



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

Fiscal Year 2011

April 2012



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APR 12 2012

PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

The Honorable Carl Levin
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

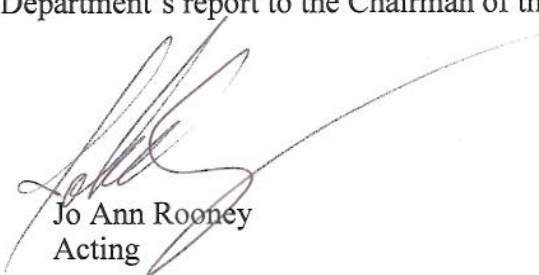
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Section 1631(d) of Public Law (P.L.) 111-383, the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services reports of sexual assaults provided by the Military Departments, along with his analysis. The issue of sexual assault falls under my purview, and I have been asked to respond.

The "Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military" presents the Department's statistics and analysis of reports of sexual assault during FY11, discusses policy and program improvements to sexual assault, and outlines future plans to enhance support to victims of sexual assault. 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 section 1602 of P.L. 111-383.

In FY11, the Department worked to revise the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Policy to include congressional mandates outlined in the FY11 NDAA. The reissuance of the comprehensive SAPR Policy will reflect these efforts and will be included in the FY12 annual report. In addition, under the leadership of the Secretary of Defense, several new policies have been recently implemented regarding expanded legal assistance, expedited transfers, and document retention. There is more to do, and the Department is actively pursuing additional efforts at all levels of leadership. The Department stands committed to its goal of ensuring military readiness by establishing an environment free of the threat of sexual assault.

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


Jo Ann Rooney
Acting

Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable John McCain
Ranking Member



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APR 12 2012

PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

The Honorable Howard P. "Buck" McKeon
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515


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Jo Ann Rooney
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Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sexual assault is a crime that has no place in the Department of Defense (DoD), and the Department's leadership has a zero tolerance policy against it. It is an affront to the basic American values we defend, and may degrade military readiness, subvert strategic goodwill, and forever change the lives of victims and their families.

Unfortunately, sexual assault is also a crime that is significantly underreported, both within and outside of the Military Services. In 2005, the Department established the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program to promote prevention, encourage increased reporting of the crime, and improve response capabilities for victims. The DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) is responsible for the policy that supports the SAPR Program and the oversight activities that ensure its effectiveness. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, DoD SAPRO worked with the Military Services and other Department representatives to clarify the SAPR Policy and incorporate requirements outlined in federal law.

Section 1631 of Public Law (P.L.) 111-383, the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for FY11, requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services an annual report on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. Section 567 of P.L. 111-84 and section 596 of P.L. 109-163 establish additional reporting elements to be included in the report. This year's report presents the Department's programmatic activities and provides statistical analysis of reports of sexual assault during FY11 (October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011). Enclosed within this report are supplementary reports from the Secretaries of the Military Departments as well as the National Guard Bureau.

In addition, section 1602 of P.L. 111-383 directed the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement an evaluation plan for assessing the effectiveness of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. For the past four years, the Department has worked to identify appropriate metrics to evaluate the SAPR Program. The numerical data and statistics contained in the FY09 report, FY10 report, and this report are drawn from metrics identified in the Department's evaluation plan. The plan, which is a living document, will continue to be expanded in forthcoming years as the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is launched and surveys are expanded to incorporate additional performance indicators. Consistent with the requirements outlined in P.L. 111-383, the plan continues to identify metrics for the Military Services to report annually to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments with regard to preventing sexual assault.

DoD SAPRO organizes and validates its accomplishments using the five overarching priorities within the *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*. The Plan's five priorities are:

1. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community
2. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting
3. Improve Sexual Assault Response
4. Improve System Accountability
5. Improve Stakeholder Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

Institutionalize Prevention Strategies: The Department seeks to reduce the number of sexual assaults through institutionalized prevention efforts that influence the knowledge, skills, and behaviors of Service members to stop a sexual assault before it occurs. In FY11, the Department continued to promote the “Hurts One. Affects All.” social marketing campaign through training videos, public service announcements, and readiness-themed posters. The Military Services also implemented a variety of training and education programs for Service members that featured bystander intervention and other prevention methods.

Increase Confidence in Reporting: The Department is working toward this second priority by striving to improve the confidence Service members have in the reporting process, engendering a positive command climate, enhancing education about reporting options, and reducing stigma and other barriers that deter reporting. The Department also works to increase victims’ confidence in the military justice process. The Department’s goal is to increase the number of victims of sexual assault who come forward to report a sexual assault. In FY11, the Military Services received a total of 3,192 reports of sexual assault involving Service members, which reflects a 1 percent increase in overall reporting from FY10. Of the 3,192 reports of sexual assault in FY11, 2,439 were Unrestricted Reports. The Military Services initially received 877 Restricted Reports; at the request of the victim, 124 reports were converted from Restricted to Unrestricted Reports, leaving 753 reports remaining Restricted in FY11.

