analytic Tool: At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office relied only on Microsoft Excel for conducting analysis. To create a more robust analysis capability, we acquired SAS licenses and provided training for all analysts. Analysts have successfully used SAS software in a variety of ways, such as sampling populations in support of surveys, providing decision support reports for leadership, developing automated reports for prevention initiatives, and developing products to improve the accuracy of data in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. SAS will be the standard analysis tool in the future.

Surveys: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office increased its emphasis on surveys to assess Airmen's understanding of sexual assault prevention and response topics in its efforts achieve the assessment end state. Surveys are one of the most effective tools used to provide leaders specific statistical information to tell a story about the health and welfare of a large population or environment. The Air Force uses surveys to provide commanders and leaders with relevant and necessary information.

- Qualtrics Survey Platform: At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office had no survey system capability for conducting sexual assault survey research. We rely on extensive survey data to inform program decisions and are currently seeking a multi-year contract for the Qualtrics survey system to fulfill in-house survey

development needs. We have successfully used the Qualtrics survey system in a proof-of-concept test supporting an assessment of annual training, and anticipate using Qualtrics as our standard survey tool in the future.

The following surveys were fielded to expand the understanding of sexual assault prevention and response related issues.

- Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course Content Survey: The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course Content Survey in fiscal year 2015. On this voluntary survey, 91 sexual assault response coordinators and 54 sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates rated both their capability and the importance of skills taught in the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course. Additionally, 48 vice wing commanders rated their sexual assault response coordinators and 91 sexual assault response coordinators rated their sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates on their capability to apply skills learned in the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office used survey results to update the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Refresher Course held in August 2015.

- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training Assessment Survey: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a pre-training and post-training survey to assess knowledge and comfort levels of sexual assault prevention and response training topics. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office invited a random sample of 3,002 Airmen consisting of officer, enlisted, and civilian employees to participate in this voluntary survey. The pre-training survey was provided to total force members prior to receiving required 2015 annual sexual assault prevention and response training, and the post-training survey was provided to the same sample of total force members after receiving required 2015 annual sexual assault prevention and response training. Survey participants self-assessed their knowledge of sexual assault prevention and response topics and services, and also stated their comfort levels dealing with a victim of sexual assault. The survey also included a fact-based scenario with a male victim to assess required training knowledge. A comparison of pre-training and post-training survey results will provide insight on the effectiveness of our annual training and provide a measure of how well annual training learning objectives are being met.

Air Force Medical Service will continue to track to ensure compliance with annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office First Responder Training for Medical. Additionally, those medical providers who complete Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner /Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training and certification processes will have this information updated in the Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System. Early actions are being taken to establish a Special Experience Identifier for all providers certified in forensic medical examination either through Inter-Service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner once established, or civilian Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner certification through International Association of Forensic Nurses.

5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General compliance inspections), and other activities.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilizes a number of practices in order to determine program effectiveness. Major commands submit quarterly training reports that identify the types and number of activities that sexual assault prevention and response personnel are delivering to their communities. Included in these reports are training and briefing activities, outreach and prevention efforts, as well as personnel manning metrics.

Coordination with the Air Force Audit Agency continues to identify findings and recommendations pertaining to program effectiveness. In addition to standard audits the Air Force Audit Agency and the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office formalized a virtual audit plan for fiscal year 2015. The initial virtual audit sampled 40 installations to ensure accurate documentation of program efforts. These installations provided over 500 documents to the Audit Agency for review. The audit aims to determine required qualifications are met by sexual assault prevention and response personnel. These requirements include: background investigations, training, statements of understanding, and Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Program Certification.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office continues to use the Management Internal Control Toolset as an integral tool to assist in making data driven decisions; providing clarity to policy; and identifying program concerns. Airmen at the program level complete the self-assessment communicators, which provide real-time information relevant to decision makers throughout the chain of command.

To meet the continuous compliance requirements set forth in Air Force Instruction 90-201, The Air Force Inspection System, the sexual assault prevention and response program is inspected by certified personnel annually. This report is provided to the base's major command and to Headquarters Air Force.

5.3 Describe your efforts to employ comparative civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office employs civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders. Civilian research used in 2015 included information from the following:

RAND Perpetrator Study: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Air Force Recruiting Service worked with the RAND Corporation on a study called Enhancing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Efforts Through a Better Understanding of Perpetrator Behaviors and Risk Factors. The project had four main tasks which included the following: a comprehensive review of scientific literature on perpetrator characteristics and behaviors, a case analysis of alleged and convicted sexual assault offenders within the Air Force, an examination of the risk factors and their incorporation into an enlisted recruiting and accession screening process, and

recommendations for advancing sexual assault prevention efforts.

Institute for Defense Analyses Alcohol Study: In August 2015, a contract was awarded to the Institute for Defense Analyses by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, and the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program Office to look at the link between alcohol, harmful behaviors, and undesirable outcomes including sexual assault. The project, Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors, Phase One: Understanding Service Member's Alcohol Purchasing Behavior, and Designing a Rigorous Causal Evaluation of Interventions, looks at the effects of alcohol price on the drinking behaviors of light, moderate, and heavy drinkers. During fiscal year 2016, researchers will conduct a literature review and an Alcohol Landscape Study to look at the spending patterns of military members to include the types of alcohol purchased and whether the purchase was made on a military installation. With insights from the Alcohol Landscape Study, alcohol interventions looking at price and availability will be designed, and if awarded, Phase Two will be tested on selected military installations.

Installation Profile Reports: The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed installation profile reports for each of the major commands for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. The sexual assault prevalence rates utilized came from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study for Active Duty. Additional data was sourced from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. The reports include the following data:

- Air Force Active Duty populations by installation and gender
- Air Force Active Duty sexual assault reporting numbers by gender and installation
- Estimated Air Force Active Duty sexual assault prevalence by gender and installation
- Reports by military/civilian and gender
- Incidents that occurred during military service
- Alcohol involvement for military on military assaults
- Drug involvement for military on military assaults
- Incident location for military on military assaults
- Time of day for military on military assaults where the victim is Air Force affiliated
- Victim relationship to subject for military on military assaults

Development and Evaluation of Interventions to Reduce Risk of Sexual Assault Victimization and Perpetration Study: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture began developing a study with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the

Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups:

- Victimization prevention
- Re-victimization prevention
- Perpetration prevention

This year's study efforts focused on formative research that included officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. RTI International held focus groups with active duty general population males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty female and male sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the United States Air Force Academy and 19th Air Force.

5.4 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

The sexual assault response coordinators are responsible for entering data into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. The sexual assault response coordinators will have had a favorable background investigation, are certified through the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program and have completed Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training before being granted access.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office conducted a 2 hour block of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training during Air Force annual refresher training held in July 2015, led several Defense Connect Online training sessions and scheduled one on one meetings with any installation that required assistance.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office makes the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database an agenda item on an as needed basis during its monthly major command teleconference meeting. This 60-90 minute meeting allows the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to conduct training, relay information, and ensure the Air Force sexual assault prevention and response community is informed.

Quality control oversight and review of the data is monitored daily by the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Technical Manager along with the major command program managers. Using the quality assurance tool provided by Department of Defense Sexual Assault and Prevention Office a monthly report is sent to the field to identify missing data, conduct data validation to ensure accurate entry and perform cross-checks to identify potential data conflicts. They also work to verify the data integrity and ensure the investigative information in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database matches the data available in the Investigative Information Management System.

The database manager collects concerns from the field and suggests improvements to the system at a monthly Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Change Control Board meeting.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations policy requires agents to notify their servicing Sexual Assault Response Coordinator as soon as possible upon the initiation of a sexual assault investigation. The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator is required to then annotate the assault within the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, regardless of whether the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator is providing services to the victim. However, these cases are sometimes not entered directly into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, as required by policy. The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a tool to compare the Office of Special Investigations database to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Sexual assault cases that appear in the Office of Special Investigations database but not in the Defense Sexual assault Incident Database are added to the latter upon identification.

In addition, the Research and Analysis Branch of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has developed programs using the SAS analytic tool to find required data missing from Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database records. Data available from the Military Personnel Data System and the Defense Civilian Personnel Data System are cross-referenced using either the victim or subject social security numbers. Missing data fields completed using these methods include the victim type, gender, date of birth, grade for victim or subject. Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database records are subsequently updated with the known data.

5.5 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in fiscal year 2015. Include documentation in the appendix.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office conducted a variety of research and data collection activities in fiscal year 2015; including studies, focus groups, and surveys.

Topics of study by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office include sexual harassment and retaliation.

Sexual Harassment Report: It is widely accepted that sexual harassment and sexual assault coexist on a continuum of harm. Therefore, in an effort to better understand the broader scope of the problem the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office compiled a sexual harassment report. This report did not involve any new research or data. Rather, it collected data from disparate sources to provide a more comprehensive picture of the problem, including:

- Unit climate
- Range of inappropriate workplace behavior

- Prevalence of sexual harassment
- Reporting of sexual harassment
- Outcome of official reports of sexual harassment
- Perceived barriers to reporting
- Incident details
- Impact on individual, unit, and mission
- Correlation between sexual harassment and sexual assault

Retaliation Report: The fiscal year 2014 Annual Report highlighted the problem of retaliation against victims of sexual assault who file a report. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office conducted a review of data and compiled a report in order to better understand the problem. Data was gathered from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey, the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members, focus groups, the Survivor Experience Survey, and the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. This report assessed the following topics:

- Perceptions of the Air Force in general
- Perceptions of victims of sexual assault

Topics of study by contractors supporting the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office include the RAND Perpetrator Study and the Institute for Defense Analyses Alcohol Study. See Line of Effort 5.3 for additional information on these studies.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office began retaliation data collection in March 2015 to gauge the prevalence of social and professional retaliation among sexual assault victims. To support the data collection effort, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a Victim Experience Interview form. Sexual assault response coordinators are responsible for meeting with each victim with an open, unrestricted report and sharing the results at the monthly Case Management Group. Victims have the option to decline the interview or to have the details of the interview kept private. This process has been established as an ongoing effort.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office conducted focus groups and follow-on surveys on the subjects of prevention and a restoration center.

Restoration Center: The Air Force is committed to leading the nation in providing care and recovery services to Airmen who experience sexual trauma. During 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the Air Force Surgeon General's Office are exploring options to create a center that develops best practices and provides support services to survivors of sexual trauma. In the summer of 2015, Kansas

State University conducted individual interviews with sexual assault survivors and domestic abuse sexual trauma survivors to determine preferences on what support is needed (e.g., perception of need, preferred model for support, timing during recovery, and the role of the family). Kansas State University developed a survey from the individual interviews. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and Family Advocacy Program personnel disseminated the survey in October and November of 2015. The Air Force will conduct an analysis of the survey results in December of 2015. The Air Force will use survey results to determine next steps regarding how the Air Force can improve support and recovery to victims after an assault.

Furthermore, during the spring of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Director, in addition to two representatives from the Air Force Surgeon General's Office, visited the Israeli Defense Forces' Mahut Center. The purpose of the visit was to observe partner nation practices in an effort to improve sexual assault victim support services. The Mahut Center is an outpatient clinic that is centrally located and in close proximity to other medical clinics. In an effort to duplicate a similar center, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office held a violence response center working group in July of 2015. Experts from several key Air Force agencies were represented (i.e., surgeon general, sexual assault prevention and response, equal opportunity, resiliency, chaplains, Special Victims Counsel). Working group out briefs indicated a need for the Air Force to develop infrastructure that improves coordination between support agencies. In October of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office created a violence response center cell. The purpose of this cell is to develop, pilot, and potentially implement the new infrastructure to assist survivors.

Development and Evaluation of Interventions to Reduce Risk of Sexual Assault Victimization and Perpetration Study: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of the Agriculture began developing a study with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups:

- Victimization prevention
- Re-victimization prevention
- Perpetration prevention

This year's study efforts focused on formative research that included officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. RTI International held focus groups with active duty general population males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty female and male sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the United States Air Force Academy and 19th Air Force.

Additionally, the Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office conducted surveys to assess the effectiveness of annual training and the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator course. See Lines of Effort 1.17 and 4.2 for additional information on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training Assessment Survey and Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course Content Survey respectively.

Finally, the Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office researched and prepared major command installation profile reports, which are meant to provide prevention insights to major commands based on their unique reports. See Line of Effort 5.3 for additional information on the installation profile reports.

5.6 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Military Occupational Specialty Additional Skill Identifier or restructuring of military table of organization.

The Air Force explored the feasibility of creating a sexual assault response coordinator Air Force specialty code, but found it more appropriate to establish a special experience identifier code assignable to any career field. Since the inception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, the Air Force used a combination of full-time military officers and full-time civilian employees as sexual assault response coordinators. Military sexual assault response coordinators responsibilities are part of the 38P (Force Support) core competencies.

Both Active Duty military and civilian sexual assault response coordinators receive a training code of —QBX upon completion of formal training. Additionally, special experience identifiers are assigned to all trained military sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. Military sexual assault response coordinators have their personnel record updated to reflect proper special experience identifier code of YOY. Following successful completion of training, military sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates have their personnel record updated to reflect the proper special experience identifiers, 0V for officers or 003 for enlisted. Due to the by-law requirement for sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates to be trained and credentialed prior to providing advocacy services, special experience identifiers for military members provide tracking after training is completed and credentials are received.

5.7 Describe your plans for fiscal year 2016 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).

Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, was rewritten and published on 21 May 2015. Chapter 12 in the new instruction was created and dedicated to joint basing to ensure that our Airmen receive training, appropriate sexual assault prevention and response coverage and reporting requirements. Additionally, it provides guidance on how the joint base programs interface with our sister service programs in executing their responsibilities, in an effort to further synchronize and standardize services

as well as alleviate confusion regarding the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program at joint bases.

Furthermore, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office will be hosting numerous meetings and teleconferences with our deployed sexual assault response coordinators as well as our sister service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Offices to discuss, evaluate and improve Sexual Assault Prevention and Response support services in deployed environments and joint bases.

5.8 Describe your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide more comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.

In response to several high-profile incidents of sexual misconduct by military training instructors during Basic Military Training, the U.S. Air Force's Air Education and Training Command partnered with RAND Project AIR FORCE to develop an integrated survey system to better understand the conditions and perspectives within the Basic Military Training environment from trainees and instructors. The goal of the system was to help detect incidents of abuse and sexual misconduct in the training environment and provide metrics to help leaders understand what actions to take to reduce these behaviors. Based on an extensive review of relevant materials including internal Air Education and Training Command investigations of these incidents, Air Force and Department of Defense policies and the scientific literature, RAND developed two complementary surveys, one for trainees and one for military training instructors. The trainee survey assesses trainee experiences and related reporting behaviors for the following abuse and misconduct categories: trainee bullying, maltreatment and maltraining, unprofessional relationships, sexual harassment, and unwanted sexual experiences. The survey also measures individual perceptions of the squadron climate and Basic Military Training feedback and support systems. The military training instructor survey assesses the extent to which military training instructors were aware of trainees experiencing abuse, as well as their perceptions of the related squadron climate and military training instructor reporting behaviors. The military training instructor survey also includes a section on quality of life, including job attitudes, the work environment, and job stressors. The Basic Military Training Survey was launched on 7 Oct 2013. In fiscal year 2015, 26,940 trainees and 382 instructors participated in the survey.

The Air Force has also employed an anonymous, random student climate survey and an end-of-course misconduct survey for Second Air Force technical training students since 29 August 2013. Climate surveys are administered by training group evaluations staff and require students to evaluate the training climate. Students rate and comment on how the training culture tolerates/rejects sexual assault, sexual harassment, bullying, hazing, and inappropriate relationships. Students also provide ratings and comments on command accessibility. Climate surveys are administered randomly to one class per squadron per month to enable commanders to detect trends within the training environment. All students are required to complete the misconduct end-of-course questionnaire. This survey asks students if they had experienced faculty-on-student sexual assault, physical or verbal abuse,

unprofessional relationships, inappropriate social contact, or discrimination. Responses from these surveys are collected and tracked at each Technical Training Group and included in a semiannual trend analysis report. Through the use of comment boxes located in technical training schoolhouses, students may also report instances of unprofessional behavior.

Air Education and Training Command has also extended its partnership with RAND in fiscal year 2016 to leverage the Basic Military Training Survey system for portability and standardization into a better understanding of the flight training and technical training environments. Air Education and Training Command expects a pilot delivery in spring fiscal year 2016, with a final instrument available for full implementation in fiscal year 2017.

5.9 Describe progress in sustaining the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Include how your Service is collaborating with other Services and sharing lessons learned for better prevention, investigation, and response to sexual assault and misconduct during initial military training and subsequent career-specific training. Identify your Service's key stakeholders who are participating in the forum.

The Council on Recruit Basic Training initially operated under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Commander, Second Air Force, the Deputy Commanding General, Initial Military Training Center of Excellence, and the Commander, Naval Service Training Command. Formed in 2013, the Council on Recruit Basic Training sought to address common issues of recruit basic military training with the goal “sharing ideas, experiences and lessons learned on tactics, techniques and procedures . . . to improve entry-level service enlisted training programs.” A modified Memorandum of Understanding was approved in 2014 to add the Commander, Force Readiness Command and to expand Council on Recruit Basic Training’s goals to include “discussions on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and general misconduct best practices for the services’ technical training pipeline.” As identified in the Memorandum of Understanding, the O-6 council continues to meet on a quarterly basis via teleconference, and the executive board just conducted its annual meeting on 1 - 2 Dec 15, hosted by the Army at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Executive board members from the Air Force, Navy, Army and Coast Guard attended, as well representatives from Office of the Secretary of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. The specific key stakeholders attending for the Air Force were:

Maj Gen Mark Anthony Brown
CMSgt Michael Lemond
Brig Gen Trent Edwards
CMSgt Richard Sutherland

Commander, Second Air Force
Superintendent, Second Air Force
Commander, 37th Training Wing
Chief Master Sergeant, 737 Training Group

While the minutes are still being drafted for approval, the Executive Board determined a charter must be developed to ensure future sustainment of Council on Recruit Basic Training. The board agreed a draft charter should be completed by March 2016 and that once approved, the Office of the Secretary of Defense must be engaged to gain Department of Defense-level recognition and approval. The attendees agreed that the board meeting was valuable, informative and worthy of the cost and time, and efforts to guarantee Council on Recruit Basic Training’s sustainment must take priority in the near term.

During the board meeting, a broad range of topics relevant to entry-level training were briefed by each service. The Air Force, however, specifically discussed its efforts to reduce incidents of sexual assault, committed by both instructors and students, through its improved education methods as well as a robust selection process that seeks to ensure the right Airmen are chosen to lead our trainees and students. In addition, in order to advance Council on Recruit Basic Training's goal to include sexual assault response and prevention in initial skills training as an enduring topic of discussion, the board recommended that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office become a permanent member of the O-6 Council. This will ensure the consistent and timely dissemination of trends and information related to current Sexual Assault Prevention and Response issues and efforts.

5.10 Describe your progress in assessing healthcare provider training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.

The Air Force Medical Service ensures that victims of sexual assault receive care from the most competent available resource, be that in an Air Force Military Treatment Facility, another service Military Treatment Facility or within the local community. Medical care provided through any of these resources is guided by national protocols established by the Department of Justice. Training is provided for three levels of engagement with victims: First Responders; Trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners; and Providers who will conduct forensic exams and provide direct medical care to victims. Annual training is provided for anyone employed at an Air Force Military Treatment Facility that may have contact with a victim reporting a sexual assault to ensure emergent, victim centered response and prompt referral to the most competent resource. The "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office First Responder Training" is an annual computer based training requirement which is tracked for completion by all staff working within an Air Force Military Treatment Facility. In addition, a revision to Air Force Instruction 44-102, Medical Care Management was published in March 2015, which outlines requirements for Military Treatment Facilities to have a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training is tracked and approved to ensure it meets all requirements, to include a minimum of 40 hours and is in compliance with the Department of Justice, "April 2013, A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations - Adult/Adolescents, second edition". Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training is accomplished either through the International Association of Forensic Nurses 40 hour on-line or International Association of Forensic Nurses facilitated in-person courses or through the US Army's Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course. The Military Treatment Facility trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner provides oversight of the care provided to victims either in the Military Treatment Facility or through Memorandums of Understanding with community partners. The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner also facilitates any necessary follow up care either in the Military Treatment Facility or within the purchased care network. In addition, Army, Navy and Air Force Surgeons General established a Memorandum of Agreement in May 2015, which set the foundation for establishing an Inter-service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course. The Inter-service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course will begin in early fiscal year 2017 and will bring the Services in line with National Defense Authorization Act 2015, section 539 which states the three Services support the Secretary of Defense's requirement to develop a uniform training and certification for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners –A, similar

to the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-A program, while protecting Service equities under 10 United States Code to organize, man, train and equip the force to meet mission requirements. The Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners Leading Standard, established initially by the United States Army, follows Department of Justice Protocols and expands training and soon certification opportunities for non-Registered Nurse Providers. In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force sent seven Air Force providers (registered nurse and physician) to the United States Army's Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course, with an additional 11 students scheduled to attend either initial or refresher training for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016.

5.11 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

The Air Force is making steady progress to standardize assessment methodologies and to effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report the progress of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The future of Air Force assessments will include research efforts on understanding and defining useful prevention approaches, identifying high risk subgroups, identifying the characteristics of assaults that are more prevalent as well as identifying common characteristics of perpetrators. The Air Force believes that understanding the perpetrator risk factors and assault behaviors will aid in creating a more robust and effective prevention program. The RAND Perpetrator Study is a first step in this area completed in fiscal year 2015. See Line of Effort 5.3 for additional information on the RAND Perpetrator Study.

Prevention Strategy: In March 2015, the Air Force hired a senior scientist from the Centers for Disease Control for the purpose of operationalizing the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention strategy for the Air Force. In April, the Air Force developed a Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and logic model which includes inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes in addition to identifying risk factors at each level of the social ecological model. From June through September the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office communicated the strategy to all leadership, major commands, and installations. In August the strategy was implemented, which included a consistent evidence-based approach across the Force as well as measures to ensure that installation activities reflect the Air Force strategy. The Air Force is in the process of developing an evaluation plan and performance measures, with the baseline measure expected to be collected in November 2015. The Air Force is also currently reviewing policies to ensure they reflect the new prevention strategy.

Leadership Kneeboard: Following the standup of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, kneeboard information presentations from the various sexual assault data sources were created to inform leadership decisions. These kneeboards provide leaders a snapshot of sexual assault prevention and response metrics and trends which include information such as the number of reports, alcohol involvement, victim and subject demographics and the type of offense being investigated. This information helps commanders maintain a culture of dignity and respect by helping them make informed decisions regarding local guidance and/or policies. Furthermore, this kneeboard provides the Director with current statistics and talking points when interacting with Air Force and Department of Defense senior leaders. Finally, this data is incorporated into Air Force

performance metrics reported quarterly as part of the ‘Make Every Dollar Count’ initiative.

Qualtrics Survey Platform: At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office had no survey system capability for conducting sexual assault survey research. We rely on extensive survey data to inform program decisions and are currently seeking a multi-year contract for the Qualtrics survey system to fulfill in-house survey development needs. We have successfully used the Qualtrics survey system in proof-of-concept testing to support an assessment of annual training, and anticipate using Qualtrics as our standard survey tool in the future.

SAS Analytic Tool: At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office relied on Microsoft Excel for conducting analysis. We acquired SAS licenses and provided training for all analysts to create a more robust analysis capability. Analysts have successfully used SAS software in a variety of ways, such as sampling populations in support of surveys, providing decision support reports for leadership, developing automated reports for prevention initiatives, and developing products to improve the accuracy of data in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. SAS will be the standard analysis tool in the future.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Inspection Checklist: In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed two Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Self-Assessment Communicators for incorporation into the newly created Air Force Inspection System. One Self-Assessment Communicator is for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program to ensure that installation wing commanders are provided a comprehensive assessment tool to measure installation compliance with Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policies and procedures. The second Self-Assessment Communicator is for the individual unit commanders and provides the installation wing commanders with an assessment tool that tracks the unit’s compliance with annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., Department of Defense Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers, male victim sexual assault prevention and response, and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense.

In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office through collaboration with Air Force Public Affairs, took the lead on many communications fronts to include national media engagements, social media, and internal information. The Public Affairs team utilized extensive engagements with commercial media throughout the year to disseminate sexual assault information. In addition to responding to routine queries, Public Affairs organized media availabilities following the publication of both the 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault to Congress and the 2014 Report to the President on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response leadership also participated in Air Force Magazine Day, in which magazine editors were invited to the Pentagon to learn about Air Force policies and programs. During the 2015

Prevention Summit, Public Affairs invited media to attend portions of the summit to increase their understanding of sexual assault prevention efforts in the Air Force. Finally, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response leadership engaged with VICE Media to collaborate on a 30-minute documentary on the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program. These opportunities engaged media to explain both metrics and efforts to the general public as well as the internal Department of Defense audience.

In addition to engaging media to communicate to Department of Defense personnel, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office facilitated five video teleconferences between the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force and 130 Airmen at installations across the service to engage Airmen directly at a senior level to convey information, as well as solicit feedback about the program. Feedback regarding the engagements has been largely positive and has enabled Airmen to provide valuable input shaping training and other Sexual Assault Prevention and Response messages.

The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office continued to partner with Public Affairs to publish stories and information on the official Air Force website, as well as maintaining a dedicated Sexual Assault Prevention and Response website with information and resources including a list of sexual assault convictions across the Air Force on Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps website.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and Public Affairs also partnered to produce talking points and infographics to assist sexual assault response coordinators and unit leadership in explaining various elements of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program and current statistics regarding sexual assault in the Air Force. This effort has empowered leaders with less knowledge of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program to speak more confidently and assist in disseminating information at the lowest levels.

Sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates routinely use various briefings as opportunities to educate Airmen on sexual assault prevention and response contact numbers, reporting options, and eligibility information. Fliers, pamphlets and posters are distributed across installations with contact information and eligibility information. Briefings include annual training, commander's calls, base newcomer's orientations and other venues as requested by installation leaders. Additionally, sexual assault prevention and response programs at the base level routinely distribute promotional items that have contact information. Department of Defense Safe Helpline along with hotline phone numbers are listed on installation homepages as well as on installation sexual assault prevention and response office websites. Furthermore, these numbers can be acquired by contacting installation phone operators.

6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault forensic examiners.

In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Medical Service had nine registered nurses certified as Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. The limitation of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner certification is that only Registered Nurses (to include advanced practice), can apply for this civilian certification. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training is focused on local and state

requirements and does not cover the unique requirements of providing care for victims in the military environment. Due to the limitations of civilian training and certification, the Inter-service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course is being established, which will include Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner certification. This certification, which will be available no later than Fiscal Year 2017, will follow International Association of Forensic Nurses standards and be available to Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner course attendees. It expands certification opportunities to Physicians and Physician Assistants, who are not able to complete certification through the International Association of Forensic Nurses. The Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course and certification includes military unique requirements and ensures consistency across the services and clinical specialties. The future Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners Certification requirements follow International Association of Forensic Nurses and Department of Justice standards, to include successful completion of proctored forensic examinations, exposure to court room testimony, and passing a written exam. Maintaining certification also follows International Association of Forensic Nurses and Department of Justice recertification guidelines of every three years, with required continuing education and case exposure on live patients and/or simulated models to ensure competence and credibility.

6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- **Expedited transfers**
- **Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report**
- **Safety Assessments**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, was rewritten and published on 21 May 2015, implementing Air Force Policy Directive 90-60, 2 October 2014, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, and Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures, 28 March 2013, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures.

Additionally, an interim change to Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, is currently being coordinated with all appropriate agencies and should be published in the near future. The interim change incorporates Change 2 to Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures, Department of Defense Instruction 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program, and provisions from the fiscal year 2015 National Defense Authorization Act.

Expedited transfers, Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight Reports, Safety Assessments and High-Risk Response Teams were all reviewed, revised and updated two times in 2015 during the above mentioned publication changes.

6.4 Describe your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commander performance assessments.

There are a number of requirements regarding the rater's responsibilities to consider when

evaluating the ratee's contribution to ensure a healthy organizational climate, and also special considerations to consider for those in command. A climate assessment survey is a tool commanders use to measure the climate; however, there is no explicit requirement to document its use in the evaluation. Specifically, the policy states evaluators must take this special responsibility and authority into consideration when evaluating a commander's effectiveness in ensuring a healthy command climate. Raters must ensure that every commander knows they are responsible and will be held accountable for ensuring their unit has a healthy command climate. Also, raters must consider the ratee's success in contributing to a healthy organizational climate, or command climate if the ratee is a commander.

Commanders at every level have an even greater responsibility to create a healthy climate in their command. Additionally, they are responsible for ensuring adherence to Sexual Assault Prevention Program directives. Command climate, just like organizational climate, is the perception of a unit's environment by its members. Commanders are ultimately responsible for the good order and discipline in their unit and have unique responsibility and authority to ensure good order and discipline. Therefore, evaluators must take this special responsibility and authority into consideration when evaluating a commander's effectiveness in ensuring a healthy command climate.

6.5 Describe your policies for ensuring sexual assault prevention and response performance assessment extends below unit commanders to include subordinate leaders.

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey is a Commander's Tool for commanders at all levels. Commanders of each military command and subordinate units of 50 or more persons are required to initiate a climate assessment within 120 days after assumption of command and every 12 months while retaining command. Units with less than 50 people will be surveyed with their parent organization to ensure anonymity and provide the opportunity for all military and civilian personnel to participate in the survey each year.

Organizational climate is defined as the way in which members in a unit perceive and characterize their unit environment. All Airmen are responsible for creating an organizational climate in which every member is treated with dignity and respect, and one that does not tolerate unlawful discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual assault in any form. Non-Commissioned Officers and officers are not only responsible for creating this environment but are also accountable for it. Non-Commissioned Officers and officers can build a healthy organizational climate by: communicating clear direction at all levels of supervision; adhering to and enforcing standards; not tolerating and, when necessary, appropriately responding to any form of sexual harassment, sexual assault, hazing, unlawful discrimination, or any other conduct harmful to the good order and discipline of the unit; being accountable for their actions; and cultivating an environment where teamwork, unity, and cohesiveness are the standard practice.

Changes were made to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, Officer and Enlisted Evaluation System, and performance evaluation and performance feedback forms. These changes

codified the organizational and command climate as well as how every Airman is responsible for building and maintaining a healthy organizational climate. Performance feedback forms require early and frequent discussions of each Airman's responsibility to promote a positive organizational climate. Performance evaluation forms force consideration of ratee's impact toward organizational climate for all Airmen.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods: Provide an update on your methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, Federal partners, Military Services, National Guard Bureau advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office team includes two highly qualified experts from the field. The experts hail from the Center of Disease Control and Johns Hopkins University. The incorporation of these highly qualified experts has greatly expanded the opportunities for community partnerships and involvement. For example, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is staying in tune with activities conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Rape Prevention and Education program that funds prevention activities in every state and territory. In addition, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office consults with a group of sexual assault prevention experts and researchers, in order to ensure that the Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy reflects cutting edge prevention science and practice. Intra-agency and community partnerships with the Center for Disease Control, the Department of Agriculture, John Hopkins University, and the Montgomery County Police Department have allowed the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to benefit from some of the latest science pertaining to sexual assault. Additionally, these partnerships opened the door for on-going research as the Air Force continues to seek additional prevention and response techniques with proven benefits. The 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy incorporates evidenced-base programs that have shown to reduce sexual assault by as much as 50% in randomized, controlled trials. This could not be possible without the intra-agency and community partnerships.

7.2 Improving Response and Victim Treatment: Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command: Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.

As stated in 4.1, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has led the Department of Defense regarding response and victim care in fiscal year 2015 through the implementation of initiatives such as funding non-medical escorts for sexual assault victims traveling to testify in their sexual assault cases, authorizing non-rated periods on military performance reports for sexual assault victims experiencing trauma that may impact their

duty performance, and expanding sexual assault prevention and response services to civilian employees. These initiatives are shining examples of how the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has continued to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience and inspire victims to report.

Specifically pertaining to reducing ostracism of victims, Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Air Force Instruction 36-2909, Professional and Unprofessional Relationships directs commanders to protect sexual assault victims, witnesses, bystanders, responders or other parties to the incident from coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal. Furthermore, the case management group chair will require that any complaints received from a victim concerning these violations be discussed during the victim's case review in the monthly case management group meeting and remain on the agenda until the victim's case has reached final disposition or the complaint has been appropriately addressed according to the case management group chair.

7.3 Improving Victim Legal Support: Provide an update on the special victim's counsel program that affords legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other Services.

During fiscal year 2015, the Special Victims' Counsel Program grew from 28 special victims' counsel in 19 locations to 35 special victims' counsel in 32 locations, including five O-4 senior special victims' counsel. The senior special victims' counsel located in the Eastern, Central, Western, European and Pacific Judicial Circuits supervise and mentor special victims' counsel within their circuit, interface with intermediate levels of leadership within legal offices, Office of Special Investigations and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Offices. They also assist Special Victims' Counsel Program leadership in responding to numerous requests for information from Congress, Headquarters Air Force and the President. Additionally, the Special Victims' Counsel Program gained an O-5 Deputy Chief who assists with the administration and policy development of the program. Finally, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School added a GS-14 Attorney-Advisor for Special Crimes and Assistance to Victims, who works closely with the Special Victims' Counsel Program leadership team to develop effective training for new and current special victims' counsel and special victims' paralegals, as well as ensuring all Air Force Judge Advocate General's School curriculum includes the most recent changes in the law pertaining to victims' issues.

Special victims' counsel have represented 1,905 victims over the life of the program as of the end of fiscal year 2015. The current Special Victims' Counsel Program caseload is 874 active clients, 47 of which are children. In fiscal year 2015, special victims' counsel appeared in 166 courts-martial and 210 preliminary hearings, filing 231 motions and arguing 221 motions on behalf of their clients. Additionally, special victims' counsel represented clients in 665 interviews with investigators, defense counsel and trial counsel in fiscal year 2015.

Special victims' counsel continued to develop and define the scope of representation in legal assistance, courts-martials, and retaliation resolution. In the practice area of legal assistance, special victims' counsel continue to find creative solutions to clients' problems using existing Department of Defense and Air Force regulations, and federal and state law.

For example, an Airman-client requested to move to an off-base apartment to alleviate her post-assault safety concerns. Unfortunately, the apartment setting exacerbated her post-traumatic stress disorder and she returned to base housing; however, in doing so she lost her security deposit and one-month's rent. The special victims' counsel reached out to the state Housing and Urban Development Agency's Fair Housing division for assistance. The special victims' counsel not only assisted the victim in obtaining her security deposit, but also was able to convince the apartment complex to only charge the Airman prorated rent for the few days she actually lived in the apartment.