Improve Sexual Assault Response: The Department is improving its response to victims of sexual assault through programs, policies, and activities that enhance victim assistance and augment the military justice process. DoD SAPRO launched the DoD Safe Helpline, a confidential 24/7 hotline resource for sexual assault victims, which since its launch in April 2011 through the end of FY11 assisted more than 770 individuals through its online and telephone hotline sessions and texting referral services. DoD SAPRO also collaborated with the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape to implement the next phase of an educational curriculum to improve civilian rape crisis center support of military victims. In addition, the Department revised and reissued the forensic exam form and associated healthcare provider instructions to ensure sexual assault victims receive care that reflects national standards, and each of the Military Services continued to implement SAPR training for the first responders responsible for carrying out sexual assault response.

Improve System Accountability: System accountability is achieved through data collection, analysis, and reporting of case outcomes as well as review of ongoing SAPR efforts to attain desired programmatic solutions. The Department made significant strides in the development of the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database in FY11 and continued efforts to standardize case disposition definitions as they pertain to investigations of sexual assault. In FY11, commanders had sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action against 989 subjects. For the 791 subjects who could be disciplined for a sexual assault offense, 62 percent had courts-martial charges preferred (initiated) against them, 24 percent received nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and 14 percent received a discharge or another adverse administrative action. This represents a 10 percentage point increase in

courts-martial charges preferred from FY10. The remaining 198 subjects could not be charged with a sexual assault offense but were charged with other misconduct.

Improve Stakeholder Knowledge: Improved knowledge and understanding of SAPR by stakeholders is accomplished by communicating the benefits of SAPR programs, conducting and disseminating research specific to SAPR in the military environment, and taking steps to publicize the SAPR Program and its progress. In FY11, the Department focused on fostering new relationships with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services. DoD SAPRO also participated in numerous briefings and conferences, which allowed for increased education and outreach outside of the military community. In addition, the Military Services engaged in SAPR outreach, both on-base and in local communities. Examples of activities in FY11 include hosting educational workshops, establishing Memoranda of Understanding with medical facilities and rape crisis centers, and building SAPR awareness among responders.

INTRODUCTION

The reports of sexual assault described in this annual report were made during Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 (October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011). More information on reported sexual assaults in FY11 is provided in the Statistical Data section of this report.

This report is the Department's fifth annual report done on a FY basis. Annual reports from 2004 to 2006 were based on the calendar year.

POLICY ENHANCEMENTS

In FY11, a main focus of the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) was the enhancement of SAPR capabilities across the five priorities through the reissuance of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Policy. The SAPR Directive (DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01), *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, and SAPR Instruction (DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02), *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, constitute the complete SAPR Policy in accordance with section 577 of Public Law (P.L.) 108-375, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY05.

Currently, the SAPR Policy addresses applicability, responsibilities, and procedures for the SAPR Program. In FY11, DoD SAPRO worked with the Military Services and other Department representatives to clarify the SAPR Policy and incorporate requirements outlined in section 596 of P.L. 109-163, the NDAA for FY06; sections 532 and 583 of P.L. 109-364, the John Warner NDAA for FY07; sections 561, 562, and 563 of P.L. 110-417, the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY09; and sections 566 and 598 of P.L. 111-084, the NDAA for FY10, and P.L. 111-383, the NDAA for FY11.

Proposed changes to the SAPR Policy will:

- Require that sexual assault patients be treated as emergency cases in Military Treatment Facilities;
- Clarify the Department's existing reporting options and expand the categories of individuals eligible to elect the Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options;
- Require the Military Services to formally align their prevention strategies to the Spectrum of Prevention, consistent with the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, which consists of six pillars of influence and intervention;
- Enhance specialized SAPR training for commanders, senior enlisted leaders, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), SAPR Victim Advocates (VA), investigators, law enforcement officials, chaplains, healthcare personnel, and legal personnel;
- Provide for a consistent definition of the term 'substantiated';
- Clarify commander responsibilities; and

- Provide DoD SAPRO with the authority to conduct oversight of the Department's SAPR Program.

The goal of DoD Policy is a culture free of sexual assault through an environment of prevention, education and training, response capability, victim support, reporting procedures, and appropriate accountability that enhances the safety and well-being of military members. In FY11, DoD SAPRO finalized changes to the Directive and began the coordination process. Both the Directive and Instruction are expected to be published in FY12. DoD SAPRO will update the Military Services on specific changes and continue working to coordinate sexual assault-related policy documents from other Department entities, such as the DoD Inspector General (IG). In addition, the Department intends to expand its policy evaluation plan in forthcoming years to continue to assess progress and gaps in the implementation of the SAPR Policy across the Military Services. Per NDAA requirements, the Department kept congressional leaders apprised of changes through a Policy Progress Report.

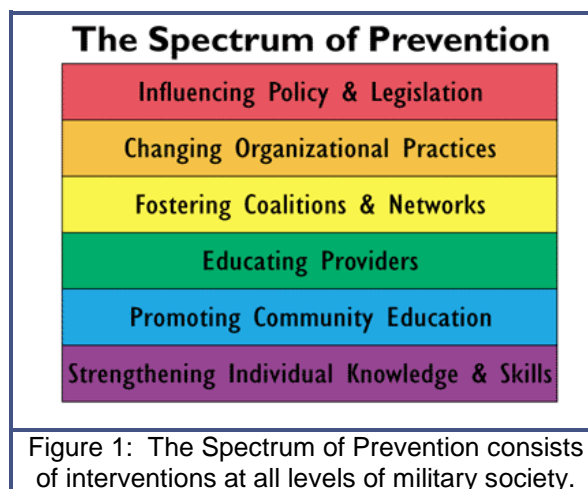
DoD SAPRO also worked with the Military Services and other DoD components to issue guidance on document retention, expedited transfers, and expanded legal assistance for sexual assault victims. This guidance will be issued in early FY12.