Inside the courtroom, special victims' counsel routinely receive accolades for their exceptional advocacy on behalf of their clients. In one case, the special victims' counsel successfully convinced the military judge to allow the special victims' counsel to direct the examination of the witness in a motion hearing on the victim's spousal privilege. In this unprecedented request, the special victims' counsel argued he was in the best position to elicit the factual basis necessary to support the motion. Not only did the military judge allow the special victims' counsel to conduct the examination, but the judge also ruled in favor of the special victims' counsel's motion to limit questioning regarding issues related to the spousal privilege. In several cases, special victims' counsel have proved invaluable to ensure a victims' privacy was not compromised at the preliminary hearing. Occasionally, trial counsel submits the entire Report of Investigation as evidence for consideration by the preliminary hearing officer. Often when this is done, excludible evidence under Military Rule of Evidence 412 and 513 pertaining to the victim is inadvertently included. Special victims' counsel have effectively advocated for removal of this information from consideration—safeguarding the victim's privacy.

Special victims' counsel provided robust representation resolving victims' experiences with retaliation and ostracism. In one case, an Airman in a critically-manned career field was sexually assaulted in the workplace. After requesting an expedited transfer to be moved away from the ostracism, the Airman found the ostracism followed him to his new base due to the extremely small size of his elite career field. The victim wanted to continue to serve in the Air Force, but wanted to leave his career field so he would not have to be subjected to the continued ostracism. The special victims' counsel, working with the command and the Air Force Personnel Center, obtained authority for the Airman to retrain into a new and unrelated career field. In another instance, a commander expressed his intent to deny a request for an expedited transfer because the accused had been separated from the Air Force and was no longer in the unit. The victim had been performing well, but many of the accused's friends remained in the unit. The special victims' counsel persuaded the commander to consider the victim's perspective and the expedited transfer was granted.

Special victims' counsel leadership regularly collaborates with the Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel Program leadership of the other services and National Guard. Meetings are held monthly and topics discussed include policy matters, training, legislative proposals, and best practices. Additionally, as the Army and the Air Force provide both basic special victims' counsel training and advanced instruction in child victim representation, the services work closely together to ensure the curriculum thoroughly covers issues necessary for competent legal representation. The Air Force provides instructors for every Army Special Victims' Counsel Course and the Air Force has sought sister-service

special victims' counsel to instruct at Air Force Judge Advocate General's School courses.

In the February 2015 Joint Proceeding Panel's first report, the committee commended the Air Force for its methodology in measuring program success. Since its inception, victims have been asked to provide feedback through an anonymous survey on their satisfaction with their special victims' counsel's representation. Their response has been overwhelmingly positive and special victims' counsel have maintained an overall satisfaction rate of 99%, with 85% being "extremely satisfied" with special victims' counsel representation at Article 32 Uniform Code of Military Justice hearings (preliminary hearings) and at courts-martial. Additionally, 99% would recommend other victims request special victims' counsel representation. In addition to satisfaction ratings, the survey includes requests for victim feedback. Their insights provide wise advice and influence program development on policy matters and scope of representation issues.

7.4 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Describe your first line supervisor training for all junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. Address the frequency of the training; new policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes to first line supervisors the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

A 2014 Research and Development Survey revealed 62% of service members who made an unrestricted report of sexual assault also experienced retaliation. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed military departments to augment all first line supervisor training to address the role of the supervisor in sexual assault programs. In January 2015, the Secretary of the Air Force directed the Air Force to develop training for first line supervisors to help them actively engage with subordinates on sexual assault related issues, to recognize signs or possible acts of retaliation, and to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy climate. Therefore, in the summer of 2015, the Air Force developed the First Line Supervisor Training to be given by commanders or designated facilitators to current supervisors, both military and civilian. The format is for small group discussion of no more than 25 supervisors with the primary focus on support to victims and understanding, recognizing and preventing retaliation and reprisal. The training also includes information on the Inspector General Whistleblower Complaints Program, the role of the supervisor when one of their Airmen reports sexual assault, and the importance of advancing a climate where reprisal and ostracism are not tolerated. The key aspects of this First Line Supervisor Training will be integrated into existing supervisor training courses in 2016. Courses would include the United States Air Force Supervisor Course, the United States Air Force Civilian Personnel Management Course, the United States Air Force Military Personnel Management Course, Airman Leadership School and Officer training.

7.5 Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation: Describe your policies and procedures requiring installation commanders who serve as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.

The Air Force has three instructions that address retaliation or reprisal complaints that result from an Airman reporting a sexual assault: Air Force Instruction 90-301, Inspector General Complaints Resolution; Air Force Instruction 36-2909, Professional and Unprofessional Relationships; and Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Air Force Instruction 90-301 identifies specific rights, protections and complaint processing when an Airman communicates violations of law, regulation or policy. Allegations of sexual assault would typically constitute a protected communication. In those instances where the Airman is then subjected to an unfavorable personnel action(s), the Inspector General is charged with investigating the allegation(s). Air Force Instruction 90-301 is a mature document that has been in existence for quite some time. It is updated on a recurring cycle in accordance with Air Force guidance.

Additionally, command is responsible for complying with guidance as contained in Air Force Instruction 36-2909, which codifies the prohibition on retaliation stating that, "Military members shall not retaliate against an alleged victim or other military member who reports a criminal offense," and members that violate this prohibition can be prosecuted under either Article 92 or Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or both.

Furthermore, Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, directs commanders to protect sexual assault victims, witnesses, bystanders, responders or other parties to the incident from coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal. Moreover, the case management group chair will require that any complaints received from a victim concerning coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal be discussed during the victim's case review in the monthly case management group meeting and remain on the agenda until the victim's case has reached final disposition or the complaint has been appropriately addressed according to the case management group chair.

7.6 Provide Feedback to the Force: Describe your progress for providing the results of the President of the United States Report to all Service members in an interactive manner.

Results from the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Progress Report to the President of The United States are disseminated to all service members in a number of ways. The Director of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, in coordination with Public Affairs, utilizes facilitator guidebooks, fact sheets, and Public Affairs Guidance papers to ensure that key information from the report is available and presented to all service members. These products are provided directly to major command leadership for distribution. Additionally, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is available to answer questions from the field regarding the report. Following publication of the President of the United States report, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office hosted a

media roundtable to brief members of the press on the report's findings and engaged the media in informing service members and the public about the report. Sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates routinely use various briefings as opportunities to educate Airmen on sexual assault prevention and response contact numbers, reporting options, and eligibility information. Fliers, pamphlets and posters are distributed across installations with contact information and eligibility information. Briefings include annual training, commander's calls, base newcomer's orientations and other venues as requested by installation leaders. Additionally, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs at the base level routinely distribute promotional items that have contact information. Department of Defense Safe Helpline along with hotline phone numbers are listed on installation homepages as well as installation sexual assault prevention and response office websites. Finally, these numbers can be acquired by contacting installation phone operators.

7.7 Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault and Retaliation Associated with Reporting: Describe how your Service incorporated insights derived from the "2014 RAND Military Workplace Study" into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting- related retaliation.

In January 2015, the Air Force hosted a Sexual Assault Prevention Summit which resulted in an updated prevention strategy and became the foundational guidance for developing prevention training Air Force wide. The Air Force is committed to providing the necessary support to any person coming forward to report a sexual assault and to continue to educate and train the force on unacceptable behavior. The Air Force has diligently worked to educate commanders on removing barriers to reporting and has provided enhanced protection for victims and their peers from retaliation after making a report. The Air Force ensures all wing and squadron commander courses include training on sexual harassment, sexual assault and retaliation. These courses specifically address the topic of retaliation based upon the research and analysis study results which indicated that 62% of women who reported a sexual assault experienced retaliation. Retaliation is further explained as professional and/or social. Social retaliation includes being ignored by coworkers, being blamed for the situation, and being made to feel responsible for changes in the unit. Professional retaliation includes loss of privileges, denial of promotion or training, getting transferred to a less favorable job, and unwanted increased supervision. Commanders receive training on sexual harassment and the continuum of harm and are advised that there is an increased risk for sexual assault when leaders allow sexual harassment to exist in their environment.

The Air Force continues educating officer, enlisted, and civilian Airmen on the continuum of harm so they can better identify and eliminate behaviors that may lead to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation related conditions. That commitment is further reinforced when Department of Defense reissued the Military Whistleblower Protection directive in April 2015 which protects military Service members from reprisal when making a protected communication. Bottom line, "No person may take or threaten to take an unfavorable personnel action or withhold or threaten to withhold a favorable personnel action in reprisal against any Service member for making or preparing to make, or being perceived as making or preparing to make a protected communication." Department of Defense Directive Number 7050.06, April 17 2015. Additionally, the definition of protected communication in Air Force

Instruction 90-301, Inspector General Complaints Resolution was updated as of 27 August 2015 to reflect the language found in the Department of Defense Directive Number 7050.06.

The Air Force will continue to focus on training and education to eliminate Racial/Ethnic Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Discrimination; with heavy emphasis on the reporting process. The Air Force will continue to train all Air Force personnel leveraging Full-time Equal Opportunity Directors and Specialist to communicate and execute existing Sexual Harassment Zero-tolerance policies.

United States Air Force Fiscal Year 2015 Report on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Statistical Analysis

1. Analytic Discussion

All fiscal year 2015 data provided in this analytic discussion tabulation are based upon data available in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database as of 23 December 2015 (established by Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office). Fiscal year 2015 is the first year that annual report data derives exclusively from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. All comparative data reflects previous annual report numbers.

The numbers of restricted and unrestricted reports made to the Air Force for fiscal years 2008 through 2015 are shown in Chart 1.1. NOTE: The 931 unrestricted reports shown in Chart 1.1 include 912 unrestricted reports made in fiscal year 2015 and 19 conversions from restricted to unrestricted for reports made prior to fiscal year 2015.

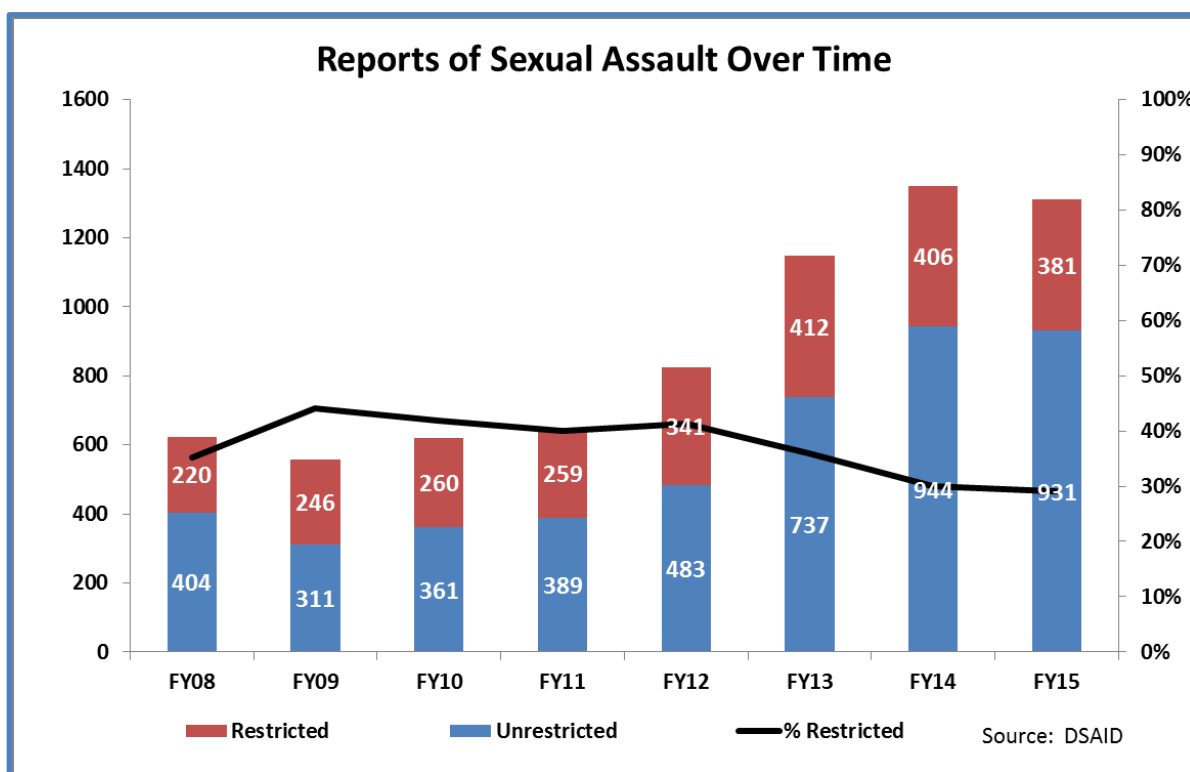


Chart 1.1 – Annual Reports of Sexual Assault

The number of reports made (both restricted and unrestricted) started increasing noticeably in fiscal year 2012. That increase leveled off in fiscal year 2014. The percentage increase from fiscal year 2011 to 2014 was 108%. The total number of reports decreased by 3% from fiscal year 2014 to 2015. Of further note is the decreased proportion of restricted reporting. The percentage of total reports that are restricted for fiscal year 2015 is 29%. Although the Air Force fully supports the restricted reporting option, this proportional decrease in restricted reporting may indicate

increased confidence in the military justice system and the overall Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

The Air Force believes that the increase in reporting starting in fiscal year 2012 is an indication that a larger percentage of victims are coming forward to receive victim care and to report the crime so that an investigation can take place and commanders can hold assailants appropriately accountable.

The most effective way to understand the actual prevalence of this crime is through surveys because it is so underreported. The past Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys and the fiscal year 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study provides a basis for making an estimate of the number of unwanted sexual contact incidents experienced by active duty Airmen in the year prior to the survey. A prevalence survey is conducted every two years. Therefore, there is not an estimate of the prevalence for fiscal year 2015. Chart 1.2 shows the total number of reports, represented as bars, versus the estimated prevalence of the crime, represented as points. Estimated prevalence is based on reporting rates for unwanted sexual contact made on the surveys taken in the same year as the reports for active duty Air Force personnel. The figure below reflects a gap in the estimated crime prevalence and victim reporting practices.

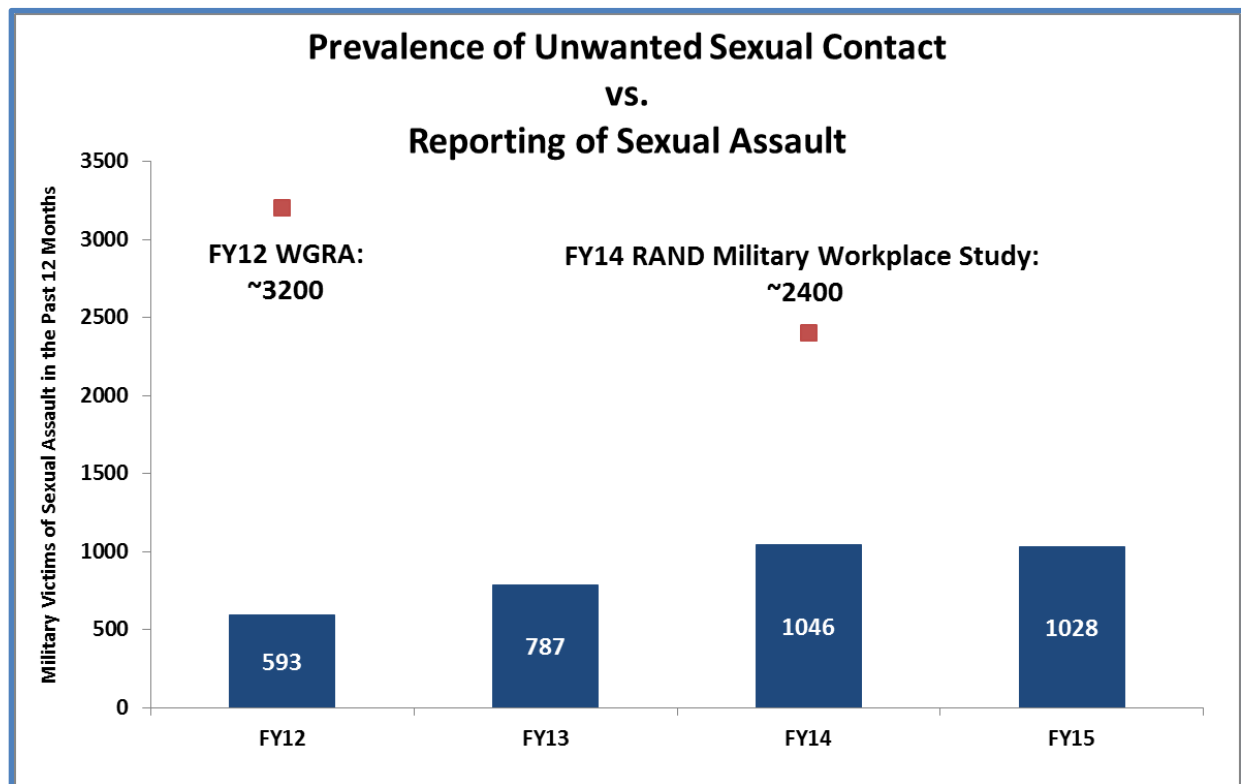


Chart 1.2 – Active Duty Prevalence vs. Reporting of Sexual Assault

On the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey 3.1% of Active Duty Air Force women and 0.5% of Active Duty Air Force men reported experiencing unwanted sexual

contact. In the 2014 RAND Workplace Study, 2.28% of Active Duty Air Force women and 0.43% of Active Duty Air Force men reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact. Therefore, based on those reporting rates, the estimated total number of Airmen reporting that they experienced unwanted sexual contact decreased from approximately 3,200 based upon the fiscal year 2012 Workplace Gender Relations Survey to 2,400 based upon the fiscal year 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study Survey. This decrease may indicate positive progress for the prevention of sexual assault within the Air Force. The Air Force will monitor follow-on data to confirm the trend and will continue to stress all aspects of the sexual assault prevention campaign.

Detailed analysis regarding data on various parts of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program are presented in the following sections.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

2.1 Victim Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarizes statistical data specific to sexual assault victims associated with investigations that completed in the given fiscal year. For example, the number of fiscal year 2015 victims are those associated with fiscal year 2015 reports whose investigations concluded before the end of the year combined with those associated with investigations from previous fiscal years which concluded during fiscal year 2015. The number of investigations completed and the break out by type of offense are shown in Table 2.1.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Victims	403	-	521	-	775	-	795	-
Type of Offense								
Penetrating Offenses	255	63.3%	298	57.2%	386	49.8%	404	50.8%
Contact Offenses	145	36.0%	217	41.7%	338	43.6%	346	43.5%
Attempts to Commit Offenses	3	0.7%	6	1.2%	35	4.5%	20	2.5%
Unknown Type	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	2.1%	25	3.1%

Table 2.1.1 – Type of Sexual Assault Offenses for Unrestricted Reports

From fiscal year 2012 to 2014, the percentage of reports associated with penetrating offenses decreased while the percentage of reports associated with non-penetrating offenses increased. These percentages remained fairly consistent from fiscal year 2014 to 2015. This shift in reporting from fiscal year 2012 to 2014 may indicate that victims are coming forward to report sexual assaults earlier in the continuum of harm.

A demographic breakout of victims in completed investigations is provided in Table 2.1.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Victims	403	-	521	-	775	-	795	-
Gender								
Male	28	6.9%	65	12.5%	86	11.1%	131	16.5%
Female	375	93.1%	456	87.5%	637	82.2%	654	82.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52	6.7%	10	1.3%
Age								
0-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%
16-19	50	12.4%	38	7.3%	78	10.5%	127	16.0%
20-24	221	54.8%	135	25.9%	230	31.1%	323	40.6%
25-34	103	25.6%	62	11.9%	80	10.8%	127	16.0%
35-49	12	3.0%	18	3.5%	11	1.5%	37	4.7%
50-64	4	1.0%	2	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	13	3.2%	266	51.1%	337	45.5%	176	22.1%
Military Affiliation								
Military	280	69.5%	408	78.3%	604	77.9%	608	76.5%
Non-military	123	30.5%	113	21.7%	116	15.0%	176	22.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	7.1%	11	1.4%
Duty Status (Military Victims)								
Active Duty	235	83.9%	378	91.1%	578	95.7%	547	90.0%
Reserve	18	6.4%	18	4.3%	16	2.6%	32	5.3%
National Guard	7	2.5%	12	2.9%	5	0.8%	5	0.8%
Cadet/Prep School Student	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%	24	3.9%
Unknown	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rank (Military Victims)								
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%	24	3.9%
E-1 to E-4	208	74.3%	288	70.6%	452	74.8%	442	72.7%
E-5 to E-9	36	12.9%	85	20.8%	110	18.2%	109	17.9%
O-1 to O-3	17	6.1%	19	4.7%	30	5.0%	24	3.9%
O-4 to O-10	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	7	1.2%	9	1.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	6	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 2.1.2 – Victim Demographics for Unrestricted Reports

(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

Women consistently represent a disproportionate majority of victims making unrestricted reports of sexual assault. While male victims are still the minority, there may be a slow increase occurring in the proportion of reports coming from male victims since fiscal year 2012. If this trend continues and becomes more pronounced it may suggest that the social barriers for reporting among male victims are beginning to come down. It is a trend that will be monitored. While the number of unrestricted reports among the active duty members dropped from 578 to 547 from fiscal year 2014 to 2015, the unrestricted reports from the reserve members grew from 16 to 32, while the number of unrestricted reports from cadets and/or prep school students grew from 5 to 24. The majority of Air Force victims are disproportionately enlisted members, making up roughly 87% - 93%, while the enlisted corps represented approximately 80% of the total force during fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Victim data for completed investigations occurring in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 2.1.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Victims	8	-	27	-	8	-	7	-
Gender								
Male	1	12.5%	8	29.6%	1	12.5%	3	42.9%
Female	7	87.5%	19	70.4%	7	87.5%	4	57.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 2.1.3 - Victims in Combat Areas of Interest for Unrestricted Reports

The total number of unrestricted reports in the combat areas of dropped from eight to seven from fiscal year 2014 to 2015. Three of the seven (43%) unrestricted reports came from male victims; the largest proportion to date. However, there are too few unrestricted reports in this population to make any statistically relevant observations.

A summary of military protective orders is provided in Table 2.1.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Military Protective Orders Issued	124	-	14	-	142	-	85	-
Military Protective Orders Violated	9	6.8%	12	85.7%	3	2.1%	1	1.2%

Table 2.1.4 - Military Protective Orders for Unrestricted Reports

The number of military protective orders dropped from 142 to 85 (40% decrease) from fiscal year 2014 to 2015. NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 2014 there was not a consistent mechanism for capturing the number of military protective orders issued and/or violated. Therefore, the values in Table 2.1.4 represent the best data available at the time; however, it may not reflect the actual numbers of military protective orders issued and/or violated in fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

A summary of expedited transfers is provided in Table 2.1.5.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Expedited Transfer Requested	40	-	118	-	125	-	112	-
Expedited Transfer Approved	40	100.0%	109	92.4%	117	93.6%	109	97.3%
Expedited Transfer Denied	0	0.0%	9	7.6%	8	6.4%	3	2.7%

Table 2.1.5 - Expedited Transfers for Unrestricted Reports

The number of expedited transfer requests grew 195% from fiscal year 2012 to 2013 and remained relatively stable through 2015. In fiscal year 2015 there were a total of 3 requests that were denied. The reasons for these denials are summarized below:

1. The victim was also the subject in a separate criminal investigation. Per Air Force policy, an individual is not granted an expedited transfer while they are the subject of a criminal investigation.
2. The commander first wanted more information from the investigation performed by the Office of Special Investigations. Therefore, they disapproved the request and communicated that it would be reconsidered as soon as they had more information. In the meantime, the victim's unit was very supportive. Consequently, the victim no longer wanted to pursue the expedited transfer.
3. The investigation concluded that there was a significant lack of evidence that a sexual assault took place.

A summary of victim participation in the military justice process is provided in Table 2.1.6.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Victims Eligible to Participate	356	-	411	-	439	-	517	-
Victims Declining to Participate	24	6.7%	23	5.6%	47	10.7%	74	14.3%

Table 2.1.6 – Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process

The proportion of subjects where the victim, both represented and unrepresented, declined to participate in the military justice process continued to increase in fiscal year 2015, growing to 14.3%.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarized statistical data specific to the subjects (i.e. assailants) of sexual assault for those cases where investigations occurred. NOTE: The number of subjects is based on the number associated with investigations that completed in the given fiscal year. For example, the number of fiscal year 2015 subjects are those associated with fiscal year 2015 reports whose investigations concluded before the end of the year combined with those associated with investigations from previous fiscal years which concluded during fiscal year 2015. Therefore, the number of subjects will not necessarily match the number of cases reported during a given year. The demographic breakout of subjects in completed investigations is summarized in Table 2.2.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Subjects	399	-	521	-	800	-	750	-
Gender								
Male	373	93.5%	482	92.5%	674	84.3%	642	85.6%
Female	8	2.0%	18	3.5%	40	5.0%	33	4.4%
Unknown	18	4.5%	21	4.0%	86	10.8%	75	10.0%
Age								
0-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16-19	13	3.3%	31	6.0%	83	10.8%	62	8.3%
20-24	184	46.1%	190	36.5%	281	36.4%	265	35.3%
25-34	132	33.1%	155	29.8%	201	26.0%	238	31.7%
35-49	31	7.8%	56	10.7%	79	10.2%	83	11.1%
50-64	3	0.8%	8	1.5%	11	1.4%	9	1.2%
65+	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%
Unknown	35	8.8%	81	15.5%	114	14.8%	92	12.3%
Military Affiliation								
Military	348	87.2%	452	86.8%	604	75.5%	608	81.1%
Non-military	24	6.0%	34	6.5%	33	4.1%	43	5.7%
Unknown	27	6.8%	35	6.7%	163	20.4%	99	13.2%
Duty Status (Military Subjects)								
Active Duty	311	89.4%	415	91.8%	563	93.2%	555	91.3%
Reserve	13	3.7%	22	4.9%	22	3.6%	33	5.4%
National Guard	7	2.0%	15	3.3%	4	0.7%	2	0.3%
Cadet/Prep School Student	16	4.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	14	2.3%
Unknown	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	13	2.2%	4	0.7%
Rank (Military Subjects)								
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	16	4.6%	6	1.3%	2	0.3%	14	2.3%
E-1 to E-4	211	60.6%	245	54.2%	370	61.3%	342	56.3%
E-5 to E-9	94	27.0%	159	35.2%	165	27.3%	201	33.1%
WO-1 to WO-5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
O-1 to O-3	17	4.9%	24	5.3%	31	5.1%	29	4.8%
O-4 to O-10	8	2.3%	13	2.9%	21	3.5%	17	2.8%
Unknown	2	0.6%	5	1.1%	15	2.5%	4	0.7%

Table 2.2.1 – Subject Demographics for Unrestricted Reports

The majority of subjects were male. Subjects of cases investigated based upon unrestricted reports of sexual assault disproportionately come from the enlisted ranks during the reporting period. Enlisted representation ranged from 87%-89% during fiscal years 2012 to 2015 while enlisted personnel represented roughly 80% of the total force during this time.

A summary of subject dispositions is provided in Table 2.2.2. NOTE: The percentages are based on the eligible pool of subjects.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Subjects Receiving Command Action	110	-	283	-	285	-	319	-
Type of Command Action								
Courts-Martial (Sexual Assault Offense)	42	38.2%	169	59.7%	134	47.0%	145	45.5%
Proceeded to Trial	23	54.8%	121	71.6%	83	61.9%	97	66.9%
Convicted of any Charge	20	87.0%	74	61.2%	47	56.6%	65	67.0%
Received Confinement	16	80.0%	62	83.8%	38	80.9%	54	83.1%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Sexual Assault Offense)	14	12.7%	29	10.2%	35	12.3%	38	11.9%
Courts-Martial (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	4	3.6%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%	6	1.9%
Proceeded to Trial	3	75.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%
Convicted of any Charge	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	N/A	4	100.0%
Received Confinement	2	66.7%	1	100.0%	0	N/A	3	75.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	24	21.8%	36	12.7%	50	17.5%	55	17.2%
Other Adverse Administrative Action	26	23.6%	47	16.6%	64	22.5%	75	23.5%
Discharged (via any Command Action)	17	15.5%	83	29.3%	71	24.9%	75	23.5%

Subject dispositions for unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 2.2.3. NOTE: Courts-martial outcomes are not available for these cases.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Subjects Receiving Command Action	6	-	13	-	3	-	2	-
Type of Command Action								
Courts-Martial (Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Sexual Assault Offense)	2	33.3%	4	30.8%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Courts-Martial (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Adverse Administrative Action	3	50.0%	4	30.8%	2	66.7%	2	100.0%

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarizes descriptive information surrounding the incidents involved in ALL unrestricted reports made within each given fiscal year. NOTE: In some cases where investigations have not yet occurred, the incident details are based upon the report provided by the victim. Descriptive information about all unrestricted reports is summarized in Table 2.3.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	449	-	635	-	932	-	912	-
Assault Location								
On-Base	207	46.1%	299	47.1%	469	50.3%	376	41.2%
Off-Base	238	53.0%	286	45.0%	409	43.9%	386	42.3%
Unidentified	4	0.9%	50	7.9%	54	5.8%	150	16.4%
Subject-Victim Service Affiliation								
Member on Member	267	59.5%	416	65.5%	457	49.0%	426	46.7%
Member on Non-Member	131	29.2%	144	22.7%	159	17.1%	140	15.4%
Non-Member on Member	21	4.7%	36	5.7%	41	4.4%	45	4.9%
Unidentified on Member	30	6.7%	39	6.1%	15	1.6%	55	6.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	260	27.9%	246	27.0%
Subject-Victim Gender								
Male on Female	390	86.9%	531	83.6%	576	61.8%	483	53.0%
Male on Male	20	4.5%	50	7.9%	61	6.5%	76	8.3%
Female on Male	7	1.6%	21	3.3%	21	2.3%	16	1.8%
Female on Female	2	0.4%	6	0.9%	8	0.9%	19	2.1%
Unknown on Male	2	0.4%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	10	1.1%
Unknown on Female	20	4.5%	18	2.8%	1	0.1%	29	3.2%
Mutiple Mixed Gender	8	1.8%	5	0.8%	14	1.5%	8	0.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	251	26.9%	271	29.7%
Reporting Delay								
Within 3 days	163	36.3%	183	28.8%	284	30.5%	236	25.9%
4-30 days	115	25.6%	117	18.4%	178	19.1%	199	21.8%
31-365 days	115	25.6%	172	27.1%	257	27.6%	227	24.9%
> 1 year	55	12.2%	75	11.8%	194	20.8%	154	16.9%
Unknown	1	0.2%	88	13.9%	19	2.0%	96	10.5%
Assault Time of Day								
6AM - 6PM	53	11.8%	52	8.2%	154	16.5%	180	19.7%
6PM - Midnight	102	22.7%	153	24.1%	253	27.1%	248	27.2%
Midnight - 6AM	224	49.9%	178	28.0%	465	49.9%	375	41.1%
Unknown	70	15.6%	252	39.7%	60	6.4%	109	12.0%
Assault Day of Week								
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	272	60.6%	293	46.1%	411	44.1%	351	38.5%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	134	29.8%	153	24.1%	501	53.8%	438	48.0%
Unknown	43	9.6%	189	29.8%	20	2.1%	123	13.5%

Table 2.3.1 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports

Descriptive information about unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest is summarized in Table 2.3.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
	10	-	19	-	17	-	11	-
Total Reports								
Assault Location								
On-Base	7	70.0%	19	100.0%	14	82.4%	10	90.9%
Off-Base	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	1	9.1%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subject-Victim Military Affiliation								
Member on Member	10	100.0%	16	84.2%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	1	9.1%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	1	5.9%	3	27.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	58.8%	5	45.5%
Subject-Victim Gender								
Male on Female	9	90.0%	14	73.7%	7	41.2%	3	27.3%
Male on Male	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
Female on Male	1	10.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%
Unknown on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Multiple Mixed Gender	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	52.9%	5	45.5%
Reporting Delay								
Within 3 days	3	30.0%	4	21.1%	5	29.4%	4	36.4%
4-30 days	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%
31-365 days	5	50.0%	5	26.3%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%
> 1 year	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	3	27.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
Assault Time of Day								
6AM - 6PM	2	20.0%	2	10.5%	6	35.3%	6	54.5%
6PM - Midnight	5	50.0%	3	15.8%	7	41.2%	2	18.2%
Midnight - 6AM	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%
Unknown	2	20.0%	12	63.2%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%
Assault Day of Week								
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	4	40.0%	6	31.6%	10	58.8%	5	45.5%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	50.0%	7	36.8%	6	35.3%	6	54.5%
Unknown	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%

Table 2.3.2 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

Of the unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest, a notable difference from the larger population is in incident location. In combat areas of interest, a larger proportion of sexual assaults occur on-base (between 70%-100% in the combat areas of interest vs. 46%-50% for the full population of unrestricted reports). This is not surprising since the amount of time spent off the military installation is limited in combat areas of interest.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion

This section summarizes statistical data specific to the victims of sexual assault who made restricted reports. NOTE: Since there are no investigations with restricted reports, the numbers of victims associated with a given fiscal year are based on the number of reports made in that year. The demographic breakout of victims in restricted reports is summarized in Table 3.1.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Victims	399	-	488	-	406	-	381	-
Gender								
Male	49	12.3%	60	12.3%	67	16.5%	87	22.8%
Female	350	87.7%	407	83.4%	338	83.3%	292	76.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	21	4.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
Age								
0-15	0	0%	0	0%	49	11.9%	35	9.2%
16-19	89	22.3%	105	23.6%	93	22.6%	85	22.3%
20-24	196	49.1%	187	42.1%	166	40.4%	150	39.4%
25-34	91	22.8%	91	20.5%	89	21.7%	80	21.0%
35-49	21	5.3%	20	4.5%	14	3.4%	19	5.0%
50-64	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	0.3%	41	9.2%	0	0.0%	12	3.1%
Military Affiliation								
Military	380	95.2%	453	92.8%	395	97.3%	366	96.1%
Non-military	19	4.8%	34	7.0%	10	2.5%	13	3.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
Duty Status (Military Victims)								
Active Duty	310	81.6%	400	88.3%	357	90.4%	317	86.6%
Reserve	21	5.5%	22	4.9%	16	4.1%	23	6.3%
National Guard	10	2.6%	4	0.9%	7	1.8%	3	0.8%
Cadet/Prep School Student	39	10.3%	24	5.3%	15	3.8%	23	6.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rank (Military Victims)								
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	39	10.3%	25	5.6%	15	3.8%	23	6.3%
E-1 to E-4	249	65.5%	309	69.3%	250	63.3%	213	58.2%
E-5 to E-9	61	16.1%	56	12.6%	94	23.8%	101	27.6%
O-1 to O-3	22	5.8%	29	6.5%	33	8.4%	21	5.7%
O-4 to O-10	7	1.8%	5	1.1%	3	0.8%	8	2.2%
Unknown	2	0.5%	22	4.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 3.1.1 – Victim Demographics for Restricted Reports

As with unrestricted reports, women disproportionately compose the majority of victims making restricted reports. However, the proportion of restricted reports coming from male victims has increased the last two years in a row (12.3% to 16.5% to 22.8%). Of military victims making restricted reports, the active duty component make up the majority, accounting for 81.6% - 90.4% of reports.

A summary of victims in restricted reports occurring in combat areas of interest is provided in Table 3.1.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Victims	14	-	13	-	15	-	13	-
Gender								
Male	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	2	13.3%	4	30.8%
Female	14	100.0%	8	61.5%	13	86.7%	9	69.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 3.1.2 – Victims for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

Due to the small number of victims, statistically relevant conclusions cannot be made.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion

This section summarizes descriptive information surrounding the incidents involved in restricted reports. NOTE: The numbers associated with incident details are based on the report given by the victim. Therefore, the totals match the number of restricted reports made for each fiscal year. Descriptive information about restricted reports is summarized in Table 3.2.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	399	-	488	-	406	-	381	-
Incident Location								
On-Base	134	33.6%	141	28.9%	116	28.6%	88	23.1%
Off-Base	260	65.2%	275	56.4%	235	57.9%	183	48.0%
Unidentified	5	1.3%	72	14.8%	55	13.5%	110	28.9%
Subject-Victim Military Affiliation								
Member on Member	252	63.2%	303	62.1%	166	52.0%	172	45.1%
Member on Non-Member	19	4.8%	35	7.2%	102	32.0%	13	3.4%
Non-Member on Member	126	31.6%	69	14.1%	10	3.1%	75	19.7%
Unidentified on Member	2	0.5%	81	16.6%	41	12.9%	56	14.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	27.3%	65	17.1%
Reporting Delay								
Within 3 days	127	31.8%	94	19.3%	87	21.4%	55	14.4%
4-30 days	78	19.5%	96	19.7%	66	16.3%	56	14.7%
31-365 days	92	23.1%	93	19.1%	66	16.3%	59	15.5%
> 1 year	89	22.3%	148	30.3%	96	23.6%	78	20.5%
Unknown	13	3.3%	57	11.7%	91	22.4%	133	34.9%
Assault Time of Day								
6AM - 6PM	43	10.8%	70	14.3%	55	13.5%	42	11.0%
6PM - Midnight	162	40.6%	165	33.8%	128	31.5%	124	32.5%
Midnight - 6AM	147	36.8%	162	33.2%	163	40.1%	115	30.2%
Unknown	47	11.8%	91	18.6%	60	14.8%	100	26.2%
Assault Day of Week								
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	239	59.9%	170	34.8%	204	50.2%	137	36.0%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	108	27.1%	57	11.7%	115	28.3%	77	20.2%
Unknown	52	13.0%	261	53.5%	87	21.4%	167	43.8%

Table 3.2.1 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports

Descriptive information about restricted reports occurring in combat areas of interest is summarized in Table 3.2.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	14	-	13	-	15	-	13	-
Incident Location								
On-Base	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	14	93.3%	13	100.0%
Off-Base	2	14.3%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subject-Victim Military Affiliation								
Member on Member	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	9	60.0%	9	69.2%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	2	14.3%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	6.7%	1	7.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	20.0%	2	15.4%
Reporting Delay								
Within 3 days	2	14.3%	1	7.7%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%
4-30 days	4	28.6%	5	38.5%	3	20.0%	2	15.4%
31-365 days	7	50.0%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%	4	30.8%
> 1 year	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%	4	30.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	40.0%	3	23.1%
Assault Time of Day								
6AM - 6PM	4	28.6%	2	15.4%	3	20.0%	5	38.5%
6PM - Midnight	9	64.3%	5	38.5%	4	26.7%	5	38.5%
Midnight - 6AM	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%	1	7.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	5	33.3%	2	15.4%
Assault Day of Week								
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	6	42.9%	1	7.7%	4	26.7%	8	61.5%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	35.7%	3	23.1%	4	26.7%	3	23.1%
Unknown	3	21.4%	9	69.2%	7	46.7%	2	15.4%

Table 3.2.2 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

As with unrestricted reports, experiences in combat areas of interest show that the majority of incidents occurred on-base, which is a notable difference from the larger population. However, the population of victims is too small to draw conclusive statistical inferences.

The number of restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports are summarized in Table 3.2.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	824	-	1,149	-	1,338	-	1,293	-
Initially Restricted	399	48.4%	488	42.5%	505	37.7%	471	36.4%
Converted to Unrestricted	58	14.5%	76	15.6%	99	19.6%	90	19.1%

Table 3.2.3 – Conversions of Restricted Reports

From fiscal year 2012 to 2015 the percentage of reports that are initiated as restricted reports out of the total number of reports decreased from 48.4% to 36.4%. In addition, the percentage of restricted cases which converted to unrestricted cases has increased from 14.5% to 19.1%. This results in the ratio of restricted to unrestricted reports decreasing over the reporting period as seen in Chart 1.1. These results may be indicative of growing confidence on the part of victims coming forward to make unrestricted reports.

The number of restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 3.2.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	24	-	32	-	32	-	24	-
Initially Restricted	14	58.3%	13	40.6%	17	53.1%	15	62.5%
Converted to Unrestricted	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	2	11.8%	2	13.3%

Table 3.2.4 – Conversions of Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

This section summarizes data specific to the number and type of referrals given by the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to the victims of sexual assault. NOTE: A change in counting methods occurred in fiscal year 2014. Prior to this year, every time a victim received a referral for services, the tally for that particular service type was increased. However, starting in fiscal year 2014, the tally was based simply on whether or not a victim received a certain type of referral. For example, if a victim received five referrals to see a mental health provider, it would have counted as five referrals in fiscal year 2013 but only as one referral in fiscal year 2014. For this reason, the percentages may be somewhat skewed in the following analysis. The number of service referrals for unrestricted reports are summarized in Table 4.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Service Referrals	1,556	-	2,741	-	1,103	-	1,394	-
Type of Service								
Medical	349	22.4%	332	12.1%	100	9.1%	92	6.6%
Mental Health	741	47.6%	598	21.8%	276	25.0%	307	22.0%
Legal	327	21.0%	460	16.8%	202	18.3%	288	20.7%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	2.1%	246	9.0%	148	13.4%	223	16.0%
Rape Crisis Center	33	2.1%	139	5.1%	22	2.0%	41	2.9%
Victim Advocate	65	4.2%	672	24.5%	217	19.7%	277	19.9%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.3%	212	7.7%	63	5.7%	93	6.7%
Other	5	0.3%	82	3.0%	75	6.8%	73	5.2%

Table 4.1 – Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports

The most prevalent service referrals for unrestricted reports were mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support. In fiscal year 2015 the number of referrals for medical has decreased while the number for chaplain/spiritual has increased.

The numbers of service referrals for unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Service Referrals	14	-	92	-	33	-	17	-
Type of Service								
Medical	5	35.7%	16	17.4%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	18	19.6%	6	18.2%	3	17.6%
Legal	1	7.1%	12	13.0%	7	21.2%	2	11.8%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	12	13.0%	5	15.2%	3	17.6%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	20	21.7%	7	21.2%	6	35.3%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%	3	17.6%
Other	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%

Table 4.2 Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

The number of service referrals for restricted reports are summarized in Table 4.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Service Referrals	940	-	2,741	-	603	-	727	-
Type of Service								
Medical	259	27.6%	332	12.1%	52	8.6%	62	8.5%
Mental Health	386	41.1%	598	21.8%	179	29.7%	194	26.7%
Legal	60	6.4%	460	16.8%	52	8.6%	108	14.9%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	73	7.8%	246	9.0%	124	20.6%	126	17.3%
Rape Crisis Center	8	0.9%	139	5.1%	29	4.8%	28	3.9%
Victim Advocate	118	12.6%	672	24.5%	96	15.9%	131	18.0%
DoD Safe Helpline	24	2.6%	212	7.7%	35	5.8%	50	6.9%
Other	12	1.3%	82	3.0%	36	6.0%	28	3.9%

Table 4.3 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports

Similar to unrestricted reports, the most prevalent service referrals for restricted reports were mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support.

The numbers of service referrals for restricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Service Referrals	14	-	18	-	19	-	35	-
Type of Service								
Medical	5	35.7%	5	27.8%	2	10.5%	3	8.6%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	5	27.8%	9	47.4%	10	28.6%
Legal	1	7.1%	1	5.6%	2	10.5%	4	11.4%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	2	10.5%	7	20.0%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	4	21.1%	6	17.1%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	4	11.4%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%

Table 4.4 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

The numbers of service referrals for non-military victims are summarized in Table 4.5.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Service Referrals	705	-	494	-	188	-	142	-
Type of Service								
Medical	145	20.6%	96	19.4%	20	10.6%	13	9.2%
Mental Health	299	42.4%	89	18.0%	36	19.1%	30	21.1%
Legal	122	17.3%	61	12.3%	24	12.8%	25	17.6%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	4.5%	52	10.5%	17	9.0%	12	8.5%
Rape Crisis Center	33	4.7%	35	7.1%	10	5.3%	9	6.3%
Victim Advocate	65	9.2%	123	24.9%	41	21.8%	32	22.5%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.6%	21	4.3%	8	4.3%	10	7.0%
Other	5	0.7%	17	3.4%	32	17.0%	11	7.7%

Table 4.5 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims

The most prevalent service referrals for non-military victims were mental health, legal, and victim advocate.

The numbers of service referrals for non-military victims in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.6.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Service Referrals	0	-	58	-	2	-	1	-
Type of Service								
Medical	0	-	7	12.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mental Health	0	-	12	20.7%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Legal	0	-	5	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	-	9	15.5%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Rape Crisis Center	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	-	12	20.7%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	-	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 4.6 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims in Combat Areas of Interest

5. Additional Items

5.1. Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion

This section summarizes data associated with the timeline involved in the military justice process. Chart 5.1 shows the time from when a victim makes an unrestricted report (i.e. signs the DD 2910) to the completion of the courts-martial process, sentence or acquittal. NOTE: This measure was first developed in fiscal year 2014.

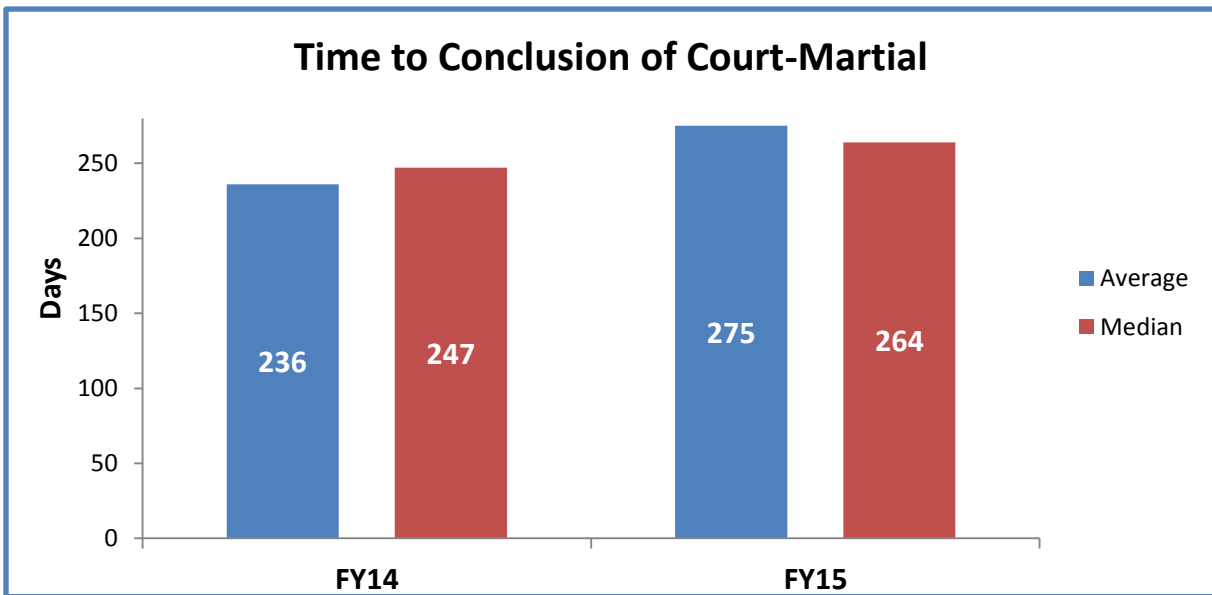


Chart 5.1 – Days from Report to Court Outcome

Chart 5.2 shows the average time period between victim reporting and completion of non-judicial punishment action. NOTE: this was also a new measure for fiscal year 2014.

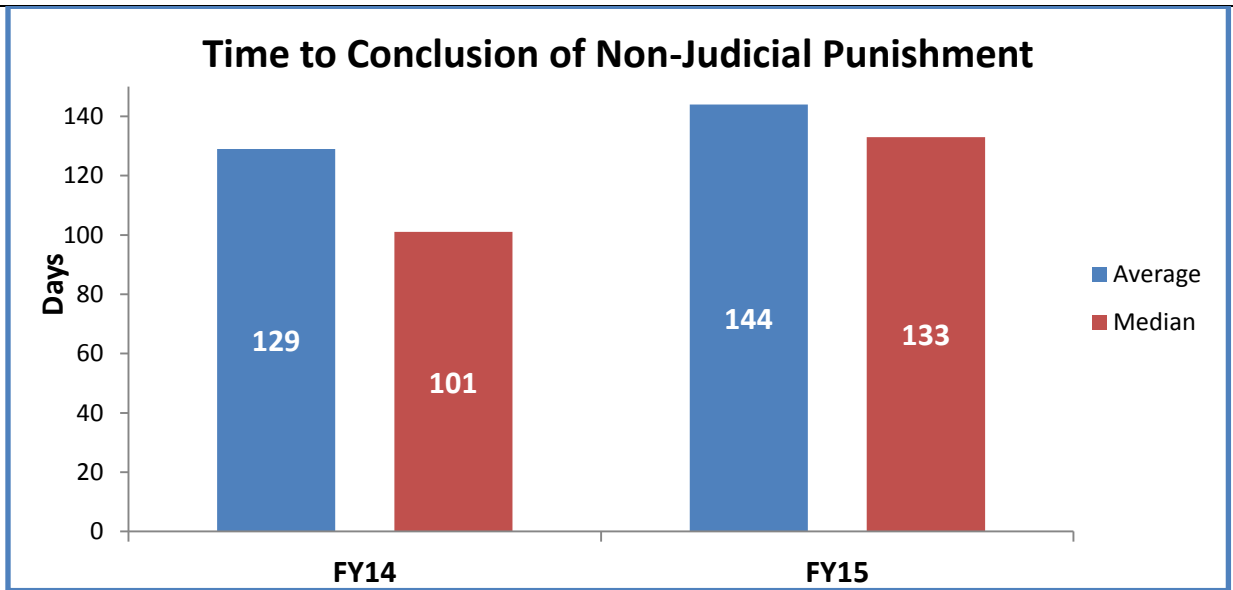


Chart 5.2 – Days from Report to Non-Judicial Punishment Outcome

Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		912
# Service Member Victims		763
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		140
# Relevant Data Not Available		9
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		912
# Service Member on Service Member		426
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		140
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		45
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		55
# Relevant Data Not Available		246
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		912
# On military installation		376
# Off military installation		386
# Unidentified location		150
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		912
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15		766
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015		181
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015		585
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		100
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		46
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		12
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		2
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		14
# Victims - Other		18
# All Restricted Reports received in FY15 (one Victim per report)		471
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		90
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15		381
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY15		
	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	912	763
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	236	195
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	112	90
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	87	64
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	227	186
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	154	132
# Relevant Data Not Available	96	96
Time of sexual assault	912	763
# Midnight to 6 am	375	293
# 6 am to 6 pm	180	154
# 6 pm to midnight	248	207
# Unknown	14	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	95	95
Day of sexual assault	912	763
# Sunday	106	87
# Monday	96	83
# Tuesday	112	89
# Wednesday	129	104
# Thursday	101	79
# Friday	107	90
# Saturday	138	109
# Relevant Data Not Available	123	122

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	483	76	16	19	10	29	8	271	912		
# Service Member on Service Member	313	61	12	14	1	0	8	17	426		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	128	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	140		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	27	7	3	1	0	1	0	6	45		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	14	2	1	0	9	28	0	1	55		
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	246		
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	176	6	186	6	27	324	0	2	24	161	912
# Service Member on Service Member	52	4	124	0	9	203	0	0	17	17	426
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	41	1	34	2	4	53	0	0	3	2	140
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	9	0	9	3	1	18	0	0	1	4	45
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	26	1	9	1	4	9	0	0	1	4	55
# Relevant Data Not Available	48	0	10	0	9	41	0	2	2	134	246
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	134	5	150	4	23	266	0	2	21	158	763
# Service Member Victims: Female	123	4	127	0	21	194	0	1	20	124	614
# Service Member Victims: Male	11	1	23	4	2	72	0	1	1	34	149
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	176	6	186	6	27	324	0	2	24	161	912
# Midnight to 6 am	89	6	89	2	10	140	0	0	12	27	375
# 6 am to 6 pm	22	0	33	2	5	97	0	1	7	13	180
# 6 pm to midnight	62	0	61	2	12	87	0	0	5	19	248
# Unknown	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95
D4. Day of sexual assault	176	6	186	6	27	324	0	2	24	161	912
# Sunday	26	1	14	0	2	54	0	1	2	6	106
# Monday	14	1	39	0	2	25	0	0	6	9	96
# Tuesday	18	0	21	3	2	55	0	0	3	10	112
# Wednesday	27	0	44	1	3	42	0	1	3	8	129
# Thursday	22	0	25	0	6	41	0	0	4	3	101
# Friday	24	1	21	1	1	46	0	0	3	10	107
# Saturday	38	3	20	1	8	53	0	0	2	13	138
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	0	2	0	3	8	0	0	1	102	123

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	659
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	442
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	217
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	719
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	13
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	13
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	472
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	458
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	14
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	30
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	55
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	16
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	118
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	676
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	63
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	38
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	3
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	733
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	11
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	11
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	14
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	14
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	582
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	572
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	10
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	31
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	49
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	46
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	778
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	10
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	2
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	12
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	4
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	569
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	567
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	176
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	11

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	16
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	17
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	17
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	17
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	17
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
F1. Gender of Victims	190	17	191	6	22	320	4	0	20	25	795
# Male	16	4	23	5	2	72	2	0	2	5	131
# Female	172	13	166	1	19	243	2	0	18	20	654
# Unknown	2	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	10
F2. Age of Victims	190	17	191	6	22	320	4	0	20	25	795
# 0-15	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
# 16-19	36	3	27	0	3	53	1	0	2	2	127
# 20-24	81	8	93	4	9	115	2	0	8	3	323
# 25-34	28	3	32	0	2	54	0	0	5	3	127
# 35-49	8	0	8	0	2	17	0	0	0	2	37
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	35	3	31	1	6	80	1	0	5	14	176
F3. Victim Type	190	17	191	6	22	320	4	0	20	25	795
# Service Member	131	16	150	5	15	246	3	0	17	25	608
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	12
# DoD Contractor	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	54	1	37	1	6	56	0	0	3	0	158
# Foreign National	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	11
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	131	16	150	5	15	246	3	0	17	25	608
# E1-E4	94	7	118	3	11	179	2	0	14	14	442
# E5-E9	26	6	19	1	4	40	1	0	2	10	109
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	2	1	4	1	0	14	0	0	1	1	24
# O4-O10	1	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	1	8	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	22
# Academy Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	131	16	150	5	15	246	3	0	17	25	608
# Army	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Navy	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	130	16	148	5	15	241	3	0	17	25	600
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	131	16	150	5	15	246	3	0	17	25	608
# Active Duty	116	14	136	5	15	218	3	0	17	23	547
# Reserve (Activated)	7	1	5	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	32
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	1	8	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	22
# Academy Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
G1. Gender of Subjects	205	17	181	8	20	271	4	0	20	24	750
# Male	170	14	161	5	16	246	4	0	17	9	642
# Female	6	1	9	0	0	13	0	0	1	3	33
# Unknown	24	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	36
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	7	3	3	10	0	0	1	10	39
G2. Age of Subjects	205	17	181	8	20	271	4	0	20	24	750
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	17	3	14	0	4	21	0	0	2	1	62
# 20-24	76	6	88	1	5	76	2	0	7	4	265
# 25-34	62	5	53	2	4	98	2	0	9	3	238
# 35-49	17	1	12	0	1	52	0	0	0	0	83
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	9
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	29	2	5	0	2	2	0	0	1	4	45
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	8	5	4	13	0	0	1	12	47
G3. Subject Type	205	17	181	8	20	271	4	0	20	24	750
# Service Member	152	13	161	3	13	235	4	0	18	9	608
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# DoD Contractor	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	11	1	4	1	1	12	0	0	0	2	32
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	30	2	7	0	3	6	0	0	1	3	52
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	1	5	4	3	13	0	0	1	9	47
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	152	13	161	3	13	235	4	0	18	9	608
# E1-E4	90	8	107	2	10	107	3	0	11	4	342
# E5-E9	46	3	36	1	3	101	1	0	6	4	201
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	9	2	8	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	29
# O4-O10	3	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	17
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	152	13	161	3	13	235	4	0	18	9	608
# Army	3	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	12
# Navy	1	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	11
# Marines	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	8
# Air Force	145	13	153	3	13	217	4	0	18	7	573
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	152	13	161	3	13	235	4	0	18	9	608
# Active Duty	135	13	149	3	13	213	4	0	18	7	555
# Reserve (Activated)	13	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	33
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	9		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	3		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	2		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	3		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	750	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	795
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	381	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	411
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	59		
# Unknown Offenders	39	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	6
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	29
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	18	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	12
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	139		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	62	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	46
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	74	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	51
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	3
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	311	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	432
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	233		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	233	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	201
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	84	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	60
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	32	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	33
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	7	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	34	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	31
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	7
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	44	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	39
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	3
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	25	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	23

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	155
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	10
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	145
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	23
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	11
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	9
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	25
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	23
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	97
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	32
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	65
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	65
# Subjects receiving confinement	54
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	36
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	33
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	40
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	5
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	6
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	11
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	10
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	45
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY15	39
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	38
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	3
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	35
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	35
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	27
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	22
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	7
# Subjects receiving extra duty	7
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	32
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	17
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	12
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	8
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	2
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	38

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15	6
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	6
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	4
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	4
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	4
# Subjects receiving confinement	3
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	3
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15	56
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	55
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	1
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	54
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	54
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	41
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	37
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	2
# Subjects receiving extra duty	11
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	51
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	4
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	37

Restricted Reports

AIR FORCE FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	471
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	443
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	90
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	77
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	381
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	366
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	381
# Service Member on Service Member	172
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	75
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	13
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	56
# Relevant Data Not Available	65
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	381
# On military installation	88
# Off military installation	183
# Unidentified location	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	85
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	381
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	55
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	28
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	28
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	59
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	78
# Relevant Data Not Available	133
Time of sexual assault incident	381
# Midnight to 6 am	115
# 6 am to 6 pm	42
# 6 pm to midnight	124
# Unknown	54
# Relevant Data Not Available	46
Day of sexual assault incident	381
# Sunday	29
# Monday	20
# Tuesday	16
# Wednesday	20
# Thursday	21
# Friday	39
# Saturday	69
# Relevant Data Not Available	167
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	366
# Army Victims	7
# Navy Victims	6
# Marines Victims	1
# Air Force Victims	352
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

AIR FORCE FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	381
# Male	87
# Female	292
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	381
# 0-15	35
# 16-19	85
# 20-24	150
# 25-34	80
# 35-49	19
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
Grade of Service Member Victims	366
# E1-E4	213
# E5-E9	101
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	21
# O4-O10	8
# Cadet/Midshipman	23
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	366
# Active Duty	317
# Reserve (Activated)	23
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	23
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	381
# Service Member	366
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	13
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	77
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	46
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	29
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	33.33
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	48.06
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	19
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	19
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

AIR FORCE FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1280
# Medical	76
# Mental Health	274
# Legal	288
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	220
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	271
# DoD Safe Helpline	93
# Other	58
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	114
# Medical	16
# Mental Health	33
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	41
# Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	15
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	68
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	43
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY15 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	85
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	1
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	4
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	108
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	3
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	FY15 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	656
# Medical	56
# Mental Health	174
# Legal	108
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	123
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	130
# DoD Safe Helpline	50
# Other	15
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	71
# Medical	6
# Mental Health	20
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	28
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	13
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	26
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1

Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
Total Number Denied	3
Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	3
Moved Alleged Offender Instead	0
Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead	0
Victim a subject in a separate criminal investigation	1
Victim rescinded the request	1
Investigation concluded there was a lack of evidence that sexual assault took place	1

AIR FORCE FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	161
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	19
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	134
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	161
# Male	10
# Female	106
# Relevant Data Not Available	45
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	161
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	7
# 20-24	15
# 25-34	12
# 35-49	6
# 50-64	4
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	116
D4. Non-Service Member Type	161
# DoD Civilian	40
# DoD Contractor	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	62
# Foreign National	5
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	51
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	96
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	24
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	28
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	4
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	46
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	21
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	9
# Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	7
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	12
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	73
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	4
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	69
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	69
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	13
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	51
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	69
# Male	0
# Female	28
# Relevant Data Not Available	41
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	69
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	9
# 20-24	32
# 25-34	15
# 35-49	5
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
E4. VICTIM Type	69
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	26
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	83
# Medical	11
# Mental Health	18
# Legal	11
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	13
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	17
# DoD Safe Helpline	9
# Other	4
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	30
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	9
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	6
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	7
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	11	
# Service Member Victims	11	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	11	
# Service Member on Service Member	2	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3	
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	11	
# On military installation	10	
# Off military installation	1	
# Unidentified location	0	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	11	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	9	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	2	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	7	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	1	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	1	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	1	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	15	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	2	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	13	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	11	11
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4	4
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	11	11
# Midnight to 6 am	3	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	6	6
# 6 pm to midnight	2	2
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	11	11
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	4	4
# Wednesday	1	1
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	5	5
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.												
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals			
	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	11			
	# Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3			
	# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)												
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals	
	D1.	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	11
	# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5
D2.												
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	11	
# Service Member Victims: Female	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	7	
# Service Member Victims: Male	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY15												
D3. Time of sexual assault	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	11	
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	6	
# 6 pm to midnight	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D4. Day of sexual assault	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	11	
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Tuesday	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Friday	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) (Oct07-Jun12)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	11
	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Iraq	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Qatar	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uae	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	11

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	8
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	6
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	2
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	2
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	3
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	7
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	7
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	7
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	6
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	6
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
F1. Gender of Victims	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Male	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# 25-34	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Active Duty	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
G2. Age of Subjects	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
G3. Subject Type	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	7	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	7
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	2	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	6
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	2		
# Unknown Offenders	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	2
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	1		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	2	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	2
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	2		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	2	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	1
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	15
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	15
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	2
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	2
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	13
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	13
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	13
# Service Member on Service Member	9
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	13
# On military installation	13
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	13
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
Time of sexual assault incident	13
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	5
# 6 pm to midnight	5
# Unknown	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	13
# Sunday	2
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	1
# Friday	3
# Saturday	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	13
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	13
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	13
# Male	4
# Female	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	13
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
Grade of Service Member Victims	13
# E1-E4	6
# E5-E9	6
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	13
# Active Duty	12
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	13
# Service Member	13
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	13.5
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	16.26
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	13
Afghanistan	2
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Iraq	2
Jordan	0
Kuwait	2
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	4
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	0
Uae	2
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

AIR FORCE CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	17	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	3	
# Legal	2	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	6	
# DoD Safe Helpline	3	
# Other	0	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	0	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	0	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0	
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	0	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0	Total Number Denied
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	31	
# Medical	3	
# Mental Health	7	
# Legal	4	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	6	
# DoD Safe Helpline	4	
# Other	0	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	4	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	3	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	1	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	

AIR FORCE CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	3
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	3
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	3
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D4. Non-Service Member Type	3
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

FY13 Service Member Sexual Assault Symptom Report: ADR FORC2																	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art.32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
No.	Host Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Retainer Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Report/Response Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Host Serious Offense Charged								
14	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	General			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Penalty): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Host Lateral: No; Notes: Subject Land 2 and Victim were drinking in Victim's dorm room. Victim remembers seeing one of the Subjects and walking alone. She was up the next morning partially naked. After confronting the Subjects last her they had sex the night before. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Rape charges were dropped after consultation with the Victim prior to her knowing this Subject was tried on other charges related to the incident and arrest of a second victim and conviction.		
15	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted		Obstructing Justice (Art. 134-25)	General			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Host Lateral: No; Notes: Subject 1 and 2 and Victim were drinking in Victim's room. The last thing Victim remembers is taking a sip of the vodka shooter and the vague sensation of someone leaving her. When Victim awoke the next morning, Subjects were still in her room, but she was not wearing any shorts or underwear. Victim got dressed and left her room feeling with a sense of relief that she was home. Victim returned to her dorm room for room was quiet, with all evidence of drinking removed and her items inside. Victim later spoke with Subject 1, who confirmed that the three of them had had sexual intercourse during the night. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were then referred. Subject 1 was acquitted of all offenses relating to sexual misconduct. He was found guilty of obstructing justice. Subject 2 was acquitted of all offenses relating to sexual misconduct. He was found guilty of obstructing justice and obstruction of justice (for removing beer bottles from VCs room), violating a restricted order, and wrongfully leaving the driver's license. Subject was discharged.		
2	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Penalty): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restriction in rank: No; Host Lateral: Yes; Notes: Subject grabbed the buttocks of Victim. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate the commander preferred charges against Subject. Subject was convicted.		
3	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Host Lateral: No; Notes: Subject and victim were at a party. All became intoxicated, victim was taken up to subject touching her breasts, victim was taken to subject's room where he had touched her as well. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted of abusive sexual contact.		
4	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: Yes; Restrictions Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Host Lateral: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject grabbed the victim's buttocks twice and attempted her buttocks on a separate occasion. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.	
5	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and Subject were at a party. Victim was sexually assaulted. Subject denied the sexual assault. Victim was taken to subject's room where he had touched her as well. After consultation with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted of sexual assault.	
6	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	Male	No	No	No	Q2 (October-December)		Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim went on a plumbing job with Subject, a male. Subject of Defense civilian employee. While alone in the room, Subject told Victim he was having a difficult time in the marriage and asked Victim for a hug. Victim agreed. During the hug, Subject placed his right hand on Victim's back. Victim terminated the hug. Subject asked Victim if she would go out with him and asked her for a kiss. Victim told him no. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted of sexual contact.
7	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	No	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	Convicted		Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: 20 - Detentionable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Penalty): 240; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Host Lateral: No; Notes: Victim and Subject worked together, and became friends and "drinking buddies." Victim and others were going to and out of several dormitory rooms to get different alcoholic beverages. Victim became highly intoxicated and decided to go to room. Victim wanted to find Subject finding his genital area in his pants. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment. Subject was convicted.		
8	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim became highly intoxicated while with friends in a dorm room. She and subject went back to her room. Subject asked Victim if she wanted him to have sex, but she asked him to wait for a bit. Victim became upset, while subject was trying to convince her to have sex. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander determined there was not sufficient evidence to proceed with charges in written administrative action. Subject received verbal counseling by the First Sergeant regarding this incident.	
9	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Multiple Victims Male	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Host Lateral: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject was drunk and disorderly and bawled, through the clothing, the neck, groin and rear thigh of another male female. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.	
10	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Discharge or Suspension in Lieu of Courts-Martial		Discharge or Suspension in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim returned to her residence from a night out with friends in a dorm room. She physically resisted but let go of her keys. When Victim came to, Subject continued and she then performed oral sex on him. Victim denied any further sexual contact. She was willing to go forward to trial, but preferred that this be the last time she was charged with rape. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request and it was granted.		
11	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Credibly and maliciously (Art. 91)	Discharge or Suspension in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed his hand on her thigh and said "I want what you want for your year and if you want me, I'll reward you for your year." While they were in a 20 minute vehicle, Victim took Subject's comments to mean an offer or request for sex. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a request for a discharge in lieu of court-martial. Victim accepted the discharge. It was approved with an order other than favorable conditions discharge.	
12	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Unknown & Female	Air Force	O-4	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment		Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Host Lateral: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject had multiple inappropriate relationships with his patients, and inappropriately touched other patients. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.	
13	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Host Lateral: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim, Subject and a group of friends were out drinking alcohol. The group ended up back in Subject's room. Victim became very intoxicated and fell asleep. When Victim awoke, she was in a room with Subject and Subject had his hands were up Victim's chest and under her bra adding her breast area. Victim said, "Yap" and Subject got up and jumped into the bed and turned off the light. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted but was subsequently discharged.	
14	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject and victim were sitting at the bar of a local restaurant. Subject was sitting next to victim and Subject left, leaving an empty seat between them. Subject began a conversation with Victim. During the course of their conversation, Subject ordered and drank two Dos Equis beers and Victim ordered her meal and a margarita. Subject asked victim to come to the bar, he ran his hands over her breasts and tried to convince her to have sex. Victim said, "I am not going to have sex with you." Later, as Subject was leaving the bar he asked her to come back to his room. Victim decided to leave at that point. While leaving, Victim saw Subject outside, but found Subject was not there. Victim reported the incident to her unit. With the integrated information that Victim had from her conversation, Victim was able to ascertain that Subject's name, and find an old picture of her from a 10 days on the internet. The picture with Subject's name was the same individual that she was at the bar. Victim then gave a statement to the local OSI. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued Subject an LDR.	
15	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Italy	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Acquitted							Subject (single subject)	Notes: Subject and victim were leaving in victim's bed when subject put his hands under her shorts and digitally penetrated her. Subject became upset, stopped her on the arm of the chair, and then pulled down victim's shorts and exposed her on the buttocks. Subject then attempted to engage in forcible sex with her by inserting his penis into the victim's anus but she was able to tell him. Victim was able to leave and called the local police. Victim was identified and stated she was sexually assaulted by subject as well. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander decided to prefer charges. Subject was acquitted but was subsequently discharged.	
16	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	O-5	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Notes: Victim and Subject were having an adulterous affair when it ended Subject began asking Victim. Victim refused to have sex with Subject. Victim told him that she was not ready to have sex. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued a letter of reprimand.	
17	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	018022708N	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Notes: While deployed, Subject was alleged to have given a "handjob" to Victim and touched or against her thigh, buttocks, and breast on more than one occasion. Investigator did not reveal sufficient evidence to indicate injury related to a sexual related offense under the USCM had occurred. Subject's request for a discharge in lieu of court-martial was denied. The commander determined that a letter of reprimand was appropriate punishment.	