PRIORITY 1: INSTITUTIONALIZE PREVENTION STRATEGIES IN THE MILITARY COMMUNITY

The Department seeks to reduce the number of sexual assaults through institutionalized prevention efforts that influence the knowledge, skills, and behaviors of Service members to stop a sexual assault before it occurs. When discussed in this report, prevention refers to population-based or system-level strategies, policies, and actions that impede the occurrence of sexual assault.

Through the *DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*, the Department takes a comprehensive approach to sexual assault prevention by designing interventions for the peer, community, organizational, and societal levels.

The central tenet of this strategy is the Spectrum of Prevention, which depicts six levels of influence and intervention ranging from individuals to organization-wide policy. By addressing sexual assault at each of the six levels, the Department seeks to reduce the number of military sexual assaults and have its prevention messaging reach all members of the DoD community.



In FY11, the Department undertook prevention efforts that support the *DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*. The Military Services have put comprehensive prevention strategies in place to actively engage commanders and senior enlisted leaders in sexual assault prevention training and awareness efforts, promote the publication of prevention campaign materials, and develop Service member bystander intervention skills.

PREVENTION TRAINING AND EDUCATION FOR SERVICE MEMBERS



Figure 2: Cherrone A. Hester, installation SARC and Program Manager, speaks to the Marines who attended the “Take a Stand” train the trainer course at Gray Research Center in November 2010.

Training and education of Service members play an integral role in the prevention of sexual assault. DoD SAPRO sought to increase knowledge of prevention strategies through training implemented at all levels. Service members received annual awareness training, per SAPR Policy. Sexual assault awareness training is also a mandatory component of all accession, professional military education, and pre-command training.¹

In FY11, the Military Services implemented a variety of training and education programs for Service members that featured bystander intervention and other prevention methods:

- The Army initiated Phase III (Achieving Cultural Change) of its “I. A.M. Strong” campaign in April 2011, which focused on fostering an environment free of sexual assault and harassment. The Army also fielded new mandatory unit SAPR training, which included an interactive self-study video, “Team Bound.”
- The Navy implemented bystander intervention training at its three largest “A” Schools (i.e., recruit technical training) and conducted SAPR workshops in 13 Fleet Concentration Areas, focusing on a multifaceted approach to sexual assault prevention. The Navy also initiated a Department-level prevention pilot program focusing primarily on junior sailors at Training Support Center Great Lakes.
- The Marine Corps implemented interactive bystander intervention training, “Take a Stand,” for noncommissioned officers. The Marine Corps also evaluated the training for potential inclusion in formal schoolhouse training.
- The Air Force trained 200 facilitators during a three-day train-the-trainer course to assist SARCs in the delivery of the 90-minute bystander intervention training at installations worldwide. In addition, the Air Force Space Command developed and released “A Real Story,” a 10-minute video based on a true incident of bystander intervention.

¹ DoDI 6495.02. *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*. Washington, DC: DoD.

- The Air National Guard has trained 300 bystander intervention training facilitators during the past two years and is scheduled to train 95 more in FY12. In FY11, the Army National Guard issued guidance to all units to utilize the three-tiered Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) prevention training videos at the individual, unit, and leadership levels.

DoD SAPRO also continued to promote the “Hurts One. Affects All.” social marketing campaign, a research-based prevention initiative developed through a contract with Men Can Stop Rape (MCSR), a national non-profit organization known for its sexual violence prevention messaging and outreach activities.² In FY09, MCSR and the Department solicited feedback from active duty and Reserve component members as well as commanders, SARCs, and SAPR VAs to identify prevention messages that resonated with Service members. As a result of this feedback, DoD SAPRO, in collaboration with the Military Services, produced a bystander intervention training video, a public service announcement, and 20 Military Service-specific campaign posters focusing on readiness, which were all released in FY11.³

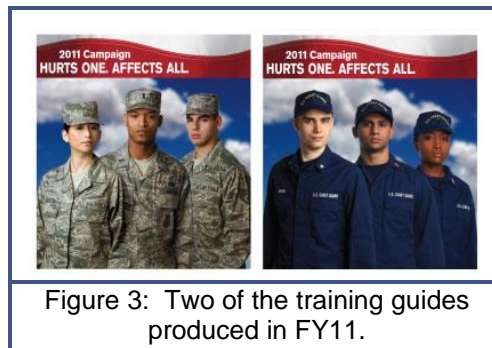


Figure 3: Two of the training guides produced in FY11.

WAY AHEAD FOR FY12

In FY12, DoD SAPRO will seek to improve its ability to measure the effectiveness of the Department’s prevention efforts by integrating metrics, collecting feedback on training funded by DoD SAPRO, and soliciting funding to conduct research to assess the effectiveness of training and awareness strategies.