F113 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report-ARL FORM															Case Synopsis Note							
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Accepted?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition Committee	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Prior Registrar as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
57	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Corrected		Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim stated that he and Subject were substitutes. They hosted a party in their dorm where Subject provided victim multiple drinks. Victim passed out on the couch and woke up when he felt Subject's hands feeling his genitals. He left the room and went to sleep in another bedroom. He woke-up late to again that Subject had been fondling him. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. There are multiple victims involved in this case. Subject was convicted.
58	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-9	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: At a hotel bar, a group of people, to include Subject and Victim were consuming alcoholic beverages. During the time, Subject alleged Victim on the bathroom, pulled out his penis, and had sex, and said comments to her about her sexual history through her special victim counsel, provided a declaration to participate memorandum to the appropriate authorities. After consultation with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a letter of reprimand.
59	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)	N/A	US Civilian		Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)			Notes: Victim alleged subject grabbed her breasts in a bar. The act was witnessed by two other individuals. Victim refused to cooperate in any military justice action or provide additional information. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued a letter of reprimand. Subject was also administratively discharged.
60	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Male	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Subject is a member and was involved in helping Victim join the Air Force. Subject saw Victim at gym and asked her and a friend wanted to come working. Once at the pool he and a friend wanted to come working. Victim was in the bathroom subject came in and advised Victim was gone and locked her pants. Victim reported the matter to civilian authorities. Victim was eventually able to obtain investigation jurisdiction over the case. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Prior to trial, subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court which was approved after consultation with the victim. Subject was discharged with other than honorable conditions.
61	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Air Force	O-2	Female	Air Force	O-2	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Corrected	Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)		None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject, an instructor pilot, had an inappropriate relationship with numerous student pilots. Victim stated he walked her bathroom to see her. The other two victims stated they engaged in consensual relationships. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. Subject was corrected at trial for nonsexual misconduct. Discharge decision still being made.
62	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	Yes			Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim, Subject, and 4 other individuals returned to Victim's home after a night drinking drinking. Victim did Subject sleep in her bed after creating a pillow barrier. Victim said a sleeping pill was given to her and she took it. Two hours later when she felt Subject rubbing her buttocks and genital penetrating her vagina while masturbating. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. The charges were dismissed following a pretrial hearing. The commander advised the Subject continued punishment for simple assault, and the Victim agreed with the disposition.
63	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: According to Victim, he and Subject were watching a movie and drinking in subject's room. Victim started to get drunk and decided to return to his room. Subject helped Victim in his room. Victim recalls Subject helping him wash and leaving. About 10:30 minutes later Subject came back into Victim's room and pulled Victim's shirt off and began fondling and sex on Victim for 2-3 minutes. Victim woke up and pushed Subject away. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred. Subject was acquitted.
64	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male				Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Subject is an unknown foreign national. Since subject could not be identified no action was taken by police.
65	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense						Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)			Notes: Subject inappropriately touched victim several times while they were and during security checks. Victim initially felt obligated to go along with the touching because she didn't want to get in trouble. Subject said "hey" and Subject did not stop. Victim did not want to participate in any court-martial process. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. The subject was corrected.
66	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: While in victim's room watching movies subject began making sexual advances. Victim told him to stop but he refused. Subject penetrated her and made her rub her breasts until he ejaculated. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred to trial where subject was acquitted.
67	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 122)		Corrected	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and Subject were drinking together at Victim's house. At some point, Subject forced Victim. She perceived Subject was forcing her into sexual activity. Victim stated she was not alone at the time. Victim initially did not want to go along with the touching because she didn't want to get in trouble. Subject said "hey" and Subject did not stop. Victim did not want to participate in any court-martial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. The subject was convicted.	
68	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	O-3	Female	Air Force	O-4	Male	No			Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and subject attended a party together and both were extremely intoxicated. During the night victim consented performing oral sex on subject and engaging in sexual intercourse (both victim on top of subject) in multiple locations. During the investigation a pretrial phone call was initiated and subject stated he would correct consent throughout the night and she verbally said "no". After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. Prior to trial the charges were dismissed for lack of evidence after consultation with the victim.
69	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	O-4	Male	No			Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and Subject were drinking together at Victim's house. At some point, Subject forced Victim. She perceived Subject was forcing her into sexual activity. Victim stated she was not alone at the time. Victim initially did not want to go along with the touching because she didn't want to get in trouble. Subject said "hey" and Subject did not stop. Victim did not want to participate in any court-martial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. The subject was convicted.
70	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian		Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No			Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 122)		Corrected	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: The Victim and Subject met on Facebook. The Subject invited the Victim to his home where the Subject gave the Victim alcoholic beverages, allegedly groped her breasts, allegedly penetrated her vagina, and attempted penis penetration of the vagina while the Victim was too intoxicated to consent. The Victim reported the assault to AFMPC, who interviewed both the Victim and Subject. The Victim and Subject initially agreed on the events of the evening, but disagreed as to whether it was consensual. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. The subject was convicted of a nonsexual assault offense.
71	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Unknown & Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject performed oral sex on six victims without consent after a night of heavy drinking and smoking opium. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander decided to prefer charges on the case. The case was referred, and taken to court-martial. Subject was found not guilty. Subject was administratively discharged.
72a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Victim (single victim)	Notes: Subject 2 was being investigated for sexual assault against Victim. During that investigation a preliminary and final SACAC, having identified Subject in Chat on Victim's phone and accounts, Subject 1 was given immunity and the case against him was dismissed.
73a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	O-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Corrected	Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject went out drinking with coworkers prior to his home. They all ended up in Victim's room in the room in his home. In the middle of the night Victim awoke to subject performing oral sex on her. Victim was not alone at the time. The investigation another victim was found who stated Subject raped her on numerous occasions. Both victims were released. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted at trial.	
74	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 123)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: In mid 2014, victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her while she was administratively punished in 2010 from Rape. Victim later recalled her story and then again accused the subject. Soon after victim declined to participate in the investigation process. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander decided to take no action on sexual assault allegation. The commander gave the member no action.
75	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation for Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject went to the apartment of Victim 1 and 2. Subject had sex with Victim 1 and had sex with her. She pushed him off and left the apartment. He then entered Victim 2's bedroom where they engaged in consensual sex and were watching. After undergoing Subject started to have intercourse with Victim 2 and he had sex with her. He did not. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. An Article 15 hearing officer recommended the case not go forward to trial. Neither Victim Victim 1, based on the recommendation of the hearing officer the case was not referred.
76	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 133)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Notes: Subject went to victim's room with another friend. Both were intoxicated. Victim was not drinking. Subject came in victim's room, pulled her off her bed and was drinking. Subject came in victim's room, pulled her off her bed and was drinking. While he was drinking he sexual intercourse with her. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.

F713 Service Member Sexual Assault Symposes Report: ADR FORSC2														Case Synopsis Note							
No.	Host Service Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Hazard Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Charge/Conviction Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Host Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use
66	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No		Mental	Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Involved but not specified
<p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject had previously made head and inappropriate sexual comments to her and indicated that at least on one occasion he touched her buttocks without her consent. The Victim also described 1 instance of abusive sexual contact. First, while at the local bar, the Victim was drinking and the Subject came up behind her, "grinding on me" against her will. A witness told her to call it out and get away from her. Second, some weeks later, the Victim was at the bar and the Subject came up and "grinned her butt" from behind as he walked by. Third, and before the Subject was at the bar, there was a party at a member of the unit's house where she saw the Subject at the party. Victim gave him a hug because he was going to graduate that evening and the Subject "grinned her butt" while they were hugging. Shortly thereafter, the Subject departed. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, and considering the victim report for an abuse, the commander offered Subject nonjudicial punishment. The subject separated himself.</p>																					
97	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Victim reported she and Subject were watching TV when Subject got into physical contact with her. Victim did not consent. Subject moved Victim's leg and tried to put his arm around her. Victim did not consent. Subject moved her head and pulled Subject's hand away. Subject digitally penetrated Victim's vagina. Victim did not consent. Subject then climbed on top of Victim and pinned her arms. Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse with him. Subject then moved Victim's back and breasts through her shirt. Victim felt Subject's erect penis on her groin area as he "grinned" on her. Victim said again and they were not going to have sex. Victim stated Subject was stronger than her but she was determined not to let Subject take off her pants. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was found guilty at court-martial.</p>																					
98	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	O-3	Male	No	No			Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Prostitution (Art. 120.1)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Involved but not specified
<p>Notes: Victim, Subject, and another Airman were at a TDY location, where they ate dinner and went out to several bars together. The three consumed multiple alcoholic beverages throughout the night. After returning from the bars, Victim and Subject returned to Victim's room. Victim alleged that he made multiple attempts to get Subject to leave, however, they were unsuccessful. Victim further alleged that, on multiple occasions that night, Subject forced Victim's mouth, shoulder, and neck against his, and that all touching and kissing was consensual, and that Subject left the room in a room as Victim indicated he did not want any more physical contact. After the investigation completed and consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, charges were preferred and awarded 12 hours of pay loss, in which the 12 observed that insufficient evidence existed of the sexual assault offense. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.</p>																					
99	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							General		
<p>Notes: Subject accused Victim had forced her to perform sexual acts to get Victim to perform sex acts. Victim alleged did not consent. Victim's statement that this occurred. During the investigation, administrative sexual assault Victim and Subject were discussed. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued a letter of reprimand for unprofessional conduct.</p>																					
100	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)		General	Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Subject 1 and 2 and Victim were drinking in Victim's room. The last thing Victim remembers from the night is being a tip of the vodka shooter and the vague sensation of someone being near. When Victim awoke next morning, Subject's hands were on her chest. She did not want to have sex with Subject 1 or Subject 2. The next night they called and Subject 1 came to her room. She was not alone with Subject 1. She was with Subject 2, who confirmed that the three of them had sexual intercourse during the night. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred. Subject 1 was acquitted of all offenses relating to sexual misconduct. The next night Subject 2 was charged with sexual assault and obstruction of justice for removing beer bottles from Victim's room, violating a contract order, and assault. Subject was administratively discharged.</p>																					
101	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	O-2	Female	Air Force	O-3	Male	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)			Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Victim and subject were drinking together at a friend's house. Victim went to sleep in a bedroom and awoke to subject attempting to have sexual intercourse with her. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges.</p>																					
102	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Drunkennes (Art. 120.1)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Victim and Subject became drunk and started to argue. Subject grabbed Victim's hair and arm. During the course of the investigation it became clear that Subject did not have any sexual intent. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for drunk and disorderly conduct.</p>																					
103	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim had been drinking heavily throughout the day with friends. Victim and subject went to her room where they ate and laid in bed together. She then awoke to subject having sex with her. She told him to stop because she was married and he did. The next night they called and Subject again, after receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred. Subject submitted Chapter four request which was granted.</p>																					
104	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Victim related that she had drunk alcohol with Subject and did not consent to sexual intercourse. She was asked subject if they had sex, to which subject replied "yes." Victim could not remember going to bed with subject. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim subject was discharged from the Air Force with an Under Other than Honorable Conditions service characterization per the Chapter 4 request.</p>																					
105	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Military (Art. 134.2)		None	Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Victim and Subject were drinking and playing video games. Victim said she was tired and went to the day to bed. She woke up the next morning and found Subject on top of her. Subject admitted to the sex but said it was consensual. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted of adultery.</p>																					
106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown								
<p>Notes: During an on-base concert Subject walked up behind Victim and began dancing with her. She could feel her breasts against her buttocks. She reported the incident the following day. Despite an OSI investigation including reviewing video from the concert and admission interviews of others at the concert, a Subject was never identified.</p>																					
107	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male	Air Force	E-5	Female	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Victim 1 stated Subject threatened her again against Victim's body. While working together Subject hugged Victim and proceeded to "hug her" too. Subject later admitted Victim did not believe Subject was sexually gratified by the act. Victim 1 came forward and stated he was lying on the ground playing the role of a casualty victim during an exercise and Subject "used her" on top of him and "for transport" him. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.</p>																					
108	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	O-1	Female	Air Force	O-1	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).</p> <p>Notes: Subject and Victim were drinking with a group of other personnel at Victim's apartment. After all the other personnel left for the night, Subject remained. Sometime after the others left, Subject gave Victim a hug. The hug was not forced, but Victim felt the contact of Subject's erect penis through both of their clothing. Subject also attempted to kiss Victim. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander offered Subject a letter of reprimand.</p>																					
109	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim attended a football game and eventually went to a hotel to have some drinks with Subject and his friend. During the course of the night, Victim let subject and another Subject touch her, while her friend stayed. During the investigation, Victim declined to further participate in the proceedings. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued an LOR to Subject. Subject was then administratively discharged with a General service characterization.</p>																					
110	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Subject touched Victim's vaginal area and breasts several times while at a restaurant. Victim declined to participate in the investigation even after a grant of immunity. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued a letter of reprimand. Subject was later discharged.</p>																					
111	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	E-3	Male	No		Q2 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge		Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Convicted			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UCIHC)		
<p>Notes: Victim reported being sexual assaulted by subject sometime during a dating relationship. Victim declined to participate in military justice process. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander discharged subject with an under other than honorable characterization.</p>																					
112	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	No	Q2 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Convicted		Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Yes	Both Victim and Subject
<p>Notes: Subject and Victim were drinking with a group of other personnel at Victim's apartment. After all the other personnel left for the night, Subject remained. Sometime after the others left, Subject gave Victim a hug. The hug was not forced, but Victim felt the contact of Subject's erect penis through both of their clothing. Subject also attempted to kiss Victim. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander offered Subject a letter of reprimand.</p>																					

FTIS Service Member Sexual Assault Response Report AUK FORCE																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art.32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
256	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male				Q1 (July-September)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim, Subject and a couple friends were at a home together. They went to bed and Victim and Subject engaged in consensual touching that led to sexual intercourse. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by her supervisor. The branch told investigation that the day after the incident Victim told them she and Subject had sex and that she reported during this. The report unfortunately became inaccurate and Victim stated the reason stated to investigate in the investigation. However, during the investigation a second Victim was identified. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges pertaining to the second Victim. Subject was acquitted at trial.
257	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: While subject was hugging victim he touched her buttocks. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander gave subject a letter of reprimand.
258	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United Kingdom	Air Force	US Civilian	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: A witness reported that 2 years ago Subject offered to give Victim a ride home. Subject insisted on wearing a bag and had prior to driving her home and Victim seemed uncomfortable. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a letter of reprimand and Subject was discharged for minor disciplinary issues.
259	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Disciplinary conduct (Art. 13A-13)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject and her husband went to the Subjects home. While there all were in agreement with the husband and went outside. Subject followed her and grabbed her by her wrists, pressed her against the wall and attempted to have sex. Subject then released her hands from the side of Victim's breasts, drove her into the wall and attempted to have sex. Victim told him "no" numerous times and physically resisted by arching her back to get out of Subject's grasp. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate the commander determined the appropriate action was non-judicial punishment for drunk and disciplinary conduct.
260	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (July-September)	Courts Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Harassment (Art. 120B)	Convicted		Other Sexual Harassment (Art. 120B)		Yes		Notes: Subject stalked Victim 1 by taking photos from a hole that he drilled in Victim's bedroom wall, attempting her through her bathroom window, and photos to take from her car. During the investigation, Victim 2 reported sexual intercourse with Subject without her consent. Victim 2 refused to participate in a court martial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges against Subject.
261	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female								Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: SUBJECT is Foreign National. No further details available at this time.
262	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male	Air Force	E-9	Male	No		Q1 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Discharged (superior's recommendation) (officer)(Art. 8B)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Subject began an altercation at a unit event and grabbed Victim 1 and 2's privates and buttocks. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued nonjudicial punishment.
263	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that between April and May, she met Subject. Subject began to engage in physical contact with Victim; such as unwanted touching of the knee or rubbing of Victim's back. Victim told Subject he was not to stop touching her. Subject continued to engage in unwanted touching of Victim's back. Victim told Subject he was not to stop touching her. Between 1 and 2, Witness 2 informed AFOSI. Victim does not want to pursue a court martial. The Victim requested Expedited Transfer and was PCS'd. After receiving the evidence and considering the Victim's intelligence to support criminal prosecution, the commander determined non-judicial punishment for abusive sexual contact was appropriate. Nonjudicial punishment was offered and accepted by the Subject. Active Discharge was initiated and Subject was discharged.
264	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Subject went home of a counselor to watch the Super Bowl, he became very intoxicated and it was determined he should be held in custody. The next morning the night the counselor's daughter got up to take care of her puppy. Subject grabbed her buttocks and kissed her. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges.
265	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	No		Q1 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim was 1 of 25 potential victims identified by AFOSI for sexual assaults committed by the subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. There are multiple victims involved in this case. Subject was convicted.
266	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim 1 alleged that subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was in a shower. Victim 2 alleged that subject touched her through the clothing, her breast and genital area while she was asleep. Victim 3 alleged that subject touched her through the clothing, her breast and genital area while she was in a shower. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of sexual assault. Subject was convicted.
267	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim stated subject came to her dorm room with a bottle of vodka. Victim recalls consuming wine, while Subject consumed the vodka he brought to the dorm room. The last thing victim remembers is falling asleep while sitting. The next morning victim awoke to knocking at her dorm room door. She was Subject and the subject of her sex and subject told her yes. During the course of the investigation victim stated she did not want to participate in a trial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a letter of reprimand for sexual assault. The subject was discharged.
268	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No		Q1 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 9)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Subject went inappropriate words and made inappropriate comments to numerous trainees. He also engaged in consensual sexual intercourse with Victim, a potential sexual assault. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander offered Subject nonjudicial punishment for violations of a general order or regulation.
269	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-1	Female	No		Q1 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Notes: During basic training Subject, a trainee, touched Victim, also known as, three buttocks and thighs through their clothing. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued an Article 15.
270	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No		Q1 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and Subject both became intoxicated at a party. Victim went to sleep in a spare bathroom and awoke to Subject having sex with her. During the investigation another victim was identified. Subject inappropriately touched her thigh. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges.
271	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge									Notes: Victim similar to Subject assaulting her with his hand. Subject assaulted at Victim's on-base residence while Subject was on duty. Victim's husband was in a nearby room. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court martial. It was reported after Victim indicated she supported the request and did not want to participate in a court martial.
272	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	No		Q1 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim stated that he and the Subject saw each other on various occasions at parties. One night, Subject and Victim were at a party and Subject initiated sexual contact. Subject stated that he had the means and invited Victim and another individual back to his home. Once there, all three continued to drink alcohol and watch the movie. Victim fell asleep on the couch and awoke to Subject on top of her engaging in a sexual act. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. There were multiple victims who came forward. Subject was convicted.
273	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim stated that Subject made inappropriate comments in reference to her breasts and body. Subject was told by his unit to refrain from making inappropriate comments, but continued to make them. While accusing Victim of her supervisor's office, Subject placed his hand on her back then moved it to the top of her butt. On another occasion, Subject pressed the length of his body against Victim's back and "squeezed" back and forth. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment.

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No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Age	Victim Sex	Victim Race	Subject Age	Subject Sex	Subject Race	Subject Prior Conviction for Sex Offense?	Subject Prior Conviction for Other Offense?	Subject Prior Conviction for Other Offense?	Subject Prior Conviction for Other Offense?	Subject Prior Conviction for Other Offense?	Subject Prior Conviction for Other Offense?	Subject Prior Conviction for Other Offense?	Subject Prior Conviction for Other Offense?
274	Rape (Art. 120)	Japan	Age Force	US Civilian	Female	Age Force	0-5	Male	No	Q2 (April June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense					
275	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Age Force	0-5	Male	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts/Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution			
276	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Age Force	E-4	Female	Age Force	0-9	Male	No	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				
277	Rape (Art. 120)	Age Force	E-5	Female	Age Force	0-5	Male	No	Q2 (October-December)	Courts/Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution			
278	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims Female	Age Force	0-3	Male	No	Q2 (April June)	Courts/Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Discharge or Suspension in Lieu of Courts/Martial				
279	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Age Force	E-3	Male	Age Force	0-3	Male	No	Q2 (January-March)	Courts/Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)	Yes	
280	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Age Force	E-3	Female	Age Force	0-3	Male	No	Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			
281	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Age Force	US Civilian	Female	Age Force	0-6	Male	No	Q2 (April June)	Courts/Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	None	
282	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Age Force	E-3	Female	Age Force	0-3	Male	No	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	
283	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Age Force	O-3	Female	Age Force	O-3	Male	No	Q2 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action					Both Victim and Subject	
284	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Age Force	E-3	Male	Age Force	0-3	Male	No	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action					Both Victim and Subject	
285	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	QATRA	Age Force	E-4	Female	Age Force	0-5	Male	No	Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	
286	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Age Force	E-6	Female	Age Force	0-6	Male	No	Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	
287	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Age Force	E-5	Female	Age Force	0-5	Male	No	Q2 (April June)	Courts/Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	
288	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Age Force	E-2	Female	Age Force	0-5	Male	No	Q2 (April June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense				General	
289	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Age Force	E-4	Female	Age Force	0-6	Male	No	Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	
290	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Age Force	E-3	Female	Age Force	0-4	Male	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts/Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted			
291	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Age Force	E-4	Female	Age Force	0-3	Female	No	Q2 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action					Both Victim and Subject	
292	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Age Force	E-4	Male	Age Force	0-1	Male	Yes	Q2 (April June)	Courts/Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Convicted		Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Yes

[illegible]

FY13 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: AOR FORCE																Relevant Charges		Administrative Discharge Type		Alcohol Use		Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Most Recent Accusation?	Subject: Referral Type	Current Disposition/Completion	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Charges Cleared at Art. 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type			
129	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Perforation of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Case Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Duty): 15; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Category (NJP Only): No.
130	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim stated he was drinking alcohol with an unknown female another male on the night of the incident. He recalled seeing the unknown female with the unknown female naked and on top of him, having sexual intercourse with him. He recalls seeing the Subject naked and standing next to him. Victim felt Subject's hand on his genitalia at which point, he pushed the unknown female off and she left the room naked and without her clothes. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. There are multiple victims involved in this case. Subject was convicted.
131	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Cadet/Noncommissioned	Female	Air Force	C-3	Male	No			Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Reassignment in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Subject and Victim were in a bed together. Victim woke up to Subject touching her breasts. She told him to stop and he did. A second victim with same facts came forward. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charges. After the Article 15 hearing the Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of trial. The victim supported the request and it was approved.
132	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-1	Multiple Victims-Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Perforation of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Category (NJP Only): No.
133	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Subject and Victim were friends. Victim went to Subject's dorm room. Upon entering, the room was dark except for the television. Victim went to the phone. Once she got off the phone, Subject went to a dresser drawer, pulled out a strip of condoms, held them up and said "You know you want to have sex with me." At that point, Victim tried to leave the room. Subject grabbed her arm and forced Victim onto the bed. Victim told Subject to "Stop - I don't want to - stop!" while Subject responded by saying "You know you want to." Victim attempted to use force against Subject to have him leave. Subject responded by saying "You know I don't know, I shit and one and began to hit her breasts and suck on her nipples. With one hand holding Victim down, Subject used his free hand to rub and rub Victim's parts and pulled down on Subject's pants. Victim tried to get up and the subject hit her stomach in the mid and tried to penetrate her vagina with his finger. When he finally stopped, Victim got up, corrected herself and went to leave. Subject said "It's ok, you can tell your boyfriend that you resisted." After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted.
134	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	O-2	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	None		Subject (a single subject)		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Perforation of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No.
135	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Cadet/Noncommissioned	Multiple Victims-Female	Air Force	C-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).
136	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	Cadet/Noncommissioned	Female	Air Force	O-1	Male	No			Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Both Victim and Subject		Notes: While at a party victim blackout from intoxication and woke up to subject in top of her having sexual intercourse. She reported seeing bleeding after the incident, but this was not corroborated by the SJAFC nurse. The other victim in the room during the encounter stated she was not consensual. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued the subject a letter of reprimand for underage drinking and engaging in sexual intercourse in room of other cadets.
137	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Perforation of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Category (NJP Only): No.
138	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	O-3	Male	Air Force		Female	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim and Subject (civilian employee) had drinks with two other cadets at bar. Victim and Subject were seated together at a booth with the other parties. Subject began to touch Victim's left knee under the table. Victim stopped Subject by brushing her hand away. Subject again touched Victim on his left knee and ended in the high thigh area, immediately below his genitalia. Victim verbally rebuffed Subject's hand from his thigh and placed it back towards Subject's seat. The case was originally investigated by local law enforcement however, the local prosecutors declined the case due to lack of evidence of crime. Commander issued Subject an oral admonishment for the incident.



Enclosure 4: National Guard Bureau





NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

1636 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-1636

MAR 21 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, 2015 Review

The National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program review is attached for inclusion in the Department of Defense Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military.

The report details National Guard efforts to enhance the SAPR Program along the five lines of effort that include the Secretary of Defense's Initiatives for Title 32 service members.

The Point of contact for this action is Brigadier General Ivan E. Denton; Director of Manpower and Personnel, National Guard Joint Staff, at 703-604-9540.


Frank J. Grass
General, USA
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Attachment:
As stated

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: National Guard Bureau (NGB)

As members of the Armed Forces and the communities in each state, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands (hereinafter referred to as “states”), National Guard (NG) soldiers and airmen continue to support the goal of eliminating sexual assault within our Services and our communities. No longer focused primarily on supporting the sexual assault victim, the NG SAPR program has embraced the complexity of investigation, prevention, and assessment surrounding sexual assault. In response to Congressional mandates, Secretary of Defense initiatives, and in support of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) strategic five lines of effort (LOEs), the NG increased the intensity of its involvement from all fronts. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB) consistently conveys new mandates, initiatives and requirements to the NG leadership for their action using publications, memorandums, leadership conferences, and additional opportunities. In response, members of the NG at all levels helped to realize the following improvements and additions to the NG SAPR program during Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15).

- **Advance and Sustain Appropriate Culture.** The NG SAPR office reviewed and revised the NGB Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) initial training course to include gender-responsive education and training blocks on healthy relationships and healthy sexuality involving mutual consent, equality, respect, commitment and open communication. Continuing that theme of advancing and sustaining an appropriate culture, the NG Diversity leadership and Challenge programs also focused on promoting social courage and core values.
- **Male Victimization.** Several steps were taken to help improve male victim reporting within the NG. The male victimization training module was enhanced in the NGB SARC and SAPR VA initial training course. Also, the NGB-J1-SAPR Office developed special video message scripts concentrated on male reporting, and distributed them to all the SARCs within the states for use during Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM). Several states collaborated with their state public affairs office (PAO) to develop these scripts into videos and posted them on their state NG website, YouTube, and other appropriate sites. The NGB-J1-SAPR office also posted access to the videos on the Guard Knowledge Online (GKO) NGB SAPR Web site and were distributed to senior leadership to share within the states. The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Advisory Council (SAPRAC) representing the SAPR programs in the field, promoted a state-wide public service announcement (PSA) campaign to increase visibility of male survivors to encourage other male victims to disclose victimization. As a result, the NG experienced a shift in overall support of and response to all victims of sexual assault. For the first

time, the NG had two male survivors participate in the DoD Survivor Summit.

- **Enhancing Protection Efforts.** The NGB-J1-SAPR Office reviewed and updated the NGB SAPR module for the NGB Technician Personnel Management Course. The training and discussion points focused on enhancing both knowledge and skills of the supervisor on differentiating between sexual assault and sexual harassment, their responsibilities in supporting the SAPR program, the responsibilities of the state SAPR Program, and the impact a sexual assault may have on many.
- **Retaliation Awareness.** To affirm that incidents of retaliation based on a sexual assault report are inconsistent with the Guard's values, the following efforts were made: the case management group (CMG) agenda was revised to discuss any reports of retaliation; guidance was provided to senior leaders during the Guard Senior Leader Conferences (GSLC); messages on retaliation were integrated into discussions, briefings, and other activities as appropriate. As a special note, the minutes of all CMG meetings are posted on the restricted access GKO web site to allow for NGB assessment and tracking. During the Annual SARC refresher training, a special block of instruction was included on preventing, addressing, and reporting incidents of retaliation, coercion, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisals to the CMG chair.
- **Feedback to the Force.** The findings of the December 2014 Sexual Assault Report to the President of the United States were reported to Guard members through a number of avenues, including a briefing of the results titled "*SAPR Feedback to the Force.*" The document was posted on the GKO web site, and the findings were provided to The Adjutants General (TAGs) of the states and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia NG (hereinafter referred to as TAGs), and Directors of the ARNG (DARNG) and ANG (DANG) during the February 2015 GSLC. The DARNG and DANG developed various methods and avenues to disseminate the information to their commanders and noncommissioned officers and to the soldiers and airmen. The report was also released through the NGB-PAO and NG websites.
- **Compliance and Accountability.** One of the most significant additions to the program was the designation of a single point of contact within the NGB-J1-SAPR office to validate compliance and accountability measures of unrestricted sexual assault reports. The requirements are defined as validating referral of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to the appropriate investigative agency, confirmation of documentation of the referral in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), tracking the progress of case referrals through the investigation process, making frequent contact with appropriate state and NGB agents for visibility of case

progress throughout the investigation process, and documentation of any administrative or criminal final disposition in DSAID prior to case closure.

The NG, as the only Reserve Component (RC) to execute its own stand-alone SAPR program, navigates through a complex structure to ensure appropriate policies and procedures are developed under 32 United States Code (U.S.C.), the individual state codes of military justice, civilian law enforcement, and civilian judicial systems; and as guided by 10 U.S.C. and Service-specific regulations as applicable to non-federalized NG members. This NG unique organizational structure underscores the multifaceted administration of the NG SAPR Program.

Authorizing publications

In coordination with DoD SAPRO and TAGs, the following CNGB SAPR policies and procedures were established and implemented for non-federalized NG members:

- CNGB Instruction 0400.01, 30 July 2012, "*Chief, National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigations*"
- CNGB Manual 0400.01, 08 November 2012, "*Chief, National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigations*"
- CNGB Memorandum, 19 November 2013, "*National Guard Command Climate Assessment Policy*"
- CNGB Memorandum, 27 November 2013, "*Implementation of the Joint National Guard Special Victims' Counsel (NGSVC) Program*"
- CNGB Instruction 6400.01, 14 November 2013, "*Use of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)*"
- CNGB Instruction 1303.01A, 06 August 2014, "*Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members Due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault*"
- CNGB Information Memorandum, 02 September 2014, "*National Guard Implementation of 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*"
- CNGB Instruction 0401.01, 06 January 2015, "*National Guard Special Victims' Counsel Program*"
- CNGB Notice 1304, 17 July 2015, "*National Guard Implementation of Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report*"

Publications currently in the final stages of the staffing process include:

- CNGB Instruction, "*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*"
- CNGB Manual, "*Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program*"

- CNGB Guidance, “*National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention Strategic Blueprint*”

General organizational structure of the NG SAPR program and personnel

- **State Level.** The Governors of the states serve as the commanders-in-chief of the NG in their respective state with TAGs serving as the senior commanders. Each TAG may establish policies and regulations in compliance with its state Code of Military Justice (CMJ) and as directed by the Governor. As the senior commander for the non-federalized NG members within his or her state, each TAG establishes a SAPR program. Although this results in 54 separate SAPR programs, each program is based on the same federal policies and directives, as well as CNGB policies, procedures and guidance for the non-federalized or Title 32 (T32) Guard members. At each Joint Force Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State) is a full-time (FT) General Schedule (GS)-12 or Active Guard Reserve (AGR) SARC, who serves as the state SAPR Program Manager (PM) and is responsible for reporting all ARNG and ANG sexual assault reports within the state to TAG. A FT GS-9 or AGR JFHQ-State Victim Advocate Coordinator (VAC) is authorized in each state to assist the JFHQ-State SARC in the implementation of TAG’s SAPR program. These positions fulfill the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) FY12 requirement for the assignment of at least one FT SARC and FT SAPR VA at the brigade or equivalent unit level, as it applies to the NG structure. A collateral duty SARC and one Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP)/SAPR VA are located at each ARNG brigade; and two SHARP/SAPR VAs are located at battalion level command. At each wing, the ANG maintains a FT technician, whose position description includes SARC duties. This Wing SARC reports to the Wing Commander (WG/CC) or Vice Commander and is supported by a minimum of two volunteer SAPR VAs. ANG recently received Air Force (AF) funding to support one dedicated FT SARC at each Wing. These positions will be filled in Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16).
- **Service Directorate Level.** The DARNG and DANG are responsible to assist TAGs in implementing SAPR programs within each state for non-federalized Guard members in compliance with applicable Service-specific policies and directives, and appropriate NGB policy and procedures, to include training of NG personnel in sexual assault policy and related matters. The NGB-ARNG has a SHARP program office located within the Human Resources Directorate under the Solider and Family Readiness Division. The NGB/ANG has a SAPR program office located within Manpower, Personnel and Services Directorate under Services.
- **CNGB Level.** The CNGB is responsible for establishing and implementing SAPR policy and procedures, and developing and directing the execution of the dedicated SAPR training requirements for NG members on duty pursuant to

T32, U.S.C. an NGB SAPR program office exists within the Manpower and Personnel Directorate, National Guard Joint Staff.

SAPR program implementation and management is assumed by the Active Component (AC) when Guard units and members are federalized for over 30 days. If the JFHQ-State SARC deploys, the state may hire a temporary technician, or utilize the JFHQ-State VAC to backfill the position, until the SARC returns.

To offer the best support available within the Guard structure, the NG SAPR program established collaborative working relationships with the Chief Counsel's (NGB-JA) office for assistance from the Office of Complex Administrative Investigations (NGB-JA/OCI) and Special Victims Counsel program office (NGB-JA/SVC), NG Family Programs, Office of Equal Opportunity (EO), Director of Psychological Health and Well-Being (DPH), Joint Surgeon, Joint Chaplain and Public Affairs. Counteracting the absence of services, support and resources inherent in the AC, each of the 54 state SAPR programs capitalize on its ability to build partnerships with various organizations outside the Guard. Leveraging the Guard's unique position as a community-based organization, the state SAPR programs were able to forge relationships at the state and local levels to assist in helping the victim, as well as advancing the mission to educate, heighten awareness, and empower individuals to take action.

In order to establish a culture free of sexual assault in the military, five lines of effort (Prevention, Investigations, Accountability, Advocacy and Assessment) were established to enhance the safety and well-being of all persons. The NG's SAPR program has made tremendous progress in these areas and addresses the five lines of effort as follows:

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.”

Preventing sexual assault depends on leadership and the efforts carried out to support the core values of the military departments. Leadership is not just exhibited by the senior leaders within the NGB, or the senior leaders within the states. Leadership is exhibited at all levels, from the most junior member to the most senior member of the Guard, regardless of rank. It takes the efforts of a community to affect change. The messages presented within the Guard epitomize this philosophy.

The quarterly GSLCs and monthly Guard Senior Leadership Updates (GSLUs) hosted by the CNGB continued to play an important role in disseminating the latest SAPR initiatives and strategies to TAGs, and the DARNG and DANG. During FY15, this forum was used to discuss the NG SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States (POTUS) and provide the field with a “*Feedback to the Force*” briefing on the POTUS report. Also discussed was the NG Prevention Strategic Blueprint, as well as updates on retaliation, compliance and accountability of sexual assault reporting, and initiatives to enhance first line supervisor skills and knowledge of the many facets of understanding the complexities of sexual assault trauma.

FY15 Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM): *Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know Your Part. Do Your Part.*

In a unified effort, the CNGB, DARNG and DANG signed and distributed the NGB letter announcing the NG’s support of SAAPM and its theme, “*Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know Your Part. Do your Part.*” The special emphasis in FY15 was on encouraging the male survivor to disclose a sexual assault and creating a safe space for the male survivor to feel confident enough to request assistance.

- The ARNG hosted a SAAPM kick-off ceremony in April 2015 at the ARNG Readiness Center. This event included two presentations by guest speakers. Officer Robert Icolari, an Armed Forces Veteran from the Arlington County Police Department Special Victims Unit, spoke about civilian law enforcement procedures for sexual assault victims and offenders. The second presentation included three “members” of the Wisconsin National Guard. The JFHQ-State SARC and JFHQ-State VAC provided a discussion and demonstration of their innovative program to assist victims of sexual assault suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder using their service dog.
- The NGB SAPR staff members, civilians and military members, participated in National Capital Region SAAPM activities and Joint Military coordinated events held at the Pentagon. Activities included Service and NGB table displays on initiatives and an awareness walk around the Pentagon Courtyard to highlight the number of reported sexual assaults during the past fiscal year.
- Other activities, events, and initiatives conducted during SAAPM included displaying SAAPM information on building monitors and integrating special SAAPM messaging on desk top screen savers. This messaging was to display information and raise public awareness about sexual violence and to educate communities and individuals on how to prevent sexual violence. Through a combined effort, the ARNG and ANG conducted joint events to promote SAAPM and the DoD Safe Helpline. Many unit members used the DoD Safe Helpline logo as screensavers throughout March and April.

Throughout the states, events and activities were conducted in cooperation with local community agencies and organizations.

ARNG Specific Efforts

Since 2011, the ARNG leadership and Soldiers have been committed to achieving cultural change to stop incidents of sexual assault through the I. A.M. (Intervene, Act, Motivate) Strong Campaign, which supports LOE 1 by addressing three areas of prevention: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. This campaign emphasizes it's everyone's responsibility to stop sexual harassment and assault within the Army by intervening when a threat is recognized, taking action, and being motivated to prevent sexual assault. It also reinforces the Army's Core Values, Warrior Creed and standards of conduct and in establishing an environment of trust, dignity, and respect for every Soldier, DA Civilian, and family member.

- In February 2015, the DARNG and TAGs from Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio participated in a SHARP Forum hosted by the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA). This forum was designed for general officers and Command Sergeants Major (CSM) to discuss prevention and elimination of sexual assault by changing the culture in the Army, and supporting victims of sexual assault. The Massachusetts TAG briefed on best practices, innovative ideas, initiatives, and challenges for the NG. Expert panels of leaders, survivors, and subject matter experts used this forum to provide lessons learned and best practices from personal experiences and educational research.
- During FY15, the ARNG CSM supported Sergeant Major of the Army's (SMA) new campaign, "Not in my Squad," to empower non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and first line leaders to fight sexual harassment and sexual assault in their ranks. "Not in my Squad" is a bottom-up approach meant to reinforce a climate of dignity and respect founded on good order and discipline. This campaign also emphasizes the ethical commitment each member of the total Army family must adopt to ensure every Soldier, Department of the Army (DA) Civilian, and their family members are treated with dignity and respect. In June 2015, four ARNG NCO's attended the "Not in my Squad" event in Washington D.C. arranged by the ARNG CSM to discuss solutions and recommendations on sexual harassment and assault prevention efforts by NCOs and first line leaders to assist Soldiers in their ranks.
- In August 2015, the ARNG SHARP PM attended the SHARP Improvement Forum hosted the Army SHARP Program Director. The forum participants included over 20 PMs from various commands. This forum provided an excellent opportunity to discuss improving prevention and response to sexual assault, and conversations on culture change, male victimization, and retaliation. The PMs developed recommendations for SHARP improvement

issues, such as ARNG and United States Army Reserve (USAR) challenges, Annual SHARP Refresher training, SARC and SAPR VA training, expedited transfers, male victimization, retaliation response, and more. The ARNG and USAR SHARP PMs were provided an opportunity to brief the CSA and other senior leaders on challenges with manning, training, advocacy resources, and other subjects from a reserve component perspective.

Training & Awareness Engagements

- ARNG Senior Leaders and Commanders periodically conducted interactive, small group, in-depth discussions during organizational gatherings and drill weekends. The discussions focused on roles and responsibilities in preventing sexual assaults, prevention methods, command policies and commitment to eliminating sexual assaults, holding offenders accountable, and investigation options, including the NGB-JA/OCI.
- ARNG Commanders facilitated Unit Annual Refresher SHARP Training, a requirement for all Soldiers, and used subject matter experts to discuss the difference between sexual harassment and assault, prevention methods, reporting options, and the commander's "no tolerance" policy of sexual harassment and sexual assault.

ANG Specific Efforts

Early in FY15, the DANG hosted a Wing Commander Fly In and dedicated a day to convey the importance of SAPR. Lieutenant General (Lt Gen) Stanley Clarke III, DANG, started the day by providing opening remarks and shared his vision to the ANG WG/CCs to emphasize the importance of the SAPR program. The DANG was followed by Lt Gen Gina Grosso, Director of SAPR, Office of the Vice Chief of Staff of the AF, Headquarters, AF (HAF), who briefed on AF SAPR Policy and expectations for WG/CCs. Lt Gen Grosso helped educate commanders on culture and climate and compared estimated prevalence rates to actual reporting. Mr. Dave Thomas, SAPR Office, Pentagon, highlighted Predator Identification/False Reporting, while Dr. Kimberly Dickman, Chief of Training and Development Branch, SAPR, HAF, taught a class on Neurobiology and how trauma affects SAPR victims. Additionally, she enlightened the Commanders on prevention efforts and the roles they play at the wing. Also on the docket was Major General Cassie Strom, ANG Assistant to the Judge Advocate General (JAG), HAF and NGB-JA, who briefed on the OCI and SVC programs. Wrapping up the day, Chief Master Sergeant Tony Whitehead, Command Chief, ANG Readiness Center and General Frank Grass, CNGB, gave their comments on leadership and the national level efforts that are being implemented throughout the states. All the training was recorded and sent to every wing so that all commanders had the opportunity to revisit the topics presented.

The ANG established a robust program dedicated to training the full time and traditional force on the 2015 Annual AF SAPR curriculum. Some of the activities and initiatives conducted by the ANG included the following:

- Across the country, Wings actively participated in countless events in support of SAAPM during the month of April. Airmen participated in 5K runs, clothing drives for donations to the Rape Crisis Centers, and celebrated Denim Day by wearing jeans and SAPR t-shirts. Blue pin wheels were displayed to remember past victims of sexual assault and to highlight the historical estimated prevalence of sexual assault in the AF. Multiple articles were printed and placed on display tables along with SAPR related giveaways.
- Wings utilized multiple social media outlets to send out SAAPM messages. SAPR personnel hung banners and posters to increase the education footprint. Local PSAs were created. Sexual assault facts and myths were placed in military boots with teal-colored laces to provide a visual emphasis on preventing sexual assault within the military and displayed in buildings across base.
- Other SAAPM activities included multiple screenings of “The Invisible War” and presentations by guest speakers. These speakers included Russell Strand, creator of the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview; Anne Munch, Esq, an expert on prosecution of offenders and the role victim blaming attitudes have on jurors, featured in the video “Jack” – a reenacted adaption of “Jacks Story” originally published in the Manhattan Spirit, New York; and Mr. Mike Domitrz’s “May I Kiss You?” project. A more physically challenging event was the SAAPM obstacle course. Participants at this event included General Officers and Senior Leadership, who not only tested their skills of strength and agility on the obstacle course, but spoke about achieving the prevention endstate through training safe bystander intervention techniques and greater awareness across the ANG.

Training & Awareness Engagements

- Newcomers Training was updated to include the Commander’s Zero Tolerance message.
- Wings used SharePoint and briefings as platforms for sharing SAPR messages.
- The FY15 AF Annual Training (AT) – “Respect the Red Line” was conducted, as well as small group training sessions on topics such as Male Victimization, “*How to Talk to a Survivor*,” and Commanders Choice. During AT, the ANG reinforced respect, trust, values and commitment to all personnel.

Show of Cooperation and Collaboration

- Using the Integrated Delivery System to provide wing trend analysis, members of the Community Action Information Board (CAIB) developed courses of action for consideration based on the identified trends.
- SAPR offices teamed up with the EO offices to highlight the devastating impact and damage sexual harassment and assault can have on a victim and unit if these types of behaviors are tolerated, condoned or ignored. Wings work closely and collaboratively with the EO office and substance abuse prevention programs to enculturate mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment to reinforce a positive environment where sexual assault is not acceptable.
- Some Wings established close working relationship with Local Rape Crisis Centers and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with local hospitals.
- In conjunction with unit climate assessments, some wings conducted a two-hour commanders training session, which focused on highlighting the commander's responsibilities, discussing how to communicate with their members and to create an environment of mutual respect, and providing information on the NGB-JA/SVC and NGB-JA/OCI programs.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings, etc.).

As mentioned in section 1.1, the Quarterly GSLCs and monthly GLSUs are used by the CNGB to provide policy and procedural updates, initiatives, and relevant SAPR messages to TAGs, DARNG and DANG. This information is then disseminated by the senior leaders at various venues within their organization.

Examples of activities used by NG leaders to incorporate specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums included:

- All newcomer briefs and pre-deployment briefings had SAPR training integrated into the agenda.
- Student flight and recruit sustainment programs included SAPR training provided by SARCs specifically geared for new recruits to inform them on available resources, procedures for reporting a sexual assault, and who to contact for safety concerns.
- Many unit events included SAPR talking points followed by discussions.
- Staff meetings and commander's call are regularly used to brief SAPR updates and general information.

- Unit events and media sources were used to distribute articles, brochures, pamphlets and other sources of SAPR information to Guard members.
- Annual Wingman day included participation by SARCs and motivational speakers who shared a holistic prevention strategy.
- Programs such as Suicide Prevention and Yellow Ribbon Reintegration events often included SAPR discussion, education, and resources.
- Following Key Leadership Training at various unit events, SARCs often participated in question and answer sessions along with the Judge Advocate and Special Victims Counsel (SVC).

ARNG Specific Efforts

Weekly/Bi-Weekly

- The DARNG conducted weekly Director's Situational Update meetings, to include SHARP information on upcoming events, trained ARNG SHARP personnel, full-time vacancies and sexual assault reported numbers.
- The ARNG Deputy Director conducted bi-weekly meetings, Deputy-Daily Update Briefing to include SHARP updates on upcoming events, and trained ARNG SHARP personnel.

Quarterly

- The DARNG hosted four quarterly Community Health Promotion Council (CHPC) meetings via video with the states (approximately 10-13 states per meeting) in FY15. This platform is in accordance with the implementation of Ready and Resilient Council (R2C) held by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army per AR 600-63 and DA PAM 600-24. The CHPC provided an opportunity to discuss initiatives, best practices, higher headquarters assistance request and the state commanders concerns with the R2C components, which includes SHARP. Some Commanders shared their SHARP training and initiatives with participants from other states. Subsequently, each TAG chaired the state CHPC council on a quarterly basis.
- Florida TAG shared the state collaborative training initiative, which combines Resilience, SAPR program, and EO programs' information about targeting work centers that are disrupted by workplace incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault or an event that causes the work environment to become toxic.

ANG Specific Efforts

Weekly

- ANG SAPR provided weekly emails to the SARCs. These emails contained pertinent program manager information regarding upcoming Initial and Refresher Training, data calls, and important program updates. ANG SAPR team provided updated program sexual assault data to ANG Leadership, via quad-slide.

Monthly

- The ANG SAPR office hosted an ANG SARC telecommunication (telecom) session at two different time periods to accommodate time zones. During the telecoms, the SAPR program office relayed updated program information regarding: training (annual, initial, refresher), budget, database management, DoD SAPRO credentialing requirements, policy, and case reporting. Although the telecom was hosted for ANG Wing SARCs, the JFHQ-State SARCs were encouraged to attend.
- Also on a monthly basis, a newsletter to detail program highlights was disseminated and all information was uploaded SharePoint. Monthly data recalls included updating SAPR Personnel training and credentials requirement into the ANG SAPR Database for tracking and monitoring of each wing.

Quarterly

- Initial training courses for new SARCs were conducted on a quarterly basis, as well as refresher training for all current SARCs. This training increased SARCs knowledge of AF and NGB policies and processes. All annual training efforts were tracked by each wing in ARCnet.

Highlights of state ANG SAPR programs include:

- At Whiteman Air Force Base, a joint-service installation in Missouri, Team Whiteman's SAPR program integrated their messages at all levels. Some specific examples include the active duty's "*Right Start Briefing*," ANG Newcomer's Orientation, First Term Airmen's Course, deployment reintegration briefings, professional military education courses, commanders' calls throughout the state, and at key spouse events and meetings.
- The Kentucky ANG developed and produced a training video utilizing the training guidance published by the AF. The video was shown on the base closed circuit television every hour on the hour during drill weekends for Commanders and Airmen to utilize as part of their annual SAPR training.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability and the sharing of promising practices.

As an embedded organization within the community, the NG engages with governmental and non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, and other coalitions at the local, regional and state level as a matter of routine. With wings and armories in every state and in over 3,000 communities, the NG has established innumerable relationships to help raise sexual assault awareness and its prevention, and in garnering support for sexual assault victims. In many cases, the NG and the organizations have formalized their relationships with MOUs and memorandums of agreement (MOAs). As members of the community, many Guard soldiers and airmen are also members of local or state organizations and agencies with a nexus of sexual assault or sexual violence. Identified below is a sampling of the types of relationships the NG builds with our community partners.

- In support of SAAPM, the ARNG SHARP office advanced the NG's interactions with the DoD Safe Helpline and the Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network (RAINN), manager of the DoD Safe Helpline. The Safe Helpline personnel set up a booth in ARNG Readiness Center throughout the month of April. Additionally, a speaker from the Arlington County Police Department Special Victims Unit provided a speaker at the kick-off event for SAAPM.
- The Kentucky National Guard (KYNG) Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Advisory Committee partnered with numerous agencies such as the Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, Kentucky State Police, Kentucky Board of Nursing, Kentucky State Police Crime Lab, Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Community Based Services, Victim's Advocacy Division of the Office of the Attorney General, and many others. The KYNG also established MOUs with universities and colleges statewide.
- Oregon NG partnered with the Center for Hope and Safety and Willamette University. Center for Hope offers a safe refuge and support to victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking.
- The Vermont JFHQ-State VAC completed the state Victim Assistance Academy hosted by the Center for Crime Victim Services. The Vermont NG established an MOU with Vermont State Police, Special Investigative Units and State Wide Network Against Sexual and Domestic Violence.
- Rhode Island NG (RING) continued many of its well established relationships, such as with Rhode Island Day One. This collaboration resulted in adding a training segment on the NG's SAPR program into all Law Enforcement

Advocate In-Service Training classes. This training provides community advocates with an awareness of the NG SAPR program. The RING also coordinated with the Family Service Rhode Island to allow the RING SARC and several SAPR VAs to participate in their 48-hour Rhode Island Victim Assistance Academy.

- The 175th Wing from the Maryland NG brought in the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault to provide a 32-hour refresher training for SAPR VAs at no cost to the government. The class consisted of 40 members, a mix of District of Columbia NG members, AF active duty (AD) members, Army AD members, and civilians. This effort allowed interaction among students from different military backgrounds, who were able to share their varied experiences in a learning environment. The estimated cost savings was \$80,000.
- SARCS across the country developed relationships with Rape Crisis Centers, state Coalitions Against Sexual Assault, and state and regional SARTs. Some of these relationships helped to open doors and further cooperative efforts with Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE), law enforcement, District and State Attorney General offices, Victim Witness Specialists and victim advocates.
- Other valuable relationships built within the communities included local TRICARE-friendly hospitals with a SANE program, Veterans' Centers, and other clinics or centers that offer sexual assault examinations.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.

Each unit in the NG is composed primarily of individuals from the same regional area and are representative of that community. Quite often, generations of the same family enlist in the same unit, which may help to create a stronger "Guard Family" quality within the units the AD may not experience. As new members join the unit, whether transferring from another unit or as a recent accession into the Guard, it is inherent within the Guard to ensure they become a member of the "Family." Both the ARNG and ANG have specific measures in place to provide sponsorship to newly arriving members to the unit and to ensure they are fully integrated into the organization and introduced to their chain of command. These sponsorship programs play an important role in establishing a secure and safe environment for the new member and helps to reduce potential situations of vulnerability sometimes experienced when joining a new organization.

ARNG Specific Efforts.

- Indiana National Guard developed a Ready and Resilient Council 16-hr Peer to Peer training curriculum for E4 and below and within the Recruit Sustainment Program. This curriculum includes a one-hour block sexual assault training and discussion.

ANG Specific Efforts

- Some Wings reinvigorated and revamped their local student flight program, which included assigning a sponsor to new recruits to provide assistance during in-processing which helps to create a positive first impression of the squadron. Wings also have an Embedded Peer Mentor who works to establish peer groups. The program furnishes the new member with a person with whom they can feel comfortable approaching with questions. The relationship is fostered from initial enlistment, and continues through basic military training and into the member's career. All new unit members are briefed by the SARC and introduced to SAPR VAs within their new unit.
- Sexual assault victims transferring to a new unit through a warm hand-off from AD or another ANG wing are also considered in this transition process. Key to the successful integration into the unit is the SARC-to-SARC coordination leading up to the transfer and the partnerships developed with the AD or other ANG Wing SAPR personnel. A flow of communication is established quickly with the victim and commander, if desired by the victim. The goal is to provide a safe environment for all members of the unit. Changes in organizational behavior identified as potentially harmful are addressed immediately as are allegations of retaliation and ostracism, and workplace safety issues.

1.5 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your training and education approach that addresses appropriate, professional peer response to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit.

The DoD-Sexual Assault Advocate Credentialing Program (D-SAACP) evaluated and approved NGB 40-hour SARC and SAPR VA initial training contains lessons, discussions, and exercises that describe the appropriate manner in which to respond to a sexual assault victim and alleged offender. Although this information is provided to SAPR personnel, SARCs play an integral role in educating senior leaders and commanders on topics for discussion with their forces. SARCs are typically present at all SAPR training and available to provide additional information on various topics. Victim focused lessons emphasize the effect comments, attitudes and behaviors exhibited to a victim may have on their recovery effort. One specific lesson defines empathy and the attributes of seeing the world as others may see it, being non-judgmental, understanding another's feelings, and communicating an understanding of another person's feelings.

Newly assigned commanders are provided a SAPR resource book during the initial

meeting with their SARC. Among the items in this book are commander's checklists, which includes specific guidance for commanders of victims and alleged offenders. This information along with thorough discussion on the SAPR program processes offers the commander a clear picture on the importance of establishing a command climate of dignity, respect and understanding. Commanders use a variety of techniques during opportune moments to share this information with their unit members.

ARNG Specific Efforts

- ARNG Senior Leaders Training is an interactive, small group led discussion on roles and responsibilities for senior leaders and commanders. The primary focus is to discuss plans to prevent sexual assault and appropriate responses to a sexual assaulted victim, who has made an unrestricted report. This platform provided an opportunity for senior leaders to promote a positive climate throughout the organization. Subject matter experts, such as the SARC, EO Advisor, Legal, Law Enforcement, NGB-JA/OCI trained investigators, and health care personnel, participated in the training to advise and assist with questions or concerns.

ANG Specific Efforts

- In the Key Leadership annual training conducted in FY15, the topic of how to engage peers who are victims or alleged offenders was addressed. The training was then provided to Airmen using both large and small group training venues to meet the annual AF SAPR training requirement. Small group seminars were delivered by SARCs and SAPR VAs to afford maximum opportunities for Wing members to attend trainings. This training includes discussing scenarios and real life example stories of sexual assaults and the effects on the victim, alleged subject, family and unit members.

1.6 Leadership Involvement: Describe improvements to Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback from command climate assessments.

Any significant changes made to the SAPR program, based on feedback received from command climate assessments, are done at the unit or state program where the climate assessments are conducted. Many SARCs report that they are often requested by state senior leaders to provide additional training and support to specific units when the results shown on the climate assessment indicate a problem may exist.

The overall NG command climate assessments are briefed to the CNGB on a quarterly basis and results on a national level are often shared with the TAGs at senior level events or conferences.

1.7 Leadership Involvement: Summarize your efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in order to advance and sustain an appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged to prevent sexual assaults and victim retaliation.

In FY15, efforts made by the NG to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014 – 2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy lacked the desired consistency to assess the level of NG leader engagement. The primary source of information used to measure leader's involvement was gleaned from the discussions that occurred during the CMG monthly meetings. These meeting minutes were placed on the secure GKO SAPR web site as an official record of the CMG, and were reviewed by the NGB-J1-SAPR office to identify effective and successful practices, as well as areas or procedures needing improvement.

The SARCs and SAPR VAs helped to expand the leaders' knowledge of and insight into current trends, and successful policies, activities or procedures during the meeting. As part of their continuing education requirements to maintain their D-SAACP credentials, these state SAPR personnel attended the NGB-J1-SAPR annual refresher training and participated regularly in webinars that addressed prevention strategies, among other topics. This information, along with concepts obtained through their participation on the DoD SAPR Connect on MilSuite, was transferred to the leadership during the CMGs and other senior-leader events.

The NGB-J1-SAPR office, having recognized the need to improve NGB's ability to assess leader involvement, is making it a priority in FY16 to devise specific efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.

1.8 Accountability: Describe your efforts to publicize the punishments for misconduct or criminal offenses consistent with law and Department of Defense regulations.

Although a position was created in the NGB-J1-SAPR office to track sexual assault incidents through the entire process, to include the subject's outcome, there has been no direct initiative at the NGB level to publicize the punishments for misconduct or criminal offenses. Publicizing the punishments of a convicted offender is determined by each of the states.

- Vermont NG (VTNG) TAG is exploring options for publicizing dispositions for offenses that fit this description within the VTNG.
- KYNG JFHQ provides the Army and Air Force's publicized courts-martial results to the unit commanders to post on their unit bulletin boards.
- The Arkansas NG posts the courts-martial results at all NG facilities for 30

days. All disciplinary actions for the entire state are published in the Human Resource Office newsletter.

- The Illinois NG JAG office created a memorandum that is sent to each unit quarterly with details of non-judicial punishment actions that have taken place as a result of a sexual assault incidents. Each unit displays the memorandum on their unit's orderly room or bulletin board for their Soldiers to read.
- All ANG commanders, chiefs and first sergeants are briefed on the disciplinary action, as well as how to answer questions from subordinates concerning the matter. Wings publish these actions as approved by JAG and PAO.

1.9 Accountability: Describe how you are incorporating SAPR monitoring into readiness assessments (e.g., quarterly training briefings, operational readiness assessments, inspections, etc.) to ensure program implementation and compliance.

The primary meter for a TAG on the implementation of their state SAPR program is the monthly CMG and SAPR Dashboard on GKO. In addition to discussing the sexual assault cases reported within the state, the meeting is used to discuss program guidance and implementation, SAPR manning requirements and compliance, SAPR personnel certification compliance, as well as other issues which would have an effect on operational readiness.

ARNG Specific Efforts

- Arkansas NG established a unit SAPR training requirements binder. SARC's and JFHQ-State VACs conduct armory assistance visits to review training execution and to discuss SAPR issues or concerns with the commander, full-time staff and SHARP/SAPR VA based on time and funding constraints.
- VTNG conducts an Organization Inspection Program that includes a checklist of 29 items for monitoring the implementation of the SAPR/SHARP program at the unit level.

ANG Specific Efforts

- SAPR statistics are briefed in weekly Wing meetings and at staff meetings. This information is used by Group Commanders to ensure the members of their groups attend the required SAPR training.
- Wing commanders used metrics from Attached Resource Computer network (ARCnet), assessments obtained from management internal

control toolset (MICT), and Inspector General inspections of the SAPR program to evaluate compliance of their SAPR program implementation.

1.10 Deterrence: Describe your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging and outline how this is being extended to Service members.

The CNGB and NG J1, Director of Manpower and Personnel engaged with senior leaders during the monthly GLSUs and quarterly GSLCs and through memorandums on deterrence measures such as alcohol policy review and revision, developing and enhancing programs to advance and sustain appropriate culture, implementation of the 2014 – 2016 DoD Sexual Assault prevention Strategy, and enhancing first line supervisors knowledge on SAPR. Some of the more notable measures and messaging developed are identified in more detail below.

- In response to the DoD 2014 – 2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, CNGB dedicated an NGB-level SAPR staff member to review and update the Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy to align the Guard's prevention approach with the DoD Prevention Strategy. The NG Sexual Assault Prevention Strategic Blueprint, pending publication, will serve as a roadmap for implementing research-based practices, and to identify leaders and supervisors at every level as the center of gravity in the prevention of sexual assault in the NG. A major initiative developed in conjunction with this strategic blueprint is a strategy referred to as the "Guardian Project." This project was designed to provide a multi-faceted, science-based, and interactive approach to achieving perpetual progress in reducing and eradicating sexual violence from the NG. This project is being reviewed for approval and implementation based upon availability of funds.
- To improve NG investigations and accountability, Guard specific investigation metrics were developed to provide state-level visibility on offender accountability with the intent to deter the occurrence of incidents through tracking of appropriate, due process, and accountability actions. This effort was coordinated through TAGs, key state leaders, NGB JA staffs, and state Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) to capture the outcomes of sexual assault cases involving Guard members. The publication of these outcomes is determined at the state-level in accordance with state law and policy.
- Increased dissemination of NG "best prevention practices" across the states using the SAPRAC and the GKO SAPR website to share prevention practices.
- Implemented deterrence measures in harmony with the 2015 AF SAPR "Respect the Red Line" and small group discussion training with quarterly training in compliance with TAG and wing policies.

- During training events, SARCs and trainers emphasized the effects a sexual assault may have on the victim and the consequences it may have on the offender. Some wing training incorporated law enforcement agencies into each brief to discuss Unrestricted Reports, the investigation process, and potential administrative or criminal outcomes, if found guilty.

1.11 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative programs, to include efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, and ensure Service members are aware of local sexual assault support resources.

The NG has engaged community leaders, agencies, organizations, and institutes of higher learning to help raise awareness of local sexual assault support resources as well as developing a cooperative effort in deterring sexual assault.

- The Mississippi NG SAPR office partnered with the Mississippi Department of Health, Mississippi State University, University of Mississippi Medical Center and Forrest General hospital to conduct training sessions discussing the effects of alcohol and how it relates to the alleged offender.
- The New Mexico NG (NMNG) SAPR program partnered with Kirtland & Cannon AFB to provide Soldiers with a Designated Driver for Memorial Day weekend, Labor Day weekend, and Thanksgiving weekend. Kirtland AFB also established Kirtland against Drunk Driving, which provided free rides home for intoxicated military members and civilians assigned to Kirtland AFB. The NMNG SAPR program leveraged these local resources, along with additional local safe ride programs, to ensure NM ARNG Soldiers had a safe driving option year round.
- The Nebraska ARNG provided Strong Choices guidelines to educate Soldiers, Veterans and families about making low-risk choices. The Command Sergeant Major for Nebraska NG led the effort with the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States to ensure prevention and treatment is available for alcohol use, misuse and abuse.
- The KYNG SAPR Office worked with other community partners of the Kentucky SART Advisory Committee to develop a SART Toolkit (resources for SARTs). This toolkit, designed to help communities around the state to establish SARTs, and for sexual assault interagency councils to standardize and improve responses and services when a sexual assault is reported in their community, was published in FY15.
- Wings work with multiple Joint Base community action information boards to meet with civilian victim advocates, and gain access to guest speakers from outside communities during SAAPM. Some programs reach went beyond

the military community into the local community to include universities, local centers, students, and various other organizations.

- Wings collaborated with various local resource centers for sexual assault survivors, local law enforcement organizations, and Coalition against Domestic Violence. SAPR personnel attended training conducted by these organizations and their personnel reciprocated by attending the ANG training classes. Applicable civilian agencies were utilized and referenced when conducting awareness of local sexual assault support services.

1.12 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Describe your efforts to promote and encourage leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts.

NGB fully supports the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award and the Exceptional SARC of the Year award presented annually. NGB-J1-SAPR office disseminates the information to the states for their submissions and encourages the promotion of these types of activities. The CNGB participated in a video teleconferencing exchange with the state award recipients and TAG to recognize them and their families, and to present the CNGB coin to the winners. Additional recognition of these accomplishments was provided through NG website articles announcing the winners.

- The Arkansas National Guard's CSM provides awards and coins to individuals who volunteer for or provide additional training opportunities and those personnel who have intervened to prevent a sexual assault incident. This often comes as a private acknowledgment unless multiple individuals are recognized.
- The KYNG's leadership recognized a KYNG Guard member for an innovative idea to utilize vehicle wraps to advertise the DoD Safe Helpline on the Government Services Administration vehicle fleet in the KYNG. This idea was submitted and accepted for the FY15 DoD Innovative Program Award. The CNGB awarded the Guard member with a coin and a certificate.
- Wing SARCs authored AF Achievement Medals and Commendation Medals for SAPR VAs and small group facilitators in recognition of their special efforts. SAPR leaders and SAPR VAs were recognized and thanked by Wing leadership during Wing training meetings.

1.13 Harm Reduction: Describe your efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy, etc.). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and any community involvement efforts that expand DoD and Service policies beyond individual use.

With the prevalence of alcohol use identified in the occurrence of sexual assault incidents, the NG conducted a review of policies and implemented responsible alcohol sales practices and intervention strategies. Some of these efforts included:

- Training alcohol servers in bystander intervention techniques.
- Reducing opportunities for alcohol consumption on base by limiting consumption to non-duty hours, prohibiting alcohol storage in on-base refrigerators.
- Requiring approval for alcohol consumption at special unit events.
- Implementing “designated driver,” “taxi card,” and “last resort” programs that offered non-attribution free rides to Guard members too intoxicated to drive.
- Partnering with local Rape Crisis Centers to train bartenders at local establishments on identifying perpetrator behavior and safely intervening.
- Enhancing efforts to provide training on bystander intervention techniques, tactics and procedures to all Guard members.

ARNG Specific Effort

Under the R2C, each state Adjutant General chairs a CHPC in accordance with AR 600-63 and DA PAM 600-24. The purpose of the council is to integrate garrison, medical and mission efforts in support of the synchronization of health promotion and risk reduction in their state NG. The subject matter experts include, but are not limited to, local law enforcement, alcohol substance abuse officers, and other civilian local agencies to help identify high risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities among ARNG Soldiers.

ANG Specific Effort

Teaching bystander intervention techniques and sharing awareness information were primary efforts by the joint SAPR team to help achieve the prevention endstate particularly as it related to sexual assault facilitated by excessive alcohol use. The SARC proactively engaged airmen and armed them with information prior to entering into an environment with potential high risk behaviors. Wing leadership was proactive in investigating and punishing high-risk behaviors, such as excessive alcohol consumption, by closing clubs and reducing hours. All alcohol related situations were addressed and handled in a manner to show other members it is not tolerated. Reduction methods were discussed and education about the danger in the use of substances was offered during training.

Prior to approval of any party or celebration on or off base, some wings required a complete list of names of those volunteering to be designated drivers to be on-call. Wing designated drivers were briefed and trained to respond to high-risk behaviors. Training was also required for anyone on base that served alcohol.

1.14 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in developing and implementing a Service-specific strategic plan which flows from the overarching DoD-wide prevention strategic plan.

The NG developed the National Guard Sexual Assault Strategic Blueprint based on the DoD Prevention Strategy. It is currently in the final stages of the staffing process prior to its publication and implementation.

1.15 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in ensuring that appropriate resources and personnel are in place – within the SAPR Program Office as well as in the field – to support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts. Include your approach to relay the importance of this organization support to all levels of your Service.

NGB leadership fully supports the SAPR program and is briefed on a regular basis on all aspects of the program and specific initiatives as appropriate. The current configuration of the organization is maintained as required through appropriate Technician or AGR hiring processes. Inherent in these processes is the selection of personnel to fill the positions based on their skills, knowledge, and abilities to assume the role and responsibilities of that specific position. The ARNG and ANG directorates have the responsibility to verify their positions are filled with qualified personnel to perform their roles and responsibilities also. If the component is utilizing a technician resource to hire an individual to fill a vacancy, the selection and hire of the individual must meet all qualification requirements set by for staffing the technician vacancy per Human Resource Office requirements. This will include both D-SAACP certification requirements plus specific Military Occupational Skill (MOS) or Air Force specialty code (AFSC) requirements set in the position description to correspond to unit or wing manning documents. Additionally, all background screenings must be favorably completed.

The positions of JFHQ-State SARC, JFHQ-State VAC and Wing SARCs are advertised as vacancies occur. These positions are part of the metrics updated quarterly on the GKO SAPR Dashboard. TAGs have visibility of this Dashboard and are accountable for deficiencies or “red” zone indicators. The certification of the SAPR personnel is also included in the metrics.

ARNG Specific Effort

- **Personnel Accreditation and Selection Screening.** The ARNG created and launched the Personnel Accreditation and Selection Screening, an innovative database used to automate, track and manage personnel

selected or serving in the Positions of Significant Trust and Authority in accordance with the DoD, and Secretary of the Army, Screening of Sexual Harassment/ Assault Response and Prevention Program Personnel and Others in Identified Positions of Significant Trust and Authority, Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA) EXORD 193-14. This database provides a single, secure location for screenings, CAC authenticated system on Strength Maintenance Management System environment (Pentagon server), and to ensure the ARNG supports the effort to have qualified personnel as SARCs and SAPR VAs.