PRIORITY 2: INCREASE THE CLIMATE OF VICTIM CONFIDENCE ASSOCIATED WITH REPORTING

Another primary area of focus for DoD SAPRO is to increase the number of sexual assault victims coming forward and the percentage of sexual assaults that are reported. The Department’s statistics indicate that in 2010, approximately 14 percent of the estimated incidents of unwanted sexual contact were reported to a military authority.⁴ Underreporting of this crime poses a serious challenge to military readiness, as the potential consequences of sexual assault can be physically and mentally debilitating. The Department seeks to increase reporting by improving the confidence Service members have in the reporting process, engendering a positive command climate, enhancing education about reporting options, and reducing stigma and other barriers that deter reporting. The Department also works to increase victims’ confidence in the

² Any reference to any non-federal entity is not intended to be an endorsement of that entity by the DoD.

³ Available: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/saam/2011-materials>.

⁴ DoD. (2011). Fiscal Year 2010 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military. Washington, DC: DoD. [Online]. Available: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports>.

military justice process, recognizing that a significant barrier to reporting is a common belief among victims that nothing will be done after a sexual assault is reported.⁵ The ultimate goal of these efforts is to increase the number of victims who access essential care, assistance, and services.

To encourage greater reporting by sexual assault victims, the Department offers Service members two reporting options: Restricted Reporting and Unrestricted Reporting. Restricted Reporting allows victims to confidentially access medical care and advocacy services without initiating an official investigation or command notification. When a victim makes an Unrestricted Report, it is referred for investigation and command is notified. As with Restricted Reporting, victims may receive healthcare, counseling, and advocacy services. However, in an Unrestricted Report, details of the sexual assault incident are provided to command and law enforcement. SARCs and SAPR VAs stationed at every installation help victims understand these reporting options.⁶

PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS

In FY11, DoD SAPRO collaborated with other DoD entities to increase education and awareness of the Department's reporting options. In FY11, through an initiative with the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI), staff from DoD SAPRO conducted a "SAPR 101" training course for personnel serving as Equal Opportunity (EO) Advisors. The purpose of the course was to increase understanding of the complexity of definitions, potential interrelationships, and different reporting and response mechanisms associated with sexual assault and EO.⁷ Following the training course, DoD SAPRO staff administered a feedback survey to course participants. After participating in the course, 82 percent of survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the course increased their knowledge of the SAPR Program, and 99 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they understood the difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment. As a result of this positive feedback, DEOMI agreed to integrate basic SAPR education into the EO Advisor, Equal Employment Opportunity, and Leadership Team Awareness courses it offers.

In FY11, the Military Services used a variety of channels and methods to help military personnel understand the reporting options available to sexual assault victims:

- The Army continued a pilot program which extended the Restricted Reporting option to eligible military dependents over the age of 18 in U.S. Army Europe who are not federal civilian employees. In FY11, the Department granted an

⁵ DoD. (2011). *2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)*. Washington, DC: Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). [Online]. Available: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research>.

⁶ For more detailed information on the Department's reporting options and procedures, please see Appendix B, DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Overview.

⁷ DoDD 1020.02. *Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity in the Department of Defense*. Washington, DC: DoD. In accordance with DoDD 1020.02, sexual harassment falls under the purview of the Department's Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity program.

exception to policy until the option is permanently incorporated into DoDD 6495.01.⁸

- The Navy provided revised SAPR Commander's Toolkits to commanding officers within 90 days of their assumption of command to help commanders understand their important role in creating a climate where victims feel comfortable reporting.
- The Marine Corps aired public service announcements focusing on reporting options, discussed reporting options during safety stand downs, and published reporting flow charts. In addition, commanders initiated semi-annual Operational Pauses and discussed sexual assault in small group forums.
- The Air Force Space Command produced and will soon release a video, "A Survivor's Story," which depicts how a victim's decision to make an Unrestricted Report resulted in an investigation and prosecution.⁹

Finally, the launch of the DoD Safe Helpline in April 2011 provided victims of sexual assault with an additional means of accessing information on the reporting options and resources available. For more details about the Safe Helpline, refer to the Improve Sexual Assault Response section of this report.

VICTIM CONFIDENCE IN THE MILITARY JUSTICE PROCESS

The Department also worked to improve sexual assault victims' experience with investigative processes, as victims' confidence in these processes can influence their decision to make a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Specifically, as previously noted, the Department began reviewing the current DoD and Military Service policies and procedures governing legal assistance to victims, expedited transfers, and document and evidence retention while exploring opportunities for greater standardization across the Military Services. The Department will continue to provide legal assistance to victims of crime to help familiarize them with the military justice process and available victim services.

The Military Services also worked to increase victims' confidence in the military justice process by developing and maintaining resources to effectively and appropriately investigate allegations of sexual assault:

- The Army maintained a cadre of Highly Qualified Experts, special investigators, special victim prosecutors, and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) examiners. Additionally, the Army's trial counsel training on sexual assault prosecution included instruction on how to work with victims, and Special Victim Prosecutors were taught interview and trial preparation techniques aimed at avoiding re-victimization.

⁸ DoDD 6495.01, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, was reissued on January 23, 2012.

⁹ Additional details on the Military Services' programmatic efforts can be found in the enclosed individual Military Service reports.

- The Navy finalized its revision of the advanced trial advocacy courses that train litigators involved in sexual assault cases and assigned a senior civilian sexual assault litigator to fill the position of Deputy Director of the Trial Counsel Assistance Program. The Navy also created a multidisciplinary training module to educate commanders on the military justice process.
- The Marine Corps conducted six different training courses during FY11, providing in-person training to more than 118 trial counselors. The training primarily focused on sexual assault litigation and included content on victims' rights and the Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP).
- The Air Force hired and trained additional Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) agents as part of the total 24 agents authorized and funded by the Secretary of the Air Force. The agents were placed at locations with histories of high sexual offense caseloads and were utilized primarily to conduct sexual offense investigations and serve as local subject matter experts.

REPORTING PROCESS CHALLENGES

Several barriers to reporting still persist in the DoD community. Informal messages from leadership, peers, and the media may unintentionally reinforce the fear and skepticism associated with reporting. Other reasons for not reporting cited by active duty men and women in the DMDC *2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)* included not wanting anyone to know, thinking their report would not be kept confidential, and thinking nothing would be done about their report.¹⁰ In FY11, DoD SAPRO worked with both internal and external stakeholders to engender a more positive command climate and reduce stigma and other barriers that deter reporting.

The Military Services also identified several challenges to reporting in different environments and worked to resolve these issues. Transportation and communication challenges, as well as the close nature of military personnel, made the provision of Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFE) and the maintenance of Restricted Reporting confidentiality more difficult in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI). Facilitating warm hand-offs of re-deploying victims, tracking services when victims seek off-base resources, establishing clear protocols in joint environments, and ensuring understanding of the reporting options available to National Guard members on Title 10 orders also remained challenging. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between the Military Services in joint environments and the deployment of DSAID are intended to resolve some of these issues. For more details about DSAID, refer to the Improve System Accountability section of this report.

¹⁰ DoD. (2011). *2010 WGRA*. Washington, DC: DMDC. [Online]. Available: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research>.

DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CLIMATE SURVEY

For several years, DEOMI has provided unit commanders with a real-time assessment of their command climate related to discriminatory behavior and attitudes through use of the *Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey (DEOCS)*. The *DEOCS* is a questionnaire that measures climate factors associated with military EO and civilian equal employment opportunity issues as well as organizational effectiveness factors.

In FY11, DoD SAPRO and DMDC worked with DEOMI to develop and integrate into the *DEOCS* questions pertaining to evaluation of the SAPR Program. Some of these questions were derived from the DMDC *WGRA* along with surveys of commanders. By the end of FY11, questions had been drafted, and DoD SAPRO was working with DEOMI to finalize this new section of the survey. In the future, responses to these survey items will provide commanders with a more complete picture of their command climate and provide the Department with valuable aggregate data on the SAPR Program.

WAY AHEAD FOR FY12

Moving forward, DoD SAPRO will continue efforts to increase victims' confidence in the reporting and military justice processes with assistance from those familiar with the military justice system. DoD SAPRO will also finalize document retention and expedited transfer policies, provide input as the DoD IG develops its new policy for sexual assault investigations, and revise DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting Preference Statement. In addition, DEOMI will incorporate basic SAPR education into all courses offered. Finally, DoD SAPRO plans to host a Survivor Summit to hear directly from sexual assault victims who reported and discuss opportunities for improving the SAPR Program.

PRIORITY 3: IMPROVE SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE

As the Department's single point of authority for the SAPR Program, DoD SAPRO is responsible for the policies and procedures that govern the Department's multi-pronged approach to sexual assault response. As a result, increasing the availability, access to, and quality of response for victims of sexual assault is a primary focus of DoD SAPRO. The Department continued to seek improvements in its response capability through programs, policies, and activities that enhance victim assistance and augment the military justice process.

PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS

Throughout FY11, DoD SAPRO collaborated with the response community, both within and outside the Department, to improve the availability of and access to essential victim services. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) and the DoD SAPRO Director attended the Military Services' SAPR Summits to publicize Department initiatives aimed at strengthening essential victim services and demonstrate to commanders and other senior leaders how they could champion the

SAPR program and enhance SAPR response within their Military Service. Additional response initiatives undertaken by the Department in FY11 are described below.

DoD SAFE HELPLINE

In April 2011, the Department launched DoD Safe Helpline as a crisis support service for adult Service members of the DoD community who are victims of sexual assault. Available 24/7 worldwide, users can “click, call or text” for anonymous and confidential support. Safe Helpline is owned by the Department and operated by the non-profit Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN), the nation’s largest anti-sexual violence organization, through a contractual agreement with DoD SAPRO.¹¹

Safe Helpline boasts a robust database of military and civilian services available for referral. The database also contains SARC contact information for each Military Service, the National Guard, and the Coast Guard as well as referral information for legal resources, chaplain support, healthcare services, the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, Military OneSource, and 1,100 civilian rape crisis affiliates.