ANG Specific Efforts

- During FY15, the ANG coordinated with AF and NGB technician branch for the development of a position description for a full-time Wing SARC. At present, the Wing Executive Support Officer fulfills the responsibility of the wing SARC as part of their duties. With the approval of the position description and grade determination, the implementation of the full-time Wing SARC will greatly enhance the program and serve as a valuable resource. Once a full-time SARC is hired, the current SARC will remain in the program as the alternate to bolster continuity. SARCs carry a 24/7 phone to respond to victims and units try to maintain the required staff requirement of SAPR personnel.
- Updates related to the NG SAPR program distributed by NGB were immediately disseminated by the Wing SARC to the WG/CC and Wing members through training events, staff meetings, and e-mail. The WG/CC supported and approved the Wing SARC & SAPR VAs to attend training events throughout the year. Updated SAPR guidance was posted on unit awareness boards and reinforced by the SAPR team, who served as ambassadors of the program and maintained highly visible across the wings with the help of posters and SharePoint pages identifying who they were.

1.16 Education and Training: Describe efforts to revise SAPR training programs, including new recruit training, to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male service members being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, like hazing, can lead to a sexual assault.

NG does not revise any ARNG or ANG training that is issued for Service-specific training from the Army or AF. However, the NG will augment the training program with lessons that focus on T32-specific unique requirements and characteristics. NG does not conduct initial entry training except for training that is delivered to some new Guard members at the Recruit Sustainment Program or Student Flight program prior to going to their Service initial entry level, or basic training.

ARNG Specific Effort

- Although the ARNG does not conduct initial entry training, the ARNG Recruit Sustainment Program is required to provide initial SHARP training within the first 60 days of being assigned into the program. The training provides knowledge and skills on sexual harassment and sexual assault, reporting options, prevention techniques, bystander intervention, expedited transfers and other victim assistance options; training focuses on both male and female victims of sexual assault. In addition, new recruits receive SHARP at basic training on Army AD Military Bases; this training provides information on male victimization.

ANG Specific Effort

- Each recruit was briefed by the SARC before departing for Basic Military Training and was given the SARC's contact card. The training provided by the SARC included bystander intervention training, reporting procedures, male victimization awareness and resources, and hazing behaviors. Some SARCs utilized their funding budget to procure male sexual assault awareness and understanding pamphlets and made specific videos from Flip the Script available to Force Support Squadron to show during Student Flight forums.

1.17 Education and Training: Describe your efforts to implement and update core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. Describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.

The NGB-J1-SAPR office reviewed and updated its DoD SAPRO evaluated and approved NGB 40-hour initial SARC/SAPR VA training program in FY15. This training was based on the DoD developed core competencies and learning objectives used since FY12 to train all NG SARCs and SAPR VAs. This training program was most recently evaluated and approved by DoD SAPRO for use in the D-SAACP certification process in FY14. The NGB-J1-SAPR office was responsible for conducting the training with additional subject matter experts from NGB-JA/OCI, NGB-JA/SVC, and SANEs.

At the close of FY14, the decision was made to assign the Service directorates the responsibility for training execution for NG SARCs. Both the ARNG and ANG have begun to use their Service's SAPR training program to certify their SAPR personnel. To ensure the T32 equities and unique requirements are addressed, the NGB-J1-SAPR office recently identified and extracted the T32-specific lessons and developed a training package to augment the Service's training program. NGB-J1-SAPR office has the responsibility to observe and ensure the training is conducted to include all required core competencies for D-SAACP standards. Pre and post assessment surveys and tests are used to monitor knowledge levels.

ARNG Specific Effort

- The ARNG published SHARP Program Fiscal Year Training Guidance in FY15, to outline command requirements for the ARNG SHARP Program, as well as provide updates and clarification on DoD and DA training guidance. Adherence to DoD and D-SAACP core competencies was completed by the AC's training command.

ANG Specific Efforts

- The ANG SAPR program followed the published AF SAPR training guidance for unit level annual requirements. During FY15, the wings conducted Part 1 and Part 2 of the SAPR Training. The training was monitored and tracked through ARCnet, while quarterly updates were provided to NGB via GKO for assessment and tracking metrics on the NGB SAPR Dashboard.
- Core competencies were met by using the AF training materials designed by HAF for all unit level curricula. ANG SARCs and unit facilitators were well versed on unique resources or differences between AC and the T32 force and included that information while training the specific training curriculum. These unit facilitators were utilized to provide training to allow a peer to peer conversation rather than being hindered by rank or position. The AF-specific "Respect the Red Lines" training was provided on a regular basis to ensure the base population had adequate time and access to the training.
- The best measuring tool to gauge the success of the program was the annual climate survey. SARCs took feedback from the surveys and implemented constructive changes and recommendations to wing leadership to target areas for improvement and make plans to move forward.

1.18 Education and Training: Describe how you are conducting and monitoring the requirement that commanders and senior enlisted receive appropriate training on sexual assault prevention and response during leadership development courses to include Pre-command and Professional Military Education.

NG Commanders and senior enlisted members received their Service's Pre-command and Professional Military Education (PME). To ensure the commanders and senior enlisted members are provided with the T32 equities and unique requirements pertaining to sexual assault, the NGB SAPR office is in the process of developing a T32-specific training package to augment the Services' pre-command and PME courses.

SAPR training executed during the ARNG Pre-Command and PME trainings during leadership development courses was tracked by the Training Non-Commissioned Officer at the Regional Training Institutes and uploaded into the Digital Training

Management System (DTMS). The ARNG SHARP office monitored and retrieved SHARP Training reports quarterly for the states from the DTMS in accordance with AR 350-1, Army Training and Leader Development.

All Commanders and Senior Enlisted attended their unit level mandatory SAPR training. New commanders also attended initial SAPR training, which included information on statistics, data trends, and the proper procedures as specified on the commander's checklist to follow in the event of a sexual assault. At this training, the regional SVCs engaged the target audience about best practices, lessons learned, and services they can offer to senior leaders. In separate meetings or training sessions, SAPR awareness was routinely emphasized to the attendees.

New and present commanders and superintendents were systematically tracked and scheduled with the SARC for individualized training. The training included a step-by-step approach on the appropriate manner to respond to an unrestricted report, to transfer a member, and to shape their command message regarding sexual assault prevention. It also included a list of the local resources available to them in conjunction with annual leadership training in partnership with the JAG. All training was documented in ARCNet, the system used to track and train leadership.

1.19 Education and Training: Describe efforts to align SAPR training programs in pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies.

N/A – Pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies are outside the scope of the NG responsibilities.

1.20 Education and Training: Describe your training plan to ensure service members know what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Include your guidance on what actions the chain of command, both officer and enlisted, should take when they become aware of these complaints.

- The state Adjutants General or general officer designee, and the JFHQ SARC conducted CMGs within each of the states. They discussed updates on sexual assault cases, victims care, address retaliation and develop trends and positive solutions. Each CMG meeting included the full time state SJA as an active member of the group. The SJA served to educate and advise the group on proper legal procedures for handling and reporting investigations of allegations on actions that constitute retaliation, reprisal, or other alleged acts after reporting a sexual assault.
- All TAGs, and SARCs were provided detailed guidance during March 2015 on required procedures to discuss possible retaliation allegations per the DoDI 6495.02 Change 2 reissuance.

- All states received an updated CMG template for holding monthly meetings that included retaliation, and reprisal reports. The template included definitions to clarify how to recognize these acts.
- Unit and squadron level informational training included understanding the risk of different degrees of retaliation and what constitutes these acts.
- New recruits and newcomers to a unit were briefed and provided reporting resources and procedures on retaliation, and informed of the Inspector General's (IG) Office, which handles reports that fall to Whistleblower Protection Act standards.
- Additional training and briefings were provided at individual ARNG and ANG commanders' trainings.
- Guard members were advised to contact the SAPR office, the JAG, or the IG when they believe they were retaliated against or needed assistance in handling concerns to determine the best way forward with the situation.
- SAPR VAs were instructed to ask their assigned members every month whether or not the victim felt they had experienced any acts of retaliation or needed assistance or referrals.

1.21 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.

As part of the responsibilities assigned to the CNGB in DoDD 6495.01 "*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*," the CNGB will continue to align the policies, procedures and strategy for the NG's SAPR program with those of DoD as it applies to non-federalized Guard members. Early in 2016, the anticipated publication of the CNGB Instruction, "*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*" and the "*NG Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy Blueprint*" will serve as the cornerstone for the NG SAPR program implementation. Development of the CNGB Manual to consolidate existing procedural publications and to formalize established practices is well underway and once published, this manual will also serve as a foundation for the NG SAPR program.

The NG's unique structure as a joint-service organization necessitates consideration of Service requirements as it pertains to non-federalized Guard members, as well as state governance of the NG. To assist in advising NG leadership on the strategic and programmatic direction of the NG SAPR program, a NGSAPR General Officer Advisory Council (GOAC) was established in FY15. The membership of the NGSAPR GOAC includes representatives from the states, NGB Service Directorates, and NG Joint Staff. The purpose of the GOAC is to enable effective and efficient implementation of the NG SAPR program requirements, and facilitate the prevention

of sexual assault in the NG. As a result of the GOAC's collaborative efforts and consideration of the diverse facets effecting the NG SAPR program, the NG will receive an integrated, consistent message to use for planning, resourcing, and making progress in the SAPR program.

The CNGB will continue to use the GSLC and GSLU to disseminate SAPR program information and to engage in discussion on strategies to further the eradication of sexual assault from the NG. Additional efforts include:

- Reviewing the initial training programs used for NG SAPR personnel to verify the unique characteristics of the non-federalized Guard are properly integrated into the training to support the cross-service joint response capability within each state.
- Design and implement specific "train the trainer" programming for SARCs and SAPR VAs within their own states to improve quality and availability of expertise of those who deliver SAPR training at the unit and state levels.
- Improving the implementation of SHARP training and education, specifically as it applies to male victimization, first-line supervisor responsibilities, the retaliation reporting process and applicability to the non-federalized force.
- Utilizing the ARNG Mobile training teams to conduct classes throughout the states.
- Creating and updating ARNG and ANG policies after publication of an overall CNGBI on SAPRO, to address component-specific differences in compliance with the Army or AF Service SAPR policies to ensure applicability to non-federalized Guard members and CNGB polices.
- Utilizing the AF SAPR training program on prevention of sexual assault to conduct effective and interactive training for the ANG Service members.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”

Under 32 U.S.C., the NG is under the command and control of the governor, and therefore, does not operate a military criminal investigative organization (MCIO). However, the Office of Complex Administrative Investigations under the NGB Chief Counsel serves as an investigatory resource for TAGs. To meet the need for specialized investigation capability of sexual assault reports, TAGs will request the assistance of NGB-JA/OCI to investigate an incident when:

- Jurisdiction of the sexual assault falls outside the MCIO and civilian law

enforcement (CLE) declines to investigate the sexual assault, or

- The sexual assault was not sufficiently investigated by the CLE.

In FY15, NGB-JA/OCI received 77 requests for investigation. Of the cases in FY15, 45 were completed, while 32 are still under investigation. The NGB-JA/OCI teams conduct investigations at the request of The Adjutant General of a state (TAG). The teams ascertain the facts and circumstances surrounding an unrestricted report of sexual assault, provide an analysis of those facts and circumstances, and determine whether the allegation is substantiated or unsubstantiated based upon the administrative/civil standard of preponderance of the evidence ("More likely than not"). The report of investigation (ROI) goes through multiple levels of internal review before being finalized and sent back to TAG, who then determines what action, if any, they will take based on the findings.

Of the cases investigated in FY15, 58% of cases were substantiated, while 42% were unsubstantiated. The average number of days from the date the state requested an investigation to the date the team traveled to the state was 78 days. The average number of days from the date the team traveled to completion of the ROI was 107 days.

2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs.

N/A – Under 32 U.S.C., NG members are under the command and control of the governor; and typically do not fall under the jurisdiction of an MCIO.

2.3 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.

Most of the sexual assaults occurring within the NG fall under the jurisdiction of civilian law enforcement and judicial entities. To help provide Guard members with the same capacity as the AC, the NG capitalized on its community-based organization stature and relied heavily on establishing MOUs or MOAs with state, county and local resources, such as civilian law enforcement, state attorney generals, and other investigative or judicial entities to solidify the relationship. Additionally, SARCs maintained a close working relationship with the state SJA to assist in monitoring an investigation conducted by CLE or by an MCIO.

When an investigation was requested by a TAG and the case was assigned to the investigative team, an NGB-JA/OCI team chief immediately contacted the state SJA and the SVC to coordinate with the SARC to involve the victim's and witnesses' participation in the investigation.

2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing for investigators of sexual violence. Include

efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.

Upon assignment to NGB-JA/OCI, the investigators had to undergo new employee training, which covered investigative procedures, and the report writing process. Prior to being assigned a case, all NGB-JA/OCI investigators had to first complete the Army Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Special Victims Capability Course. Additionally, all active investigators had to complete annual continuing education training.

The effectiveness of the training was partially measured during the multiple levels of review the reports went through before being issued. Areas of concern raised during this process were addressed directly with the investigators. NGB-JA/OCI continued to leverage the expertise inherent in the NG by recruiting investigators who already had relevant legal backgrounds (including civilian prosecutors and defense counsel) and those with investigative experience (including police and detectives). Metrics, such as time required for each step of the process, and investigator efficiency and accuracy, were also used to measure effectiveness.

2.5 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benchmarked against external law enforcement agencies.

N/A - As a T32 entity under the command and control of the governor and therefore do not have MCIOs, the NG has no experience with the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Services.

2.6 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits).

N/A – The collection of forensic evidence of a sexual assault using a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Kit, if available, is typically completed at a civilian medical facility, rape crises center, or other civilian medical asset. The laboratory processing the evidence will vary from state-to-state. Each state NG SAPR program attempts to develop MOUs or MOAs with agencies and organizations, who may serve as a resource as a result of a sexual assault of a Guard member.

2.7 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian law enforcement organizations to improve interoperability and assume receipt of civilian case dispositions.

Reiterating on a previous statement, as a community-based organization, the NG routinely uses MOUs and MOAs to establish relationships with civilian and military resources for specific purposes. The MOUs and MOAs are always thoroughly reviewed for legal sufficiency by the state SJA during the establishment process. For sexual assault related matters, the MOUs and MOAs may be initiated by the SARC, state SJA, medical personnel, JFHQ-State VAC, or other SAPR related personnel to establish a relationship between the NG and a specific organization.

For investigations conducted by NGB-JA/OCI, the investigators collaborated with civilian law enforcement in each case to obtain the CLE investigative reports and to consult with CLE officers as needed. On occasion, the NGB-JA/OCI investigators may uncover evidence that could impact how law enforcement might view the case. Based on the new evidence or on NGB-JA/OCI's report, CLE have reopened cases.

2.8 Describe your procedures to ensure that military commanders, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for the duration of the order.

Although a military protective order (MPO) may be issued to non-federalized NG members, the authority is determined by each state's Code of Military Justice. The commander pursuing the use of an MPO coordinates with the state SJA on the legal possibility. Depending on the location of the unit, the commander, with assistance from the SJA, reports the issuance of the MPO to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction.

Due to the community based nature of the non-federalized NG, the most prevalent protective order issued is through the civilian law enforcement agency. Civilian law enforcement do not have the authority to enforce an MPO.

2.9 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.

NGB-JA/OCI is continually working towards establishing this resource as the investigative program of record for the NG. The end goal is to ensure it is staffed with permanent full time positions and resourced with fully qualified investigators to meet the needs of the sexual assault victims. The FY 2016 NDAA provided the following:

“Establishes the Office of Complex Investigations under the authority, direction and control of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. The office shall be organized, trained, equipped and managed to conduct administrative investigations in order to assist the states in the organization, maintenance and operations of the Guard regarding allegations of sexual assault in the NG, in circumstances in which other law enforcement agencies within the DOD do not have, or have limited jurisdiction or authority to investigate and in other circumstances

involving members of the NG as the CNGB directs.”

Additionally, NGB-JA/OCI will continue with the following requirements:

- NGB-JA/OCI investigators must complete the Army CID Special Victims Capability Course before being assigned to a case.
- Upon assignment to NGB-JA/OCI, the investigators undergo new employee training, which covers investigative procedures, and the report writing process.
- All active investigators must complete annual refresher training.
- Reports must go through multiple levels of review before being issued.
- Tracking multiple metrics such as time required for each step of the process, and investigator efficiency and accuracy.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”

The NG uses a holistic approach to integrate sexual assault awareness and promotion of dignity and respect throughout the Guard at all levels as the primary effort to hold offenders appropriately accountable. Both the ARNG and ANG have developed strategies such as commander-led small group discussions to achieve this objective. The purpose is to instill trust and confidence among the members of the Guard, where a victim can feel safe and secure enough to report a sexual assault using the unrestricted reporting option. This then allows more confidence in the investigation of the sexual assault incident.

As stated earlier, the non-federalized NG does not possess MCIOs and must rely mostly on the CLE to investigate sexual assault incidents not otherwise under taken by civilian law enforcement. The SARCs assist the command to ensure the appropriate law enforcement agency is notified of unrestricted reports. NGB-JA/OCI was created to address the investigative and jurisdictional hurdles that occasionally presented themselves and ensure the incident is thoroughly and properly investigated. As mandated by CNGB Instruction 0400.01 and CNGB Notice 0400, TAGs will notify NGB-JA/OCI of all unrestricted reports of sexual assault that were declined for investigation by the law enforcement agency having initial jurisdiction. The report provided by NGB-JA/OCI, following a thorough investigation of a sexual assault, provides the state senior leaders with the information necessary to initiate administrative action to hold the offender appropriately accountable, when any investigation substantiates the report.

An additional unique challenge for the NG is the lack of a unifying CMJ applicable to

all states. Unlike the AC, which falls under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), each of the states has its own CMJ and existing state criminal statutes, which detail the adjudication process for the non-federalized Guard member. These codes and statutes may vary considerably from state-to-state. Many SARCs, through a coordinated effort with their state SJA and state legislative liaison staff, have been instrumental in the examination of actions or legal issues related to sexual assault within the legislation. In some cases, legislation was revised or a more extensive review was mandated.

For example, a bill that applies a uniform code of military justice to the Alaska NG is anticipated to make the floor in 2016 that clearly defines criminal activity perpetrated by Guardsmen, such as sexual assault, retaliation, and theft. Iowa is proposing a law that includes the verbatim Article 120 UCMJ as a base, to include civilian courts. The proposal is designed to cover both Guard and Reserve while on Title 10 (T10), T32 and/or state active duty orders. There is an opt-out provision for the NG to revert to the previous law. The purpose of the law is to include the wider range of sexual assault offenses that Iowa law currently does not cover.

The Compliance and Accountability officer position was created within the NGB-J1-SAPR office to serve as the single point of contact to validate the compliance and accountability requirements in the following areas:

- Referral of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to the appropriate investigatory agency.
- Confirmation of documentation of the referral in DSAID.
- Tracking the progress of case referrals throughout the investigation process and reporting on case outcomes for all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within the states.

To obtain this information, the Compliance and Accountability Officer makes frequent contact with appropriate state and NGB agents for visibility of case progress throughout the investigation process, and ensures the final disposition is documented in DSAID prior to case closure. This officer is also responsible for planning, developing, organizing, implementing, and directing the activities of the Accountability Line of Effort for the NGB-J1-SAPR Program to demonstrate compliance with the NDAA and the DoD SAPR Strategic Plan.

The measurable results inform CNGB, VCNGB, DARNG, DANG, and TAGs on the progress in achieving accountability data for all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. This officer is also responsible for maintaining program surveillance to identify any emergent high-risk trends for accountability lapses (unintentional or negligence), and provides early warning to NGB leadership.

3.2 Describe your efforts to sustain or increase training of judge advocates to

maintain the expertise necessary to litigate adult sexual assault cases in spite of the turnover created by judge advocate personnel rotations. Include efforts to keep judge advocates informed of changes to the military justice system, specifically in the area of sexual assault.

N/A – In a T32 status, NG SJA does not have jurisdiction over the NG member to litigate adult sexual assault cases. Any judicial actions taken are by the civilian judicial system. If supported, the senior command can take administrative action per the state CMJ.

3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.

The applicable NG programs that fall within this category consist primarily of the NGB-JA/OCI and SVC Program. The specialized training requirements for OCI were identified in sections 2.4 and 2.9.

Regional SVCs attend initial certification and child advocacy trainings provided by the Service SVC Programs. During the initial months of assuming their duties, Regional SVCs may participate in the NGB 40-hour initial training for SARCs and SAPR VAs, to become fluent with DoD and NGB SAPR policies, programs, and resources. Furthermore, Regional SVCs will attend legal assistance training at the Army Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School. Regional SVCs are also provided with opportunities and funding to attend legal trainings conducted by state NG judge advocates, SARCs and SAPR VAs, and regional trial defense counsels.

The NG SVC Program further provides Regional SVCs with a three-day, intensive legal training focusing on legal issues that are unique to NG members. The legal training sessions are led by military and civilian victim attorneys who are subject matter experts in the area of federal and state criminal and administrative disposition of sexual assault cases. Regional SVCs also participate in weekly conference calls with NG SVC program staff and SMEs to discuss challenging legal issues, professional responsibilities, best practices and lesson learned. Regional SVCs routinely receive policy guidance on the provision of SVC services and professional consultation from NG SVC program staff.

3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect is placed in the service member's personnel record and separation action is initiated (for court-martial convictions).

In cases where a Guard member is convicted by courts-marital or receives a non-

judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, the ARNG and ANG Directorates are responsible for adhering to their Service policies and procedures for annotating the Guard member's personnel record and separation action.

3.5 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, VA, MCIO and commander knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).

N/A – In T32 status, Guard members are not under the jurisdiction of the Military Departments and are afforded the privilege as specified under MRE 514. Guard members fall under the authority of their state manual for courts martial and state code of military justice. For those states who may have a corollary privilege for SAPR VAs under individual state statutes or included as part of the state CMJ, SARCs have the responsibility to train the SAPR VAs, as necessary.

3.6 NGB, describe your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI).

A module that addresses the roles and responsibilities of the SARC and SAPR VA is included within the T32 initial SARC/SAPR VA training package. It is designed to address the T32 equities and unique characteristics of the SAPR program. There is interactive discussion and a graphic to assist the SAPR personnel in the decision-making process for referring sexual assaults to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Also included in the training package is a handout "Understanding the Guard's Duty Status" to highlight the different statuses in which a Guard member may operate and the authority. This information is reinforced in the training module covering the Office of Complex Administrative Investigation procedures. This module is presented by a NGB-JA/OCI trained investigator, who provides clear information on the different law enforcement agencies who would have investigative jurisdiction under varying circumstances. The T32 initial SARC/SAPR VA training package is required for all SAPR personnel and is designed to augment the initial training that may have been received through their Service's SAPR or SHARP training program.

NGB-JA/OCI also coordinates with state SJAs to ensure that they are aware of the sexual assault investigative referral requirements. NGB-JA/OCI also sends speakers to SJA, Trial Defense Service and SVC conferences to brief on the NGB-JA/OCI program. Finally, NGB-JA/OCI has sent 137 state NG personnel to the CID Special Victims Capability Course.

As discussed in section 3.1, the Compliance and Accountability officer within the NGB SAPR office serves as the single point of contact to validate the compliance and accountability requirements for the referral of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to the appropriate investigatory agency. The data gathered and analyzed

provides a measure of compliance to the process and serves to reinforce making the accurate determination.

In the CNGB Instruction SAPR program currently in the final review process, TAGs are responsible for ensuring all Unrestricted Reports are referred to the appropriate investigatory agency IAW CNGB Series 0400.01, *“Chief, National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigations.”*

3.7 Describe your efforts to develop policy to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights.

The CNGB Instruction 1303.01A, *“Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members Due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault,”* was published 06 Aug 2014. This instruction updated the previous version to include “implementing the statutory authority permitting an appropriate commanding officer (CO) to temporarily and administratively reassign or remove a T32 Guard member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense IAW Public Law 113-66, Subtitle B, § 1713.” These options enhance the protection and balance the interests of both the victim of sexual assault and subject of the associated investigation for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline.

Several policy items to protect the alleged offender’s rights are included in the draft SAPR Program CNGB Instruction currently in the final review process. The first policy is to ensure commanders are held responsible for developing and implementing policy that prohibits coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, and reprisal against victims of sexual assault, the subjects, SAPR personnel, witnesses, and intervening bystanders. The second item is the commander’s responsibility to safeguard the subject’s rights and to preserve the integrity of a full and complete investigation, to include limitations on any inquiries by personnel other than those with an official need-to know.

Additionally, in the draft SAPR Program CNGB Manual is a checklist for the commander of an alleged subject. The purpose of the checklist is to verify the alleged subject receives due process, and to monitor the well-being of the subject.

3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

At the NGB level, the Compliance and Accountability officer within the NGB SAPR office will continue to serve as the single point of contact to validate the compliance and accountability requirements as described in section 3.1.

With this data collection also comes a heightened awareness of the accountability responsibility TAGs, SJA, and state senior leaders have regarding the investigation and judicial proceedings related to sexual assault. Specifically, this includes verifying that the appropriate investigatory agency conducts the investigation and provides the

report to the state legal authorities.

In the future, NGB-JA/OCI will continue the specialized training of their investigators and will provide state SJA with training to enhance their understanding of the program. Additionally, NGB-JA/OCI will continue to present briefings at the GSLCs and GSLUs to ensure TAGs are knowledgeable of the program and the requirement to request an investigation by the OCI investigators when CLE declines to investigate or when the investigation fails to lead to a clear finding of substantiation or innocence. The ROI of this investigation may provide additional information that would enable the commander to take administrative action rather than simply closing the case based on the CLE investigation closure.

Another measure being taken to highlight the importance of tracking the investigation and accountability process for a sexual assault is the inclusion of an additional data point on the GKO SAPR metrics dashboard. Under accountability, it will also include actions taken as a result of an investigation.

Each TAG follows established DoD, Service (as applicable to T32), and CNGB policy, as well as state laws, which include clear direction on offender accountability. In many states, the SAPR personnel and state SJA receive briefings on the precedents set by the convictions of sexual assault offenders or the administrative actions taken upon them based on the state CMJ.

The strong emphasis from senior leaders to ensure sexual assault offenders are held appropriately accountable for their actions, demonstrates the importance of working closely with the investigators, whether military or civilian, throughout the judicial process. Using the CMG effectively to manage each report of sexual assault is critical to the success of the SAPR program. The CMG meeting minutes are captured on the restricted NG SAPR GKO website.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance

Endstate:

“high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

The NG community is focused on providing victims of sexual assault with the support and assistance they need to heal and move forward with their recovery from the trauma of the assault. Although primary prevention of sexual assault garnered tremendous traction over the past year, as long as sexual assaults occur within the military, training victim advocates to provide assistance and support as needed remains a priority.

A constant within the NG SAPR programs is the selection of highly regarded, motivated, passionate and resourceful individuals to fill the positions of SARCs, JFHQ-State VACS, and SAPR VAs. These SAPR personnel play a number of essential roles, which include providing victim advocacy, training, and assistance to state senior leaders in briefing the forces in a manner that is open and direct. The professional manner in which they perform their roles and responsibilities is critical in helping to instill confidence and establish trust not only in their ability to offer high quality assistance, but in the leadership to support a command climate of dignity and mutual respect.

One of the changes made to the NG SAPR program in FY15 was divesting the responsibility for executing training for SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, and SAPR VAs from the NGB-J1-SAPR office to the Service Directorate SAPR PMs. The D-SAACP approved NGB 40-hour minimum SARC and SAPR VA initial training program was reviewed and updated per DoD recommendations and continues to be an option for training NG SAPR personnel. The NGB SARC and SAPR VA initial training development was based on the DoD SAPRO core competencies and address the standards for victim assistance personnel in DoDI 6400.07, Enclosure 2. The advocacy modules most applicable to ensuring our SAPR personnel provide the appropriate level of victim advocacy include: Impact of Sexual Assault; Phenomenology of Sexual Assault exercise; Empathy, Boundaries, and Confidentialities exercise; Forced Choices exercise; Male victims; and How to Support a Victim of Sexual Assault exercise. Other modules specifically designed to help the SAPR VA include Investigative Techniques, Sexual Assault Forensic Examination, Special Victims Counsel, Legal Procedures, Value Clarification, Realities of Sexual Assault, Roles and Responsibilities, Critical Advocacy Skills, Safety Planning and High Risk Response Team, Crisis Intervention, and the completion of a case study.

The Service-specific SAPR training programs are also an option to provide the SAPR personnel with basic and Service-specific information. In the event the Service's training program is used, the trainers also deliver the specific T32 SAPR training modules extracted from the NGB 40-hour approved course to provide the SAPR personnel with invaluable information for providing advocacy and assistance to non-federalized Guard victims.

In addition to the training and education provided to Guard SAPR personnel, our commanders, senior leaders, OCI investigators, SVCs, Chaplains, and medical personnel are also provided with the information and tools necessary to help our military victims through the myriad processes following a sexual assault. These processes include initial response, follow-on support and resources, investigation and accountability. One specific tool for commanders is the Commander's Checklist for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. This checklist was reviewed and revised during this past year to verify T32 unique equities, acts of retaliation and ostracism experienced by the victim, and the incident report required within eight days were appropriately addressed.

Collaboration with local, regional and state resources is common among all the state SAPR programs, which serves as another tremendous benefit in demonstrating the Guard's determination to offer the best resources available to the victims of sexual assault. These relationships also provide advocates from all agencies and organizations an opportunity to share in the various continuing education training events and may be utilized by SARCs to assist the state in providing specialized continuing education on victim advocacy skills.

ARNG Specific Efforts

- To ensure victims receive quality services, ARNG commanders, with the assistance of the SARCs, instill trust and confidence in the program by giving quality training to their units.
- Using their Master Resilience Trainers, the ARNG provides training to help soldiers develop 14 resiliency skills. This training helps the individual build an internal strength that enables him or her to focus and react to situations more clearly with positive results. The training is designed to help the individual learn how to control his or her thoughts and emotions, enabling them to better manage personal and professional relationships. This program, which includes physical, psychological, social and spiritual training, helps the Soldier develop the tools to cope with the mental and emotional stressors they face on a daily basis.
- Yearly refresher training for SARCs and SAPR VA's was provided through a collaborative effort between the SAPR personnel of the states and the NGB SAPR Program Offices.

ANG Specific Efforts

- At Whiteman Air Force Base, the joint-service home to several diverse units including Air Force active and reserve components, and Army and Navy, the Wing SARCs championed efforts to retain their title as the Air Force Global Strike Command's SAPR program of the year. One of the initiatives developed this past FY was the Air Force Global Strike Command's first victim serenity room. This room provides Airmen with a safe and reclusive area and creates a less stressful and victim-friendly interview room for use by the Air Force Office of Special Investigation. Another major initiative was obtaining a therapy dog to help set a relaxed atmosphere for the victims. This program took approximately six months to come to fruition. The process involved drafting a meticulous operating instruction that was vetted extensively through legal and command channels.
- An additional effort to help instill trust in the program was gaining commander buy-in for SAPR VAs to wear teal morale T-shirts to emphasize

the SAPR program members on base.

4.2 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification, if appropriate.

With the implementation of DoD Instruction 6495.03, 10 September 2015, "*Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)*," the NGB-J1-SAPR office reviewed and updated its existing D-SAACP CNGB publication. It is presently in the final review stages prior to signature and publication. This CNGB Manual describes the procedures for both initial and renewing certification.

A new process for gaining DoD SAPRO pre-approval for continuing education training (CET) will be implemented in FY16. The agendas of all refresher training and potential CET training will be forwarded through the Service Directorate PMs to the NGB-J1-SAPR office. After reviewing the training agenda for appropriateness, NGB-J1-SAPR office will forward the agendas to DoD SAPRO for pre-approval.

An additional measure taken to assess compliance with the D-SAACP process is a metric on the GKO Dashboard that requires verification of the number of SARCs who are certified, credentialed and have DSAID access. Much of this data is derived from the D-SAACP roster provided by NOVA on a weekly basis to the NGB-J1-SAPR office. This roster includes the status of every application, initial and renewing, of all NG SAPR personnel within the states. The program analyst within the NGB-J1-SAPR office forwards this report to the Service Directorates program analysts for their review, reconciliation, and action.

All NG D-SAACP applicants are required to send their application packets to their Service Directorate's program analyst for review prior to sending the packet forward to NOVA for processing. This added layer of quality control has reduced the number of incomplete or incorrect packets being submitted to NOVA, thereby reducing the overall processing time.

NGB Procedures for Suspending And Revoking Certification

1. Before revoking certification, a commander, defined as the first O6-level officer in the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA chain of command; or supervisor at the grade of GS-15, for SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, or SAPR VAs in technician status, must meet these NG standards:

a. Upon receipt of information that a SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA is alleged to have committed or attempted to commit a sexual assault or any other punitive offense identified in Articles 80, 880, 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, disqualifying conditions, regardless of when the

alleged offense occurred, the responsible commander, director, or civilian counterpart:

(1) Reports any and all allegations of sexual assault, including attempts, against a SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) or civilian law enforcement agency.

(a) Informs TAG of all Unrestricted Reports declined by the MCIO or local law enforcement for considered referral to the NGB Office of Complex Investigations (NGB-JA/OCI).

(b) Abstains from conducting internal command-directed investigations on sexual assault, specifically referrals to appointed command investigators or inquiry officers, or delaying immediate contact of the responsible law enforcement agency while attempting to assess the credibility of the report.

(2) Files an 8-day report.

(3) Notifies the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA immediately in writing that a complaint has been received, an inquiry has been initiated, and his or her authority to perform SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VA duties is suspended pending the investigation outcome and reinstatement by the responsible commander.

b. Upon receipt of any other complaint that is not a sexual misconduct allegation, the responsible commander or appropriate approving authority:

(1) Notifies the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA immediately in writing that a complaint has been received, an inquiry has been initiated, and his or her authority to perform SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VA duties is suspended pending the investigation outcome and reinstatement by the responsible commander or appropriate approving authority.

(a) Complaints Made Against Technicians. Consult the Human Resources Officer (HRO) and Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) to ensure additional procedural requirements, if any, are appropriately addressed before issuing the notification.

(b) Complaints Made Against Non-technicians. Consult the SJA before notifying the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA to ensure procedural requirements are appropriately addressed before and during the inquiry.

(2) Notifies appropriate stakeholders.

(a) Inquiries Involving SARCs. Notify the ARNG SHARP or ANG SAPR PM, who in turn notifies NG-J1-SAPR.