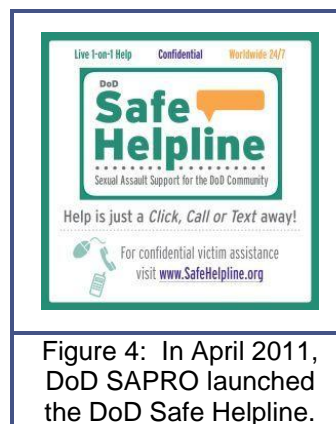


Figure 4: In April 2011, DoD SAPRO launched the DoD Safe Helpline.

DoD SAPRO implemented a broad integrated outreach campaign for the Safe Helpline, which included a variety of launch events with RAINN and senior government officials outside of the Department. Launch events held at the Pentagon included two banner unveilings, a ribbon cutting ceremony, and a live demonstration of the Safe Helpline’s online capabilities. DoD SAPRO involved military senior leadership, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Combatant Commands, in the launch of the Safe Helpline, helping the resource reach Service members through every level of command. In addition, DoD SAPRO developed and facilitated more than 30 senior Military Service and DoD leadership and training briefings; established 11 Memoranda of Agreement with DoD offices, the Military Services, the National Guard, the Coast Guard, and the DVA; and created data collection tools and issue resolution mechanisms to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the Safe Helpline.

Between its launch in April through the end of FY11, the Safe Helpline had more than 16,300 unique visitors to its website. Additionally, the DoD Safe Helpline assisted more than 770 individuals through its online and telephone hotline sessions and texting referral services.

¹¹ Any reference to any non-federal entity is not intended to be an endorsement of that entity by the DoD.

STRENGTHENING MILITARY-CIVILIAN COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS TO RESPOND TO SEXUAL ASSAULT: PHASE II



Figure 5: Navy Commander Meghann Marez and Army MAJ Erin Flaherty fill out DD Form 2911, *Forensic Medical Report: Sexual Assault Examination*, during a training exercise.

In FY11, DoD SAPRO continued its collaborative training partnership with the Department of Justice (DOJ) Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape. In FY09, DoD SAPRO completed Phase I of this initiative, resulting in an interactive two-day training curriculum that better equipped civilian agencies to assist military victims of sexual assault and their families. By working with civilian rape crisis centers, the Department helps ensure Service members can receive assistance that considers their military-specific needs, even when they seek assistance off-base.

Phase II was implemented in FY11 and consisted of designing a regional training program for civilian entities conducted by SAPR Program representatives and civilians. The trainers included a SARC, a Judge Advocate (JA), and a VA from the civilian community. These trainers led three regional training sessions for civilian rape crisis center VAs from around the country. Training sessions took place in regions with high populations of Service members.

REISSUANCE OF DD FORM 2911, FORENSIC MEDICAL REPORT: SEXUAL ASSAULT EXAMINATION

In FY11, the Department undertook several initiatives to improve victims' access to quality healthcare services, helping to ensure continuity of medical care in both deployed and non-deployed environments. DoD SAPRO revised and reissued Department of Defense (DD) Form 2911, *DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report*, and its accompanying instructions for victims and subjects. DoD SAPRO led the revisions through a working group, which included members from the Military Service SAPR programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (OASD(HA)), Military Service legal and investigative offices, and USACIL.

The revised DD Form 2911 clarifies procedures, provides detailed instructions for evidence collection, and improves procedures for the examination of victims.

The DD Form 2911 was designed to provide comprehensive guidance to military healthcare practitioners conducting the exam. The revisions are consistent with national standards set by DOJ's *A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical*

*Forensic Examinations: Adults/Adolescents.*¹² This DOJ protocol was recently adopted by the Department as the standard of care for sexual assault victims.

OTHER COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS TO PROVIDE VICTIMS BETTER HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE

DoD SAPRO also communicated with healthcare providers through the Health Affairs Sexual Assault Integrated Product Team (HA-SAIPT). OASD(HA) established the HA-SAIPT in October 2009 to facilitate effective and efficient coordination of sexual assault response in the DoD medical community. The HA-SAIPT also instituted communications channels which align OASD(HA) and SAPR policies.

Finally, the Center for Deployment Psychology (CDP) at the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences continued to include sexual assault and SAPR Program information in its training program for deploying mental health providers, nurses, and chaplains. For the past three years, the CDP has provided instruction on working with the SAPR Program in a deployed clinical setting with the intent to improve access to quality mental healthcare for sexual assault victims in deployed environments.

DoD WORKING GROUP ON VICTIM ASSISTANCE

DoD SAPRO worked with the Military Services and other DoD offices to improve the effectiveness and standardization of response to victims of all crimes, including sexual assault and harassment. The DoD Working Group on Victim Assistance, led by DoD SAPRO and comprised of victim assistance-related offices at the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) level and Military Service representatives, was established in January 2011 to explore opportunities for achieving efficiencies, improvements, and standardization in victim assistance.

The DoD Working Group determined that standards for victim assistance were needed across the Department. The DoD Working Group drafted standards that establish a foundational level of assistance for victims of crime and harassment across the military community, regardless of victim assistance-related DoD program or location. These standards are intended to be consistent with those established by national victim assistance organizations and also incorporate the unique needs of the military community.¹³ In addition, the DoD Working Group drafted a charter for a senior-level Victim Assistance Leadership Council to promote efficiencies, coordinate victim assistance-related policies, and assess the implementation of victim assistance standards across the Department's victim assistance-related programs.

¹² DOJ. (2004). *A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents*. Washington, DC: DOJ.

¹³ For example: DeHart, D.D. (2003). *National Victim Assistance Standards Consortium: Standards for Victim Assistance Programs and Providers*. Columbia, SC: Center for Child and Family Studies, University of South Carolina.

SARC AND SAPR VA CREDENTIALING/CERTIFICATION WORKING INTEGRATED PRODUCT TEAM

DoD SAPRO explored ways to maximize the quality of support from SARCs and SAPR VAs through a SARC and SAPR VA Credentialing/Certification Working Integrated Product Team (WIPT), which included representation from each Military Service and the National Guard. The Credentialing/Certification WIPT was established in January 2011 to explore credentialing and certification options and the development and institutionalization of standards for responding to needs of sexual assault victims in order to professionalize the role of SARCs and SAPR VAs.

The Credentialing/Certification WIPT proposed coordinating with a national organization and began considering requirements for administration and funding of the certification program. Additionally, the Credentialing/Certification WIPT drafted a competencies framework aimed at professionalizing the practice of sexual assault victim advocacy and ensuring the effectiveness of SARC and SAPR VA training. Once finalized, the proposed certification program consisting of credentialing that meets national standards, a competencies framework, and training oversight will help standardize the assistance provided to sexual assault victims. It will also professionalize roles within the SAPR Program and ensure all victims receive assistance from a certified SARC or SAPR VA.

EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES

In FY11, DoD SAPRO conducted a systematic review of published literature on sexual assault and developed a DoD Sexual Assault Victim Reporting Experience framework to organize the available empirical research, case studies, best practices, and policies that identify, explain, and prescribe how responders assist victims of sexual assault. This framework informed the development of the SARC and SAPR VA competencies framework and common DoD standards for victim assistance described above.

RESPONDER TRAINING

The Department understands that providing continuous and relevant training to all responders is critical to offering quality assistance to victims. In FY11, DoD SAPRO continued to support specialized training initiatives for responders to victims of sexual assault. In particular, DoD SAPRO provided approximately \$516,000 in funding to the Military Services to conduct JA training. Approximately 310 JA attorneys were trained by the Military Services in FY11 using DoD SAPRO funds.

In FY11, each of the Military Services continued to implement SAPR training for the first responders responsible for carrying out sexual



Figure 6: As the SARC and Program Manager of the SAPR Program for the Texas Army and Air National Guard, Maj. Paula Rodriguez ensures Service members who are victims of sexual assault receive the assistance they need.

assault response. These first responders include SARCs, SAPR VAs, commanders, legal counsel (i.e., Criminal Investigators and JAs), law enforcement, and healthcare personnel.

Below is a summary of training provided to SARCs, SAPR VAs, commanders, criminal investigators, and JAs. Additional details on the trainings conducted in FY11 can be found in the enclosed individual Military Service reports.

SARCs and VAs

- The Army trained 440 new SAPR VAs, Unit Victim Advocates (UVA), and Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (DSARC), including 73 newly appointed UVAs and DSARCs in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.
- 70 Navy SARCs participated in 40 hours of annual refresher training; approximately 25 percent of the SARCs were newly hired employees who also participated in foundational training online. Of the 3,352 active SAPR VAs across the Navy, 2,245 received initial training, and 2,322 received the required 10 hours of refresher training.
- 136 Marine Corps SARCs received initial and refresher training, and 730 Uniformed VAs received initial and refresher training.
- 75 new Air Force SARCs received training, and 161 existing SARCs received annual refresher training. All 3,159 available SAPR VAs, which included 994 new SAPR VAs, received mandatory 40-hour training before they were allowed to assist victims.

Commanders

- The Army trained 229 Brigade Commanders, 610 Battalion Commanders, and 197 Command Sergeants Major on the responsibilities of SHARP as a commander's program.
- Navy SARCs trained 2,353 commanders on their roles and responsibilities within the Navy's SAPR Program. Additionally, more than 50 prospective commanders and Executive Officers within Navy Medicine received SAPR training.
- 376 Marine Corps commanders received training.
- 400 Air Force Wing and Vice Wing Commanders and Group Commanders received SAPR training. Installation SARCs also provided SAPR training to 8,476 Squadron Commanders and First Sergeants. Major commands also conducted commander courses and SARCs presented a session on SAPR.

Criminal Investigators

- All Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) agents who investigate or supervise agents who investigate sexual assault allegations received training developed and fielded by the United States Army Military Police School.
- Navy SARCs trained 138 military and 161 civilian Criminal Investigators on their role in the Navy SAPR program; in addition, 48 Navy Criminal Investigative

Service (NCIS) special agents received advanced training on sexual assault investigations.

- 68 Marine Corps Criminal Investigators received training.
- 203 AFOSI agents received training in a Basic Special Investigations Course, 18 agents received training in an Advanced General Crimes Investigations Course, and 2,043 AFOSI agents completed an Investigative Sexual Assault Response Training Refresher Course.