(b) Inquiries Involving JFHQ-State VACs or SAPR VAs. Notify the supervisory SARC; the SARC then notifies the ARNG SHARP or ANG SAPR PM, who in turn, notifies NG-J1-SAPR.

(3) Verifies a timely and comprehensive inquiry is conducted.

(4) The inquiry process follows established NG adverse action, administrative inquiry, or investigative procedures. NGB-JA/OCI or command-directed investigation is used for non-sexual misconduct allegations, and technician inquiries are conducted IAW NG Technician Personnel Regulation 752, 27 August 2010, "*Discipline and Adverse Action*." The inquiry process is used to determine whether the D-SAACP certified SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA has done one or more of the following:

(a) Violated the D-SAACP code of professional ethics provided on the DD Form 2950 or 2950-1.

(b) Presented a danger of immediate or serious harm to victims of sexual assault or to the general public.

(c) Intentionally made a false statement in the application for certification or renewal on the DD Form 2950 or 2950-1.

(d) Used a controlled substance or alcoholic beverage while serving on-call that impaired his or her ability to perform SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA duties properly.

(e) Charged, arrested, or convicted of any criminal activity.

(f) Charged, arrested, or convicted of domestic violence; child abuse; violent crimes; and any felony offense determined by the commander or the appropriate appointing authority to be inconsistent with the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA core duties.

(g) Convicted at court-martial of an offense under the UCMJ carrying with it a maximum sentence of confinement for greater than 1 year or punitive discharge from the Military Service or of a felony criminal offense in state or federal courts.

(h) Engaged in or solicited sexual relations with a sexual assault victim currently under the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA's care, or a victim known to be currently under care of any SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA.

(i) Failed to maintain the privacy of victims before, during, and after the professional relationship IAW applicable federal, DoD, Service, and state privacy laws and regulations.

(j) Intentionally provided false or misleading guidance or advice to a victim.

(k) Demonstrated a lack of competency or ability that jeopardized the delivery of professional victim advocacy.

c. If the commander or other appropriate appointing authority finds, in consultation with the HRO and SJA, a preponderance of evidence to support the allegation, the commander determines whether to suspend or revoke the D-SAACP certification.

d. The commander or other appropriate appointing authority immediately notifies the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA in writing when suspending or revoking a D-SAACP certification, and provides a copy of the notification to the ARNG SHARP or ANG SAPR PM. This letter must include the following:

(1) The effective date of suspension or revocation of certification.

(2) Grounds for suspension or revocation, including the specific misconduct, ethical violation, substandard performance, professional or personal impairment, or the reason the commander or appropriate appointing authority lost faith and confidence in the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA's ability to perform his or her assigned duties.

(3) Direction for the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA to surrender his or her D-SAACP certificate and wallet identification card to the first person in the chain of command or supervisor within 24 hours of receipt of the letter.

(4) Notification of the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA's right to appeal the decision to suspend or revoke certification IAW NG appeals procedures in paragraph 4 of this enclosure.

e. Upon receiving the commander's or appropriate appointing authority's notification letter, the ARNG SHARP or ANG SAPR PM immediately forwards a copy to NG-J1-SAPR.

f. The commander or appropriate appointing authority provides a written report to the applicable ARNG SHARP or ANG SAPR PM within three business days of concluding an inquiry. The report must document:

(1) Complaint received.

(2) Facts surrounding the complaint.

(3) Findings made during the inquiry process to include the grounds for

the action taken, the specific action of the individual, or reason the commander or appropriate appointing authority lost faith and confidence in the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA to perform assigned duties.

(4) Decision to suspend or revoke the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA's D-SAACP certification.

(5) Signature of the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, SAPR VA acknowledging the suspension or revocation.

g. Upon receiving the commander's written report, the respective ARNG SHARP or ANG SAPR PM immediately forwards a copy of it to NG-J1-SAPR with a request to suspend or revoke the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA's D-SAACP certification.

h. Upon receiving the SAPR PM's request, NG-J1-SAPR immediately:

(1) Provides DoD SAPRO with written notification and the commander's or appropriate appointing authority's written report within five business days of receiving the commander's notification to take appropriate action to suspend or revoke the D-SAACP certification.

(2) Takes action to suspend or revoke access to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

i. NG-J1-SAPR must coordinate with TAG to initiate or continue the revocation process when the commander fails to seek revocation once a violation is identified. If necessary, TAG may request NGB-JA/OCI investigate.

j. If the complaint is unfounded, the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA may be reinstated.

2. Non-Punitive Certification Closure. A SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA certification may be closed in a non-punitive manner by command when the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA:

a. Submits a written request for closure.

b. No longer serves in the role of SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA.

3. SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VA Self-Reporting. NG personnel performing the duties of a SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA immediately self-report if they are involved in an incident that would invalidate their current national agency check status, Service suitability standing, or commander or supervisor recommendation.

a. SARCs. SARCs report to their respective:

(1) TAG or Wing Commander.

(2) ARNG SHARP or ANG SAPR PM.

b. JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs. JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs report to their respective:

(1) Appointing commander.

(2) SARC.

4. Appeal of D-SAACP Certification Revocation. SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, and SAPR VAs have the right to appeal a decision to revoke their D-SAACP certification.

a. The appeal request is submitted in writing to the next level in the revocation authority's chain of command. The appeal authority must be a minimum rank of colonel.

b. The appeal authority will review all documentation, interview pertinent personnel as applicable, and render a decision within 30 days of appeal request submission.

c. The appeal authority's decision is final and not subject to further review.

4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing their duties.

As stated in section 4.2, NOVA forwards a report on a weekly basis to NGB-J1-SAPR office D-SAACP program analyst. This report contains the status of all Guard members who submitted an initial or renewing D-SAACP application packet to NOVA for approval. This report is forwarded to the Service Directorate PMs for their review, reconciliation and action. This report clearly states whose application is approved or not. Subsequently, the PMs are able to manage whether the SAPR personnel meets the requirement to begin performing their duties.

4.4 Describe your Service efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.

The Service Directorate PMs maintain primary oversight for the SAPR personnel located within the states. Their monthly teleconferences with the SARCs are used to discuss pending renewals, to include the requirements for renewing their certification at a higher level. Recommended courses of action are provided to encourage the SARCs to take advantage of volunteer opportunities to increase the number of hours of performing victim advocacy and to enhance their current level of proficiency and

knowledge on victim advocacy.

Unlike the AC, the majority of the SARCs and SAPR VAs within the NG are volunteers and serve in these positions as a collateral duty. This presents a challenge for them to attain a higher level of certification. Efforts to obtain the necessary hours of specialized experience and meet the requirement for the observation of three or more sexual assault case responses in the last two years would have to be conducted on the SARC or SAPR VAs personal, off-duty time.

4.5 Describe any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs may be having in obtaining continuing education in advance of emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care.

NG SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs use all available means to obtain their required CET. This includes collaborating with civilian organizations at local, regional, and state levels. However, the NG faces challenges in obtaining the appropriate training for renewing SAPR personnel as described below.

ARNG Specific Issue

- In the case of the ARNG, the majority of their SARCs and SAPR VAs serve in collateral duty positions on drill status duty only. These personnel often will rely on webinars and training provided by civilian agencies. Additionally, the state JFHQ SARC establishes on-going continuing education opportunities for the collateral duty SHARP/SAPR VAs and SARCs on an as-needed basis during drill weekends or during annual training timeframes.

ANG Specific Issues

- During FY15, the Wing SARC responsibilities were included as part of the responsibilities in a multiple position description for the Wing Administrative/ Wing Executive Support Officer. As a result, time was not always available to allow the Wing SARC to take advantage of CET opportunities due to the Wing's full-time training mission and other position description priorities. This problem should be resolved in FY16 with the opportunity to hire FT dedicated SARCs at each ANG Wing.
- Traditional Guard members, who serve in volunteer or part-time SAPR VA duties, lack the available funding to attend civilian conferences and trainings to receive the continuing education training required for renewal.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel).

NGB-J1-SAPR staff is responsible for verifying and updating accurate NG SAPR resource contact information displayed on the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline web site. This information is updated on a regular basis or as necessary when contact information changes.

The JFHQ-State SARC is responsible for maintaining accurate contact information for the state. Changes to this information are relayed to the NGB-J1-SAPR staff through the ARNG SAPR PM or JFHQ SARC and JFHQ VAC.

ARNG Special Effort

- The ARNG conducts monthly telephone audits of the states DoD Safe Helpline contact information.

ANG Special Effort

- Wing SARCs keep all SAPR Team information current in the ANG NGB database.

4.7 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline – to include recent revisions related to privileged communication (Executive Order 13696), to all Service members.

Various methods are used to help publicize and disseminate information on SAPR resources available to Guard members. The SAPR communication plan developed through a cooperative effort between NGB-J1-SAPR and NGB-PAO established standardized SAPR messaging and methods in which to distribute the information. Some of these methods included public service announcements broadcast on the NGB's "On Every Front" available on the National Guard's official website and the Pentagon Channel, twitter feeds, Facebook, and on various SAPR web sites associated at the NGB and state level. The Guard Experience Magazine, "GX" was also used to help advertise the DoD Safe Helpline.

ARNG Specific Efforts

- The ARNG advertises the DoD Safe Helpline on its website, and throughout the ARNG Readiness Center to reach all personnel in the building. The ARNG also has a pop up banner that is displayed in high visibility areas.

ANG Specific Efforts

- Many Wings include SAPR information within all training materials and handouts distributed to the Airmen. Banners are often displayed at the entrance of the dining facility or at the entrances to major facilities in the state.

- The DoD Safe Helpline numbers are posted on bulletin boards of every building. Additionally, the DoD Safe Helpline is disseminated through giveaways, such as magnets, post-it pads, and reprint artwork on business cards. Newsletters, flyers, pamphlets, posters, and other advertisement methods are used to publicize SAPR resources, all of which contained the DoD Safe Helpline information on them.

States Specific Efforts

- The states use pamphlets, posters, and building monitors to advertise the SAPR/SHARP program. In some buildings, SAPR/SHARP posters and DoD Safe Helpline information are placed inside the stalls of the male and female latrines. Additionally, at special SAAPM events, some states have invited participation and materials for distribution from DoD Safe Helpline representatives to publicize resources during April activities.

4.8 Describe your efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male and female victim input into the development of Service SAPR policy.

The SARCs and SAPR VAs within the states play a critical role in gathering input from victims to help influence SAPR policy development in the NG. Feedback is also received from the survivors, SARCs, and SAPR VAs selected to participate in the DoD SAPRO Director's Survivor's Summit/Forum held biannually. Other methods for collecting this information is by meeting with survivors individually, reviewing DoD Safe Helpline referrals to SARCs in the states and DoD Safe Helpline inquiries from Military Feedback Form, and input from the Special Victims Counsel's Office.

The NGB-J1-SAPR office is establishing a SAPR working group (WG) in FY16 with the primary purpose of discussing and developing solutions to move SAPR GOAC directed issues forward. In addition to the specific issues directed by the SAPR GOAC, the WG will be used to help gather information and gain consensus on developing, reviewing and revising SAPR policy and procedures. Representatives from the NGB-J1-SAPR office, ARNG and ANG SAPR offices, and SAPR personnel from the states, to include SARCS and JFHQ-State VACs, will form the basis of this group. Additional representatives from NGB-JA/OCI, NGB-JA/SVC, or other office or organization will be invited to participate on an as needed basis.

Using this forum will increase opportunities for capturing invaluable information, recommendations and comments from the field, to include input from the victims through the SARCs. NGB-J1-SAPR, with input from the representatives will develop an updated and improved standard procedures for developing policy, procedures, and other publications pertaining to the NG SAPR program.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual

assault.

The NG placed a tremendous effort on advancing awareness of male victimization and emphasizing the importance of creating a safe environment for males to report sexual assault during FY15 by implementing a number of initiatives. During the month of April for SAAPM, the NGB-J1-SAPR office prepared video scripts, primarily focusing on male victimization, for use by the states. The videos were prepared by a number of the states and shared with all the states through the SARCs and on the GKO SAPR Website. During both initial and refresher SAPR personnel training, a block of instruction was provided on male victimization to help raise awareness. This training also included discussion on the importance of recognizing and considering the different effects a male may experience after being sexually assaulted. The NGB-J1-SAPR team also uses the Survivor Forum recruitment process to engage with the selected survivors and garner feedback and input. That interaction allowed for a candid and open dialogue.

State Specific Efforts

- The Connecticut NG partnered with Navy and Air Force, creating a mandatory training titled, “Flip the Script,” which focuses on male victimization and victimology to include scenarios of female-on-male and male-on-male sexual assault. This training was integrated into Connecticut NG units, especially the infantry, to address the hyper masculinity culture. Also, the JFHQ-State SARC and the Military EO office collaborate to conduct sensitivity training, bullying, hazing, sexual harassment/assault training.
- The Virginia NG hosted a speaker from the Virginia Department of Health, Community Outreach Specialist Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention Division of Prevention & Health Promotion for SAAPM. The presentation focused on male stereotypes contributing to the lack of reporting by men why men don’t report sexual assault.

The training module on male victimology and the opportunities to discuss the appropriate responses to male sexual assault victims helped SAPR personnel recognize the different approaches that could be taken. In addition to the previous initiatives identified, many states invite key note speakers to address sexual violence against males.

- NG commander led efforts to improve the response to male victims included making sure that both male and female SARCs and SAPR VAs are credentialed and available to respond to both male and female victims.
- The KYNG partnered with the University of Louisville’s Prevention Education Advance on Campus Community (PEACC) to combat sexual violence against men. The KYNG and PEACC established a partnership, through an MOU, to provide education on preventing sexual violence. This

MOU is extremely important since 95% of PEACC members are KYNG members attending the University of Louisville.

- The Delaware NG partnered with Delaware Men's Education Network organization. This organization consists of communities who work together to engage men to aid in efforts to prevent sexual violence.

Part of the data captured for the GKO SAPR Dashboard are the numbers of sexual assaults by gender. By comparing the data from quarter to quarter and over past years, it is possible to identify potential trends in improving male sexual assault victim reporting. Based on the analysis of these data, additional measures may be developed and implemented to identify more specific information on why males do or do not report a sexual assault incident. Using the information collected from the additional measures, modifications to current practices or of new practices would be developed and implemented to help create improve male reporting.

4.10 Describe your progress in developing and issuing guidance for facilitating requests from sexual assault victims for accommodations (such as an alternate setting) in accomplishing mandatory SAPR training requirements to ensure confidentiality for victims who filed Restricted Reports.

The NGB 40-hour Initial SARC and SAPR VA training teaches SARCs to use a disclaimer or content warning prior to the start of any unit-level SAPR training. An introductory lesson within this training program provides a sample of the warning or disclaimer that can be used and instructions for providing the participants options for completing the mandatory training in a different setting. The typical scenario for NG SAPR training is as follows:

- At the beginning of all training, the disclaimer or content warning is read. This is followed by a short break to allow any participant, who feels he or she may be adversely impacted by the subject matter, the opportunity to leave the room discretely and to provide his or her contact information to the instructor or assistant instructor. After the training event, the SARC will contact the individual to arrange for a safe alternative setting to deliver the required SAPR training. The safety and well-being of any participant of SAPR training always comes first.
- SARCs also take a proactive approach with sexual assault victims by contacting them prior to the training event to arrange for one-on-one training sessions. By giving the survivor the option to accomplish the training in an alternate setting in advance helps to maintain the confidentiality of the survivor.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Service actions to promote timely access to Sexual

Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe any recurring challenges (if any) your Service may have in this area.

The Joint-Service structure of the NG provides the operational basis of the state SAPR programs. Although the states operate a SAPR program based on DoD, CNGB and Service publications as it pertains to the non-federalized Guard, each state may take different approaches in establishing a cross-service joint response capability. However, the SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, and NG SAPR VAs are united in their efforts to provide sexual assault victims with timely access to support, services and resources. Several states have developed locator maps, which include the home location of all ARNG and ANG SAPR personnel within the state. This map is then used to help assign the closest victim advocate to a sexual assault victim, unless the victim makes a specific request. For units that are geographically isolated, it can be more challenging for the SARC or SAPR VA to respond promptly. With some Wing SARCs serving as the sole, on-call 24/7 resource within the wing, victims will receive a response as quickly as possible in coordination with the joint resource combination with the ARNG.

Sexual assault victims assigned to Guard units co-located on Joint Bases are offered victim advocates as determined by the agreements and relationships built among the SAPR programs on the installation. At some Joint Bases, all the SARCs and SAPR VAs work together to deliver a consistent standardized level of response to all sexual assault victims. For NG members, particularly in a non-federalized status, prior coordination with the AC SAPR personnel is critical to ensure Guard members are afforded the appropriate level of response, investigatory process, and line of duty processing. A lack of understanding of the authorized level of support and services for non-Federalized Guard members could result in a delay for the victim in receiving the appropriate healthcare services and support or referrals. For Guard members or units as tenants on a Joint Base, communication and prior coordination is critical in educating all SAPR personnel and medical personnel on the unique requirements and procedures that must be followed for appropriate victim advocacy.

4.12 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.

CNGB Instruction, *“Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault”* provides the procedures for implementing the NG expedited transfer program.

The NGB 40-hour Initial SARC and SAPR VA training provides information on offering victim assistance to include completing the appropriate form. All NG SAPR personnel are thoroughly briefed to discuss the option of requesting an expedited transfer with

the sexual assault victim when assisting the victim.

A potential challenge for a Guard member requesting an expedited transfer is the limited number of available positions in the appropriate occupational concentration within a state. Another concern is the limited number of units within a geographical area which could offer the victim a safe environment free from potential contact with the alleged subject. Since the NG is a state-based militia, expedited transfers out of state are not possible without the victim's resignation from the state Guard membership.

4.12.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (NOT involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

ARNG and ANG – 0

4.12.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

Permanent installation expedited transfers involving a PCS requested:	ARNG	ANG
The number requested.	0	1
The number approved as the victim requested.	0	1
The number approved different than the victim requested.	0	0
The number denied and a summary of why.	0	0
The number moved within 30 days of approval.	0	1
The number moved after 30 days of approval.	0	0

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure(s) you took to remedy the situation.

No known Guard member's care was hindered by the lack of SAFE kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources.

4.14 Provide information about any problems or challenges you have encountered with assigning SAPR personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility and establishing your Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Anonymous Reporting Hotlines in the DoD Safe Helpline Responder database.

N/A within the National Guard.

4.15 Describe your future plans and challenges for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

The NG will continue to conduct assessments on the various aspects of the NG SAPR program to ensure they are operating effectively. Courses of action will be developed using an integrated approach for any area identified as needing improvement. The goal of the NG SAPR program is to deliver consistent, reliable, effective, timely and competent support and resources to the sexual assault victim across the joint-service organization.

Essential for the success of the NG SAPR program is the publication of the CNGB Instruction, "*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*" and CNGB Manual "*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*" in FY16. These two publications will establish the NG SAPR policies, roles and responsibilities, and standardize the existing SAPR program procedures. Publication of the "*NG Sexual Assault Prevention Blueprint*," also expected in FY16, will offer a framework for each state SAPR program to develop a strategy to prevent sexual assault with the NG.

ARNG Specific Effort

- The ARNG will add the specific T32 modules to the 80-hour SHARP training to educate the NG SAPR personnel on how to support a victim on T10 and T32 duty status.

ANG Specific Effort

- In FY15, a position description for a full-time SARC position was approved by the NGB Technician Branch. This full-time position located at each Wing will eliminate current challenges within the Wings to implement the SAPR program without the division of responsibilities that exist now.

- Future plans within the ANG include maintaining the quality and quantity of current qualified SARCs and SAPR VAs within the Wing, and continuing to work with our JAG, Chaplains, Medical Professionals, and Wing DPHs to provide solid care and response efforts.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”

The NG employs a number of measures at various levels to help monitor and assess the NG SAPR programs’ effectiveness and compliance with DoD and CNGB publications. Some of the initiatives taken to assist NG senior leaders in managing the variety of aspects of the SAPR program include the following:

GKO SAPR Dashboard. The NGB-J1-SAPR office continues to provide the SAPR Dashboard located on the GKO web site to assist TAGs, Assistant TAGs, Chiefs of Staff, JFHQ-State SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, and Wing SARCs in identifying the health and effectiveness of their own SAPR program. The series of joint metrics and measurements were first implemented in 2013 and were developed along DoD SAPRO’s five LOEs as applicable to the NG through a collaborative effort with the Service Directorates. The ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR PMs, in cooperation with the SAPR personnel within the states, use the following systems to help provide some of the data to address the metrics on the SAPR Dashboard:

- **Personnel Accreditation and Selection Screening Database** – Army system that tracks, and manages the background screenings for SARCs and VAs working in the “Positions of Significant Trust and Authority” in the JFHQ SARC positions.
- **Digital Training Management System** – ARNG system that tracks and records required training of soldiers and leaders.
- **ARCNet** – ANG web-based tool used to monitor training, review leadership training sign-in rosters, planning, scheduling and tracking SAPR activities.
- **DoD Sexual Assault Incident Database** – Maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving persons covered by this part. DSAID will include information, if available, about the nature of the assault, the victim, services offered to the victim, the offender, and the disposition of the reports associated with the assault.
- **DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program** – Mandated by NDAA FY12, Section 584 required the DoD to establish a training and certification

program for SARCs and SAPR VAs. D-SAACP meets this requirement to standardize sexual assault response to victims and professionalize victim advocacy roles. The program consists of three prongs: a credentialing infrastructure for SARCs and SAPR VAs; a competencies framework; and the evaluation and oversight of SARC and SAPR VA training. The implementation of these three components enhances the quality of support victims receive and builds confidence in the Department's ability to respond to military sexual assault victims.

NG Compliance and Accountability Measures. The NGB-J1-SAPR office employed an officer in FY15 to serve as the single point of contact for monitoring the compliance and accountability measures for appropriate investigation referrals, case documentation, and reporting of case outcomes for all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within the States. This responsibility includes; validating referrals of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to the appropriate investigation; confirming documentation of the referral in the DSAID; tracking the progress of case referrals through the investigation process; and confirming documentation of final disposition in DSAID prior to case closure.

DSAID Daily Quality Review. The NGB-J1-SAPR office monitors entries on DSAID on a daily basis for the purpose of identifying input which lacks data or are improperly annotated.

Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs). NGB-J1-SAPR office continues to offer the SAV program to assist state level SAPR programs improve the overall effectiveness of their program. SAVs are conducted by NGB-J1-SAPR office staff by invitation from state leadership. These visits are not viewed as inspections, compulsory, or punitive in nature. The purpose of the visit is to help identify and address areas which may need improvement and to help develop implementation plans to use best practices.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Advisory Council. Established in September 2008, the primary purpose of the SAPRAC is to promote and serve as a channel of communication among the stakeholders in the states, and between the NGB-J1-SAPR offices. The SAPRAC consists of two elements, the Regional and National SAPRAC. Regional members consist of all the SARCs and JFHQ-State VACs within each of the seven designated regions; while the National SAPRAC is composed of 21 elected members from the Regional SAPRACs and five designated members from NGB SAPR programs. The National SAPRAC conducts a monthly tele-conference to discuss and share both positive practices and challenges experienced during the course of executing their state and wing SAPR programs.

Case Management Group meetings. Each state conducts a monthly CMG meeting chaired by TAG or designated representative. The CMG provides executive oversight for the procedural guidance and feedback concerning the state's overall joint SAPR program and serves as the responsible group for oversight to ensure incidents were referred to the appropriate investigative or reporting authority to address any

allegation reports of retaliation by victims of sexual assault.

Studies and Surveys. Members of the NG participate in studies and surveys such as the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS), FY15 DMDC Workplace and Gender Relations Survey Reserve Component (WGRR), and the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Equal Opportunity Climate Survey (DEOCS).

- **2014 RMWS.** An independent assessment of the rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the military focused primarily on the AC, but included a small sample of RC members.
- **WGRR.** Members of the ARNG and ANG were invited to participate in the WGRR survey conducted during 2015. Weekly response progress reports were provided to NGB Senior Leaders and TAGs to encourage support and participation in the survey.
- **DEOCS.** New NG commanders are required to conduct this survey within 120 days after assuming command of their units to assess the climate and identify damaging attitudes and behaviors. This tool is used to help determine the specific needs of the units and assisted the commanders in developing the strategies to address those needs. Assessment and analysis reports are sent monthly to NGB-J1-SAPR leadership. Those reports are then shared with NGB leadership.

ARMY SHARP Government Accountability Office (GAO) Audit. The GAO began an assessment of the ARNG and Army Reserve SHARP program in September 2015. Assessment results will be available in FY16.

After Action Reports. Commanders and SARCs play a role in evaluating their SAPR program by developing after action reports on SAPR training events and other SAPR program activities developed to raise awareness and interaction.

5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General compliance inspections), and other activities.

GKO SAPR Dashboard. One of the primary oversight systems used is the GKO SAPR Dashboard. Using the information generated at the state level and submitted to NGB-J1-SAPR office as discussed in 5.1, the GKO SAPR Dashboard is updated quarterly and used to help identify areas of improvement and those areas which may need additional focus or assistance from the NGB-J1-SAPR office or PMs to help. The NGB-J1-SAPR Office and ARNG and ANG PMs review each individual state or dashboard.

For each of the individual metrics, red and green thresholds are identified along with

the actual data itself and a point scale. This information supports the graphic which serves as a quick indicator on the status of that particular metric.

LOE 1 – Prevention. Tracks the following data:

- Percentage of NG members trained.
 - Annual unit level SHARP and SAPR training for ARNG and ANG respectively.
- Percentage of NG leaders trained (commanders and supervisors).
 - ARNG annual leadership training is entered into DTMS, while ANG Wings provide training data to the ANG SAPR PM through GKO website submission.

LOE 2 – Investigation. Tracks the number of investigators who completed the Sexual Assault Special Criminal Investigators training.

- The following data points are tracked by NGB-JA/OCI, but not included on the state dashboard:
 - Number of investigators on orders with OCI to conduct sexual assault investigations.
 - Number of OCI investigations conducted.
 - Number of cases vetted by OCI for investigation.
 - Timeline for investigations to be initiated.
 - Timeline for investigative report to be sent to the requesting state following collection of all evidence.

LOE 3 – Accountability. Tracks the following data based on SARCs' entry in DSAID, whether a referral to an investigative agency was or was not made for an unrestricted report:

- Percentage of unrestricted cases investigated.
 - Referral to investigative agency entered in DSAID by the SARC.
- Percentage of unrestricted cases NOT investigated.
 - No referral to investigative agency entered in DSAID by SARC.

LOE 4 – Advocacy. Tracks the following data:

- Percentage of certified JFHQ-State SARCs and SAPR VAs.
- Percentage of certified Wing SARCs and SAPR VAs.
- Percentage of certified ARNG SARC/SHARP Specialists.

LOE 5 – Assessment. Tracks the following data:

- Number of D-SAACP certified JFHQ-State SARCs with DSAID access.
- Percentage of D-SAACP certified Wing SARCs with DSAID access.
- Number of D-SAACP certified JFHQ-State SAPR VAs .
- Percentage of unrestricted cases entered correctly in DSAID with all available elements completed.
- Number of JFHQ-State monthly CMGs conducted.
 - CMG agenda and minutes are prepared in the proper format and

uploaded into GKO portal by the 15th of each month.

- Majority of states conduct joint CMG meetings at the state JFHQ.
- Tracking discussion of retaliation allegations at each CMG for DoD data
 - First data snapshot showed 13 perceived retaliation allegations discussed.
 - Command actions were taken in three cases; two cases were referred to the IG; seven were pending action; and, one was referred to CID because it was 10 years old.

SAVs. The objective behind an SAV is twofold: Assist the state to improve its SAPR program's compliance with DoD, Service, and CNGB policies and guidelines to improve its ability to prevent sexual assault, make sure allegations are investigated properly, hold offenders appropriately accountable, provide access to available recovery oriented resources to the victim, and assess the effectiveness of their state SAPR program; and Improve the relationship between the NGB SAPR staff and the state leadership and its SAPR staff with the ultimate goal of providing the Soldiers and Airmen with a safe environment, free from sexual assault. The Service Directorate PMs are invited to participate in as many SAVs as possible.

The following criteria are used to help identify SAPR programs who would benefit from a SAV:

- **SAPR Personnel Vacancy.**
 - Any state with a JFHQ-State SARC position vacant more than two months.
 - Adverse SAPR incidents involving the JFHQ-State SARC or key SAPR personnel.
 - Any state not meeting the minimum requirements for SARC or VA appointments for more than three months.
- **SAPR Metrics Targets.**
 - States that are red in seven or more NGB-J1-SAPR Dashboard measurements will be assessed for a SAV. The minimum activity will consist of the SAV pre-site protocol.
 - States that are scoring below expectations on two or more of the DoD SAPR metrics will initiate SAV pre-site protocol.
- **Program Manager Initiated.** The Service Directorate's PM may request the assistance of NGB-J1-SAPR to conduct an SAV of a state or command. The PM making the request must identify the areas of distress or dysfunction that have been identified and expectations for the visit.
- **State Requests.**
 - Any TAG may request an SAV from NGB-J1-SAPR. The length of the visit is determined by the issues identified.
 - The JFHQ-State SARC may request support from the NGB-J1-SAPR,

- but cannot initiate a SAV request. The state leadership must be aware of, and in full support of, the onsite activities of the SAV team.
- Wing SARCs should work through the ANG SAPR PM in order to request an SAV for the Wing. The PM will work with the SARC and the Wing leadership before initiating a request to NGB-J1-SAPR. Wing leadership must be in full support of the SAV.

NG Compliance and Accountability Measures. The Compliance and Accountability Officer within the NGB-J1-SAPR office plans, develops, organizes, implements, and directs the activities of the Accountability LOE for the NG SAPR Program. In addition to the validating efforts identified in 5.1, the measures taken demonstrate compliance with the NDAA and DoD SAPR program instructions. To obtain the data, frequent contact is made with appropriate state and NGB agents for visibility of case progress throughout the investigation process until final disposition, and case closure. The information gathered produces measurable results to inform CNGB, VCNGB, DARNG, DANG, and TAGs on progress in achieving accountability data for all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. Under this program, surveillance is continuously maintained to establish any emergent high-risk trends for accountability lapses (unintentional or negligence), and provide early warning to NGB leadership.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Advisory Council. During their monthly meetings, the members of the SAPRAC offer a tremendous amount of insight into the how well the SAPR programs are able to comply with DoD, Service and CNGB policies and procedures. The Regional SAPRAC monthly meetings are primarily used to identify topics for discussion and provide suggestions for real-time resolutions for inhibitors to the effective delivery and execution of the NG SAPR program, and to share promising practices, gather and disseminate information, and provide program recommendations to NGB SAPR offices. The National SAPRAC monthly meeting agenda is based on the information gleaned from the regional meetings. This forum is to assist in developing possible resolutions for issues raised at the regional level, as well as elevating concerns or unresolved issues to the NGB SAPR offices. This forum is designed to help serve as a channel of communication among all stakeholders, with the goal to help eradicate sexual assault with the Guard and to provide a safe, dignified place in which to work.

ARNG Oversight Activities. In addition to the activities identified in 5.1, the NGB-ARNG SHARP program:

- Conducts a monthly teleconference with required attendance by all 54 JFHQ-State SARCs.
- Conducts 100% monthly call audits to all JFHQ-State SARCs. Results are reported to HQDA no later than the 15th of every month.
- Provides the data as requested to populate the quarterly GKO SAPR

Dashboard.

- Provides a bi-weekly report to the DARNG, which includes the number of sexual assault cases reported to the ARNG, summary of types of sexual assaults being reported, latency report between incident and reporting date of the sexual assault.
- Provides a monthly state-of-the-state briefing for the DARNG to discuss all ARNG issues within a state.
- In FY15, the DARNG hosted four quarterly Community Health Promotion Council meetings via video with the 54 states (approximately 10-13 states per meeting). The CHPC provided an opportunity to discuss initiatives, best practices, higher headquarters assistance request and the state commanders concerns with the R2C components, to include SHARP. Some commanders shared their SHARP training and initiatives with other states; however, in compliance with the DoD guidance of official need to know rule, details on sexual assault reports were not discussed. Each state's TAG or ARNG senior commander chairs the council on a quarterly basis.

ANG Oversight Activities. In addition to the activities identified in 5.1, the ANG SAPR program:

- Brief commanders twice a month (a week before and week after drill) on the metrics established for the GKO SAPR Dashboard from the ANG SAPR database.
- Complete checklists, such as the MICT checklist, which are frequently reviewed, monitored and updated as required, as well as inspected annually by the inspection team and during the capstone Unit Effectiveness Inspection.
- Conduct unit climate assessments, and Air Force Inspection Systems inspections semi-annually.

5.3 Describe your efforts to employ comparative civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders.

Exploring comparative civilian research in metrics reporting is very applicable to the NG as a community based organization. One of the hallmarks of Guard units is that they are representative of the community in which they reside. The NGB SAPR program offices and SARCs within the states routinely review sexual assault related statistics at the national, state, and local levels.

Statistics from some of the following organizations are used to provide a comparison

with those extrapolated from NG data: RAINN, National Sexual Assault Violence Resource Center, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence and the National Organization of Victim Advocacy. The information gleaned from these organizations, as well as many others, may include demographic data, analyses of various training and awareness venues, and reviews of strategic initiatives to prevent sexual assault, reduce high-risk behaviors, and other studies.

This information is used to brief commanders at all levels, identify possible trends, develop new strategies or initiatives, and raise an overall awareness of the similarities and differences encountered between the military and civilian communities as it relates to sexual assault. In addition to being provided to commanders, this information is also discussed during monthly CMG meetings, ANG CAIB, and at the SAPRAC meetings.

5.4 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

The first level of effort to ensure integrity of data collected in DSAID is by restricting its access. Within the states, only full time, properly certified JFHQ-State SARCs and VACs are granted access to enter data on ARNG reports of sexual assault and only properly certified Wing SARCs are granted access to enter data on ANG reports of sexual assault. The ARNG and ANG program managers execute oversight of the certification process. To request DSAID access, the SARCS and VACs must first successfully complete all requirements to obtain and maintain D-SAACP certification. After which, the applicant must complete the on-line training, gain Personally Identifiable Information and Information Assurance certification, and meet all background screening requirements prior to requesting access to DSAID. Once these requirements are met, the applicant may request access to DSAID through the DSAID system manager located within the NGB-J1-SAPR office. The DSAID system manager provides oversight for the NG use of the database and approves requests for DSAID access.

Case entries from the field are closely monitored for accuracy, completeness, and data entry timeliness by the ARNG and ANG program managers. Issues regarding DSAID entries are coordinated with the entering SARC or JFHQ-State VAC for correction. In addition to the Service directorate program managers, the NGB-J1-SAPR office DSAID system manager also exercises quality control oversight and monitors NG DSAID input on a daily basis. As necessary, coordination is made with the ARNG and ANG program managers to address inconsistencies or inaccuracies identified in the database.

Although most case entries into the NG DSAID are made for non-federalized Guard members, in the event a sexual assault occurs while the Guard member is on T10 status, but is not reported until the victim is back on T32 status, the SARC still enters the case into DSAID. In these cases, the ARNG and ANG program managers keep HQDA and HAF informed, refer all unrestricted cases to the appropriate MCIO, and

work closely with the Services to ensure the case is appropriately and accurately tracked.

5.5 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY15. Include documentation in the appendix.

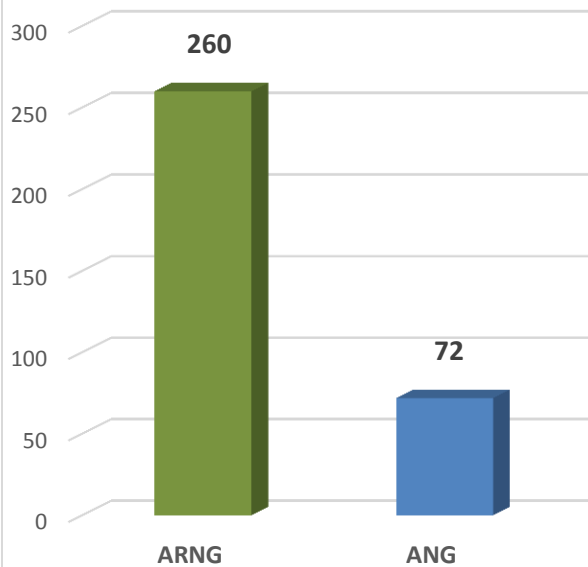
The primary data collected for use as metrics to help assess the NG SAPR program effectiveness are those captured and reported in the NG quarterly SAPR report on the GKO SAPR Dashboard.

Other data collection is based on DSAID case entries. To help in identifying trends, patterns, or special areas of concern, the following sexual assault victim demographic charts are updated periodically and provided to NG leadership.

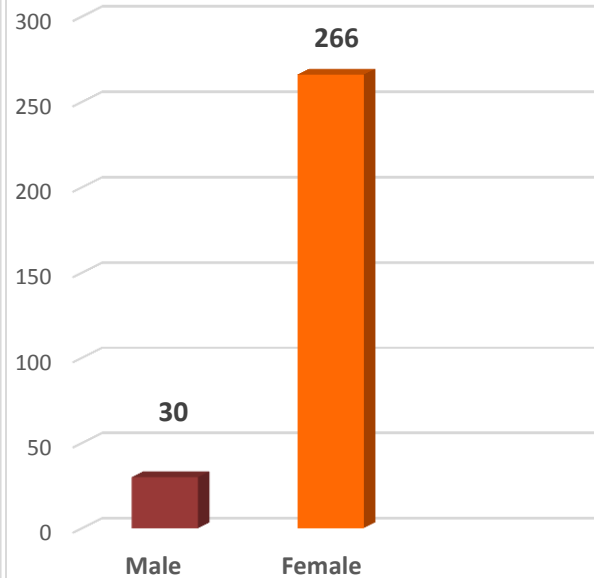
NG Sexual Assault Victim Demographics. The charts that follow depict the following demographics of the victims of sexual assault reported to the NG leadership in FY15:

- Sexual Assault Reports by Service.
- Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Gender.
- Victim Age at Time of Incident.
- Victim's Race.
- Victim Rank by Service at Time of Incident.
- Duty Status by Service at Time of Incident.
- Latency of Report by Service.
- Report Type by Service.

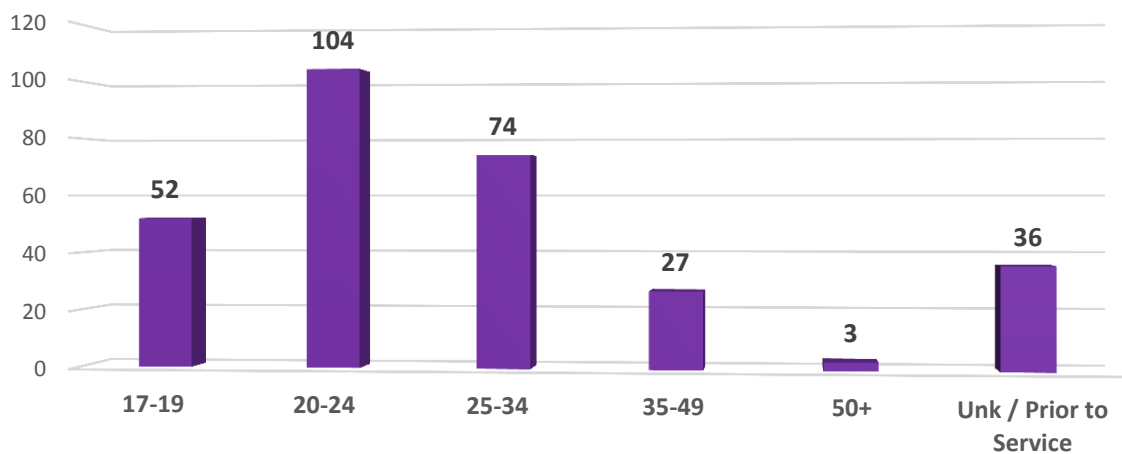
**Sexual Assault Reports by Service
in FY15
(332 cases)**



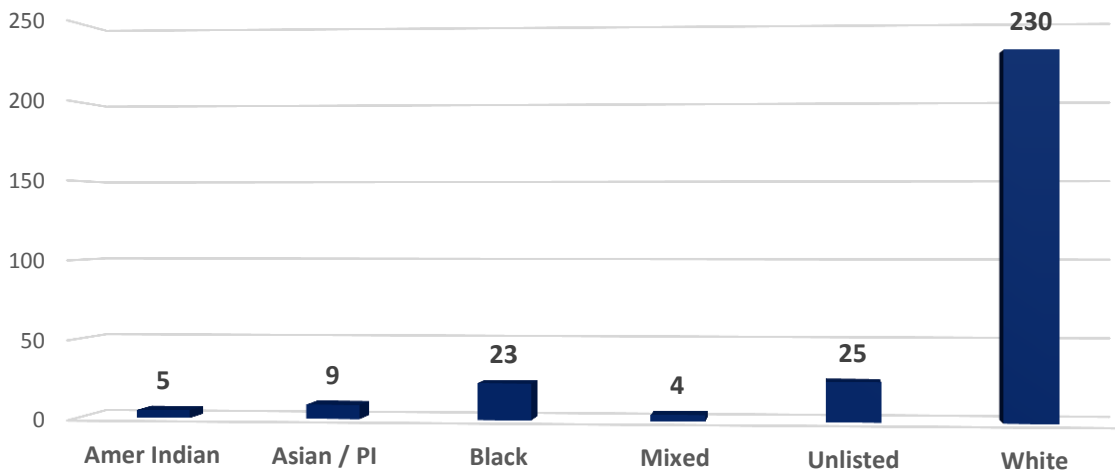
**Sexual Assault by Victim Gender in
in FY15
(296 military members)**



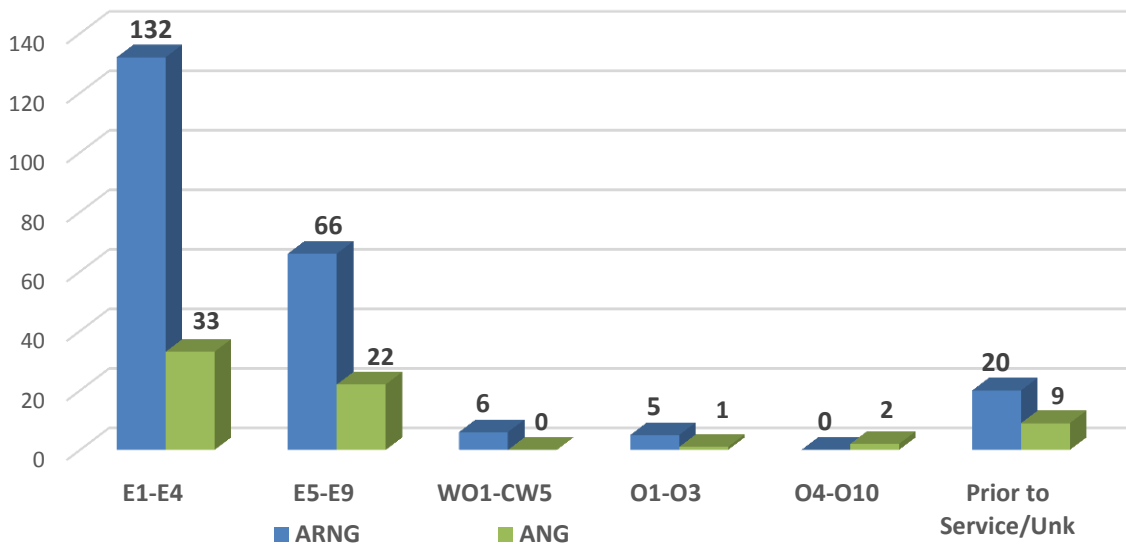
**Age at the Time of the Incident for Reports in FY15
(296 Military Members)**



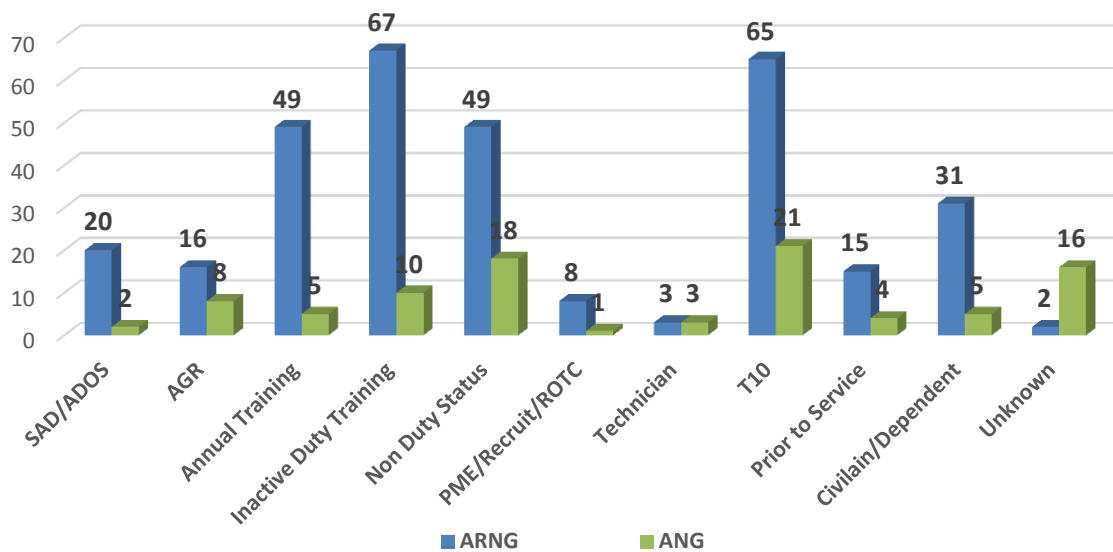
**Reports of Sexual Assault by Race in FY15
(296 Military Members)**



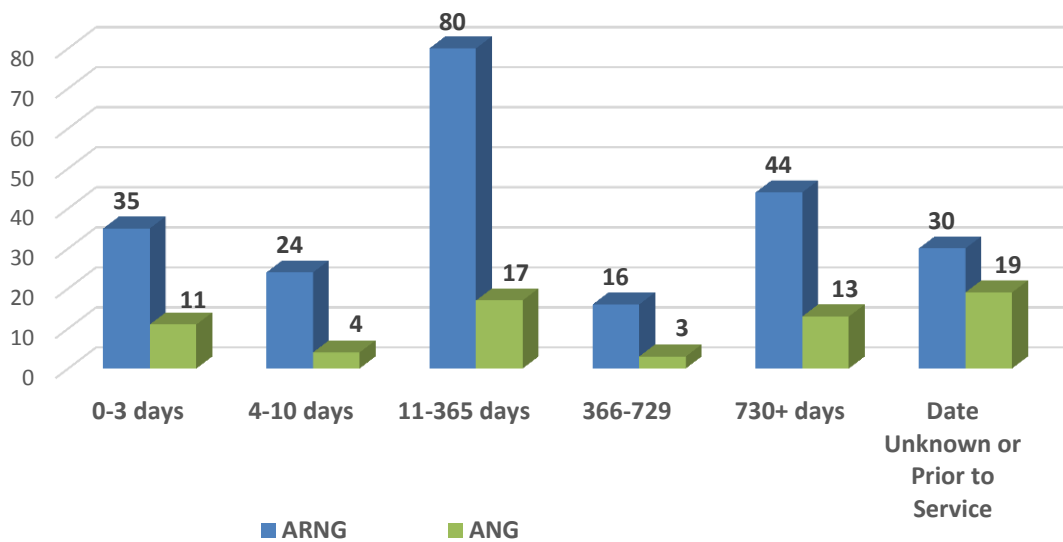
**Victim Rank at Time of Incident by Service in FY15
(296 Military Members)**

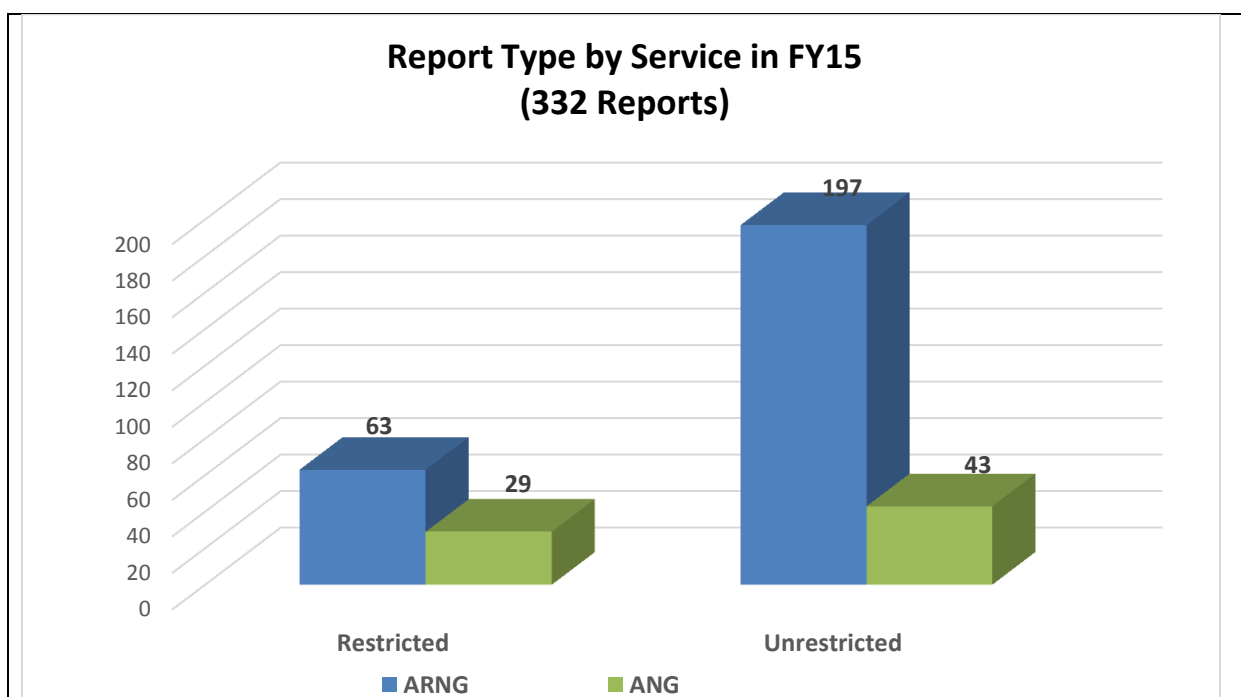


**Duty Status by Service at Time of Incident in FY15
(418 Total Reports)**



**Latency of Report by Service in FY15
(296 Military Members)**





5.6 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) / Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) or restructuring of military table of organization.

N/A - Personnel actions of this nature are Service specific and not applicable or feasible within the NG. Members of the ARNG and ANG follow their Service's MOS/AFSC guidance. The PMs take the appropriate measures to ensure their SAPR personnel within their program, who meet the requirements, are awarded the ASI, Skill Identifier, or Special Experience Identifier, as appropriate.

5.7 Describe your plans for FY16 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).

The basis for the established NG SAPR program policy, procedures, training, and strategy is directly related to the DoD guiding publications and requirements. As a joint service organization, the NG SAPR program inherently provides cross-service joint response capabilities within the states. Operating primarily under the control of the governor and state jurisdiction, the state Adjutants General SAPR program encompasses all the SAPR related policies, procedures, strategies, and programs that effect all non-federalized NG members within the state. Each state SAPR program is executed in compliance with state policy and guidelines, as well as DoD, Service, and CNGB policies and directives, as applicable to non-federalized NG.

Playing an important role in accomplishing this objective is the impending publication

of the CNGB Instruction, which will provide CNGB policy and responsibilities for the SAPR program as a joint cross-service capability, and the anticipated publication of the CNGB Manual, which will define the basic NG SAPR program procedures for joint response capabilities.

Within several states, some NG JFHQs or units operate on a Joint/Service base. Examples include Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts, Buckley Air Force Base in Colorado, and McGuire AFB/Fort Dix in New Jersey. In these instances, the NG SAPR personnel have worked to create or enhance the existing working relationship with the other SAPR personnel located on the base. As a result, the response to sexual assault victims was standardized, which improved the management and facilitated the coordination of care process for at-risk Guard members.

5.8 Describe your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys, that will provide more comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.

The NG has not developed, implemented or leveraged any surveys that would provide information about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training. The training identified, basic and subsequent career-specific military training, is a Service-specific requirement.

However, in the interest of newly enlisted NG members about to enter these training venues, the NGB-J1-SAPR office will engage with the ARNG and ANG program managers to explore the development of a survey for new recruits upon completion of their basic training program and career-specific military training.

5.9 Describe progress in sustaining the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Include how your Service is collaborating with other Services and sharing lessons learned for better prevention, investigation, and response to sexual assault and misconduct during initial military training and subsequent career-specific training. Identify your Service's key stakeholders who are participating in the forum.

N/A – As the NG does not conduct recruit basic training, the NG does not participant in the Council on Recruit Basic Training.

5.10 Describe your progress in assessing healthcare provider training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.

Although NG healthcare providers receive basic SAPR related training, as non-federalized Guard members, they do not possess the privileges to conduct SAPR healthcare procedures or play an integral role in the care of sexual assault victims.

Most healthcare for sexual assault victims is referred to civilian medical and mental health resources.

5.11 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

The NG will continue to develop, revise, and publish CNGB instructions, manuals, strategies, and initiatives based on DoD directives, instructions and strategic plans; applicable Service initiatives as applicable to the NG SAPR joint service program for non-federalized Guard members, and other SAPR professional organizations strategies and efforts.

The SAPR GOAC, newly established in FY15, will play a greater role in establishing a synergy of efforts and actions between the NGB, NG of the states, and DoD SAPRO. It will also assist in communicating the CNGB's NG SAPR message to all NG levels, the American public and the program's stakeholders. The SAPR GOAC will meet at least once a quarter, or as requested by the council chair.

NGB-J1-SAPR Office will continue to review the existing metrics as established for the NG SAPR Dashboard and will modify and augment as needed to capture information on new initiatives or programs.

The SAPRAC will also continue to play an extremely important role in providing information on the status of the state programs within the regions. This information provides a quick monitor on the health of the state programs and identifies current trends, both positive and negative. It is also the perfect venue to share ideas for best practices and challenges of their programs. This exchange of information between the regions that is shared with the ARNG and ANG PMs and the NGB-J1-SAPR Office representative is critical in see a snapshot of the health of the SAPR programs.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., DoD Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers, male victim sexual assault prevention and response, and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DoD.

At the NGB level, there are a number of methods used to disseminate information about the NG SAPR program. Several web sites are used to offer resources pertaining to the NG SAPR program. For example, all NGB SAPR related publications are available on a general public web site. Other websites used to help disseminate information include:

NG Joint Services Support. <https://www.jointservicessupport.org/default.aspx>. The NGB's Joint Services Support web site, designed for Service and family members, serves as a gateway to resources, support and assistance in a number of programs to include diversity, psychological health, yellow ribbon integration, EO,

joining community services, transition assistance, family programs and sexual assault prevention and response. Although Service family members may generate a user name and password, much of the information is readily available to anyone who accesses the site. This information includes contact information for SARCs located with all states. This website also provides information for the sexual assault victim on what steps to follow. It provides the DoD Safe Helpline toll free telephone number. It offers a section on frequently asked questions. The site also offers links to additional resources and organizations which can help provide additional information in the following categories:

- Military Resources.
- National Helplines and hotlines.
- Sexual assault organizations.
- Domestic Violence organizations.
- Law enforcement organizations.
- Legal action and prosecution.
- Government offices.
- Policies and regulations.
- Research, tools and articles
- Training and consulting

NG SAPR Program.

<http://www.nationalguard.mil/Leadership/JointStaff/J1/SAPR.aspx>

NGB also has a separate SAPR web site operated by the public affairs office. It also includes the Safe Helpline toll free telephone number, a list of policy documents and external links to resources pertaining to sexual assault. Information on the ARNG SHARP program is also available on the ARNG G1 Personnel Gateway. This site also provides access to the Safe Helpline and links to outside resources.

GKO secure website. <https://gkoportal.ng.mil/joint/J1/SAPR/Pages/Home.aspx> and <https://gkoportal.ng.mil/arng/G1/D01/B5/SitePages/Home.aspx>.

This website offers information on the NG SAPR program, as well as the ARNG SHARP program.

Each state uses a variety of methods to distribute, post or otherwise disseminate sexual assault information. Some of the more common methods used by virtually all JFHQs-State, Wings and units include:

- Maintaining a SAPR program information page on the post, base or unit website.
- Posting contact information on the unit or public bulletin board.
- Placing posters in prominent areas within the workplace.
- Using various social media venues to distribute SAPR related messaging.
- Information booths at various different venues to include SAAPM, community day, etc. where business cards and giveaways and other promotional items are made available which provide the Safe Helpline

<p>number or similar resource information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commander briefs during family day or other sponsored event. • Brochures, hand-outs, newsletters, and other media are made available. • JFHQ-State or unit SAPR Facebook pages.
<p>6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault forensic examiners.</p>
<p>N/A – the NG does not utilize military sexual assault forensic examiners when in a non-federalized status. When activated, any examiners would meet their Service requirements for certification standards.</p>
<p>6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expedited transfers - Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report - Safety Assessments - High-Risk Response Teams
<p>The NGB-J1-SAPR office continually reviews and analyzes all changes to policy, procedures, directives, or strategies published by DoD as it relates to SAPR. All changes which apply to non-federalized Guard members are incorporated into existing CNGB publications as a change or developed into a new publication.</p> <p>Recently updated or issued publications include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNGB Instruction 1303.01A, 06 August 2014, <i>“Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members Due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault.”</i> • CNGB Notice 1304, 17 July 2015, <i>“National Guard Implementation of Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report.”</i> <p>Presently the CNGB Instruction establishing SAPR program policy is undergoing final review and is anticipated for publication within the 2015 calendar year. This publication includes policy governing safety assessments and high-risk response teams.</p> <p>Currently under development is the CNGB Manual on SAPR procedures. This manual will include additional guidance to TAGs on the implementation of safety assessments and high-risk response teams.</p>
<p>6.4 Describe your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commander performance assessments.</p>
<p>The NG GKO SAPR Dashboard offers information relevant to the status of the SAPR</p>

program within each state. This information is provided to TAGs for their action.

ARNG and ANG follow their Service-specific regulations, guidance and directives as it pertains to performance assessments.

DEOCS results go to the next higher command level to provide awareness to state leaders on the climate within units to assist in assessments.

6.5 Describe your policies for ensuring sexual assault prevention and response performance assessment extends below unit commanders to include subordinate leaders.

ARNG and ANG follow their Service-specific regulations, guidance and directives as it pertains to performance assessments.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods: Provide an update on your methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, Federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.

Information on promising practices and lessons learned gathered by the NGB SAPR staff through meetings, forums, conferences, training, and other venues is disseminated to the field through the ARNG and ANG PMs. These messages are also shared by NGB SAPR staff when asked to provide briefings or training at venues or to participate in countless activities where an exchange of information with SAPR personnel from various organizations and agencies is encouraged. NGB-J1-SAPR office also provides a host of information on the GKO SAPR website and at the annual SARC Refresher Course, which often includes presentations by SAPR professional from outside the Guard.

The forum used by the state level SAPR personnel to share information, discuss new practices or ideas, address areas of concern is the SAPRAC. Using the two levels of the SAPRAC, regional and national, NG SARCs are able to gather and share information across the entire NG SAPR community in the states. Also participating in the SAPRAC meetings at the National level are the ARNG and ANG PMs and NGB SAPR representatives.

An initiative implemented by the ARNG in FY15 was the CHPC quarterly video meetings hosted by the DARNG within the states. Approximately 10 to 13 states participated each meeting. This platform complies with the implementation of R2C held by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. The CHPC provided an opportunity to discuss initiatives, best practices, higher headquarters assistance request and the state commanders concerns with the R2C components, which include the SHARP program. Some commanders shared their SHARP training and initiatives with the

other states; however, details on sexual assault reports were not discussed in order to keep the confidentiality of the victim. Additionally, each TAG chairs the state CHPC council on a quarterly basis.

Additionally, both the ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR program offices continue to conduct monthly teleconferences with their SARCS in the field to update them on new initiatives, instructions and procedures, as well as, best practices and lessons learned.

7.2 Improving Response and Victim Treatment: Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command: Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.

Efforts within the NG to improve response and victim treatment include the following:

- **Increased retaliation monitoring.** NGB-J1-SAPR revised the CMG agenda to include capturing potential incidents of retaliation toward the victim, attending SAPR personnel, or bystanders. NGB-J1-SAPR monitors the monthly posting of their CMG agenda and meeting minutes and reviews the reports to identify any discussion on retaliation.
- **Increased accountability awareness.** The increased focus on compliance and accountability.
- **Developed specific SAAPM messaging.** NGB-J1-SAPR office developed and disseminated seven scripts to assist the states in developing videos or other.
- **Service-specific directives.** ARNG and ANG execute the specific directives set by HQDA and HAF and implement program initiatives designed to improve the response to the victim and victim treatment.
- The ARNG continued to train to de-stigmatize reporting, so victims felt comfortable in reaching out to their battle buddy for help and that battle buddies provided support.

7.3 Improving Victim Legal Support: Provide an update on the special victim's advocacy program that affords legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other Services.

The NGB-JA/SVC program has experienced a tremendous increase in use since its inception. This increase is, in part, due to an improvement in the notification process

used to inform sexual assault victims of the SVC services available. During the initial meeting with the sexual assault victim, the SARC or SAPR VA discussed the services available and provides him or her at that time to request. The services currently available from the NG SVC program includes the following:

- Legal representation and advocacy on issues related to the criminal or administrative disposition of the sexual assault (e.g., attending interviews with military investigators and military trial/defense counsels, drafting victim impact statement, etc.).
- Referral to Trial Defense Service or Area Defense Counsel for collateral misconduct, if necessary.
- Advice to client on personal civil legal affairs that have a direct nexus to the sexual assault.
- Assisting client in filing an expedited transfer request, military/civilian protection order and obtaining records related to the sexual assault investigation or case disposition.
- Traditional legal assistance services.

The SVC program is divided into eight regions across the states, each with its own primary point of contact. The scope of an SVC's representation is bound by state, federal, and Service ethical rules and professional responsibilities, and the CNGB Instruction. In accordance with the instruction, commanders at all levels must employ reasonable effort to ensure effective SVC legal representation and victim advocacy. This includes but is not limited to:

- Encouraging access to commanders, Judge Advocates, and key personnel involved in sexual assault prevention and response.
- Providing secure and safe locations for victim and client interviews.
- Addressing requests for expedited transfers and protective orders.
- Deterring coercion, reprisal, and retaliation against anyone reporting or cooperating with an investigation of sexual assault.

The NG participates in monthly program manager meetings with each of the Services to ensure continuity and shares its best practices with each service. The NG additionally compiles, assesses, and provides information on client feedback to, and across, the Services.

7.4 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Describe your first line supervisor training for all junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian

employees who supervise military members that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. Address the frequency of the training; new policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes to first line supervisors the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

The unique structure of the NGB does not include the function for developing curriculum for first line supervisors of junior officers, or enlisted supervisors in the states. However, the NG developed training in 2008 for technician supervisors who require training on various subject areas before supervising dual and non-dual status technicians. The NG updated the block of training on SAPR in 2015 to enhance first-line supervisors' knowledge and understanding of how to assist victims of sexual assault and refer allegations of retaliation to the SARC and appropriate EO/EEO and IG authorities.

- Where applicable, TAGs, Wing and unit commanders revised all supervisory training to include a module on how to deter, recognize, respond to, and resolve retaliation and other maltreatment of members who report a sexual assault.
- NGB SAPR office developed a standard presentation and message for NGB Senior Enlisted Advisor, Command Sergeant Major of the ARNG, and Command Chief of the ANG to address and engage non-commissioned and junior commissioned supervisors on this issue in frequently held forums.
- NGB-J1-SAPR office and the Technician Personnel Division reviewed and updated the SAPR module in the NGB Technician Personnel Management Course for supervisors of military technicians. Training focuses on understanding the SAPR program resources and reporting options, referring allegations of retaliation, and dispelling myths about sexual assault.
- Through social media, the NGB-PAO, NGB-J1-SAPR office, and ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR offices increased supervisory awareness of their roles in recognizing the signs and preventing possible acts of retaliation associated with reporting a sexual assault.

The ARNG and ANG followed the training implementation plan developed by the HQDA and HAF and participated, as requested, in their Service curriculum-development process.

- The ARNG's CSM supported the SMA's new campaign, "Not in my Squad," to empower Non-Commissioned Officers and first line supervisors to fight sexual harassment and sexual assault in their ranks. "Not in my Squad" is

a bottom-up approach meant to reinforce a climate of dignity and respect founded on good order and discipline. This campaign also emphasizes the ethical commitment each member of the Total Army Family must adopt to ensure every Soldier, Department of the Army Civilian, and their family members are treated with dignity and respect. In June 2015, four ARNG NCO's attended the SMA's "Not in my Squad" event arranged by the ARNG CSM. During the event, participants discussed solutions and recommendations on sexual harassment and assault for NCOs and first-line supervisors to assist Soldiers in their ranks.

- As a matter of routine, ARNG SARCs forward updates and best practice suggestions to ARNG SHARP Office, which are distributed via email and posted on the ARNG SHARP GKO webpage. Many of the states also have the capability to post best-practices to their webpage. The ARNG SHARP office schedules a monthly teleconference with the states.
- Many Wings provided their own training for their commanders and supervisors to ensure they were properly informed. Wing SARCs published SAPR flyers, handouts, and numerous forms of information and marketing materials throughout the year. Monthly meetings with all commanders present was another avenue used to discuss SAPR related topics and highlight trends.

7.5 Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation: Describe your policies and procedures requiring installation commanders who serve as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.

The JFHQ-State CMG monthly meetings and ANG Wings that hold separate CMG meetings served as the forum to assess all reports of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal by a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with a report of sexual assault. To assist this process, NGB-J1-SAPR office modified the CNGB agenda checklist to stimulate discussion of reports of retaliatory incidents. It also provided the venue to discuss the appropriate actions to take throughout the process until the retaliatory incident is resolved. Items on the checklist included:

- Initial date the retaliatory allegation was introduced to the CMG.
- Name of the individual reporting the retaliatory allegation and his or her relationship to the report of sexual assault, such as "victim," "witness," or "first responder."
- Name of the offender and the type retaliation alleged, such as "social" or "professional."

- Date the retaliatory allegation is referred to concerned commander for appropriate action.
- Name and position of the person responsible for resolving the retaliatory allegation(s).
- Corrective actions taken to resolve the incidents of retaliation allegations and the results.
- Date resolved.

The JFHQ-State SARC posts a copy of the monthly JFHQ-State CMG agenda and minutes on the GKO secure website. SARCs of ANG Wings that host a CMG submit monthly meetings to each JFHQ-State SARC to post in his or her respective state folder on GKO. The NGB-J1-SAPR office audits the CMG minutes monthly to affirm efforts to prevent retaliation are addressed.

Senior leaders received direction and guidance through the Guard Senior Leadership Updates and Guard Senior Leadership Conferences to inform and broaden leaders' understanding of the problem. These forums facilitates discussion and interaction to gather recommended procedures for assessing and addressing corrective actions for reported incidents of professional or social retaliation.

Commanders integrated messaging as appropriate to affirm their intolerance for incidents of retaliation and other maltreatment behaviors toward individuals associated with a report of sexual assault. Messaging was also used to inform Guard members of the adverse impact that these behaviors have on organizational climate.

During the FY15 NGB SARC Annual Refresher training, all NG SARCs received a specific block of instruction on preventing, addressing, and reporting incidents of retaliation, coercion, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisals to the CMG co-chair.

7.6 Provide Feedback to the Force: Describe your progress for providing the results of the POTUS Report to all Service members in an interactive manner.

Some of the initiatives undertaken to provide feedback to the force on the results of the POTUS Report to all Guard members are identified below.

- TAGs received a NG-recommended standardized outline to use when discussing the POTUS Report findings with all Guard members.
- TAGs, the DANG and DARNG were provided the report findings during a GSLC.
- The DARNG and DANG used a variety of methods to provide the report

findings to their commanders and senior non-commissioned officers (NCOs).

- Commanders and senior NCOs used available interactive methods, such as question-and-answer periods, discussion, exercises, and different public affairs tactics, to disseminate the report findings to all Guard members at the Wing and unit-level training assemblies.
- In collaboration with NGB-PAO, the NGB-J1-SAPR office developed a communication strategy to implement a timeline for releasing the report findings. Concurrently at the state level, SARCs joined forces with their state PAO to publicize comparable content.
- All Guard members were sent a copy of the report through email distribution.

7.7 Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault and Retaliation Associated with Reporting: Describe how your Service incorporated insights derived from the “2014 RAND Military Workplace Study” into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation.

The states’ commanders conduct their Service’s SHARP and SAPR training programs accordingly.

Additionally, the state’s SARCs work in collaboration with the JFHQ-State and Wing Inspector General, as applicable, on complaints of reprisal. They also work with the state Equal Employment Manager or Office of EO on sexual harassment on how best to deliver messages to the commander, newcomers, leadership, key personnel and base or installation populace.