Judge Advocates

- The Army Judge Advocate General's (JAG) School and Legal Center provided first responder training to 700 Army JAGs, including 104 Army Reserve and 91 Army National Guard JA Officers.
- Navy SARCs trained 346 staff JAs on their role in the Navy SAPR program; the Naval Justice School (NJS) also trained 180 Navy JAs on sexual assault.
- All 82 Marine student JAs trained at the NJS Basic Lawyer Course received initial SAPR training. The Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program provided detailed courses of instruction on the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases to an additional 118 Marine staff JAs, trial counsel, and military justice supervisors.
- More than 1,400 Air Force JAs and paralegals received training at formal courses conducted by The JAG School. In addition, more than 1,000 JAGs and paralegals viewed webcasts on sexual assault-related topics, and hundreds more attended training conducted at other venues.

WAY AHEAD FOR FY12

Moving forward, DoD SAPRO plans to expand the Safe Helpline to Service members transitioning from active duty to veteran status. Also in FY12, the DoD Working Group on Victim Assistance will submit its final recommendations to the USD(P&R) and plans to establish a senior-level Victim Assistance Leadership Council.¹⁴ In addition, the Credentialing/Certification WIPT will deliver DoD SAPR recommendations on the development of a DoD sexual assault advocate certification program, to include a competencies framework and a plan for oversight of SARC and SAPR VA training, in early FY12. The group also plans to obtain funding and finalize the requirements for the administration of the certification program. Finally, DoD SAPRO plans to provide funding for a specialized investigator training course, conduct an assessment of SAPR training for officers selected for command and senior noncommissioned officers, explore ways to enhance sexual assault response at joint bases, host a Survivor Summit and a meeting with SARCs to discuss ways to strengthen sexual assault response and share best practices, and evaluate the accessibility of SAPR services for members of the Reserve Component.

¹⁴ The final recommendations from the DoD Working Group on Victim Assistance were approved by Department leadership in February 2012.

PRIORITY 4: IMPROVE SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY

DoD SAPRO serves as the Department's single point of authority, accountability, and oversight for the sexual assault program, except for legal processes provided under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and criminal investigative policy matters. As oversight authority for the SAPR Program, DoD SAPRO focuses on improving the accountability, reliability, and sustainment of SAPR services. System accountability is achieved through data collection, analysis, and reporting of case outcomes. Consistent review of ongoing SAPR efforts, through collaboration with DoD stakeholders, assists in attaining desired programmatic solutions.

In March 2011, the USD(P&R) delivered a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense calling for the initiation of a more comprehensive and uniformed approach to SAPR across the Department and recommending the assignment of a General Officer with operational experience to provide direct oversight of DoD SAPRO. A Major General was assigned as the Director of DoD SAPRO in July 2011, improving system accountability through enhanced cooperation from all DoD organizations involved in sexual assault matters.

PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS

To ensure the accountability of SAPR services, DoD SAPRO continued to improve data collection, analysis, and reporting through the continued development of the DSAID, data standardization, and other oversight activities.

DEFENSE SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENT DATABASE

P.L. 110-417, the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY09, directs the Secretary of Defense to implement a centralized case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. In FY08 and FY09, an Integrated SAPR Data Collection and Reporting Working Group defined and designed a database in accordance with federal acquisition milestones.

The result, DSAID, is set to become operational in FY12, with three primary functions:

- **Case management**, enabling easier, more efficient input and maintenance of sexual assault case data;
- **Ad hoc query and reporting**, standardizing processes for data analysis and comparison and helping meet congressional reporting requirements; and
- **Business management**, supporting SAPR VA profile management and improving case-level accountability.

This integrated database will enhance transparency of sexual assault-related data, promote accurate and timely reporting of sexual assaults, and enhance analysis and trend identification capabilities to inform policy and the Department's SAPR oversight activities.

DoD SAPRO continued to make progress on DSAID development in FY11 and kept Congress apprised of progress through semiannual reports. DoD SAPRO also established the DSAID Change Control Board, which includes representation from the Military Services and provides a formal framework to manage updates or modifications to DSAID.

DATA STANDARDIZATION AND REPORTING

DoD SAPRO worked to enhance data reliability by continuing to standardize the inquiry language used in data collection. Specifically, DoD SAPRO adjusted questions in several Military Service surveys used to take pulse checks on sexual assault experience and perceptions across various demographics within the Military Services. For example, DoD SAPRO revised existing questions and provided new questions for several DMDC surveys and focus groups and Military Service Academy (MSA) focus groups. DoD SAPRO also began reviewing SARC and SAPR VA surveys within the Reserve component.

DoD SAPRO also continued to facilitate the standardization of case disposition definitions as they pertain to investigations of sexual assault. In FY11, DoD SAPRO participated in a working group hosted by the DoD IG to develop common definitions in collaboration with Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIO). This activity assisted in standardizing key investigation language across the Military Services, allowing for more consistent analysis of data on sexual assault case outcomes. This effort also addressed the Congressional mandate to develop a definition for the term “substantiated;” it also fulfilled a recommendation from the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS).^{15, 16}

In addition to working towards standardization within the Military Services, DoD SAPRO also conducted an assessment of the SAPR programs at the MSAs. *The DoD Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the U.S. Military Service Academies* is due to Congress annually in December, in accordance with P.L. 109-364, the NDAA for FY07. The Academic Program Year (APY) 2010-2011 report identified best practices that can be shared across the MSAs and provided each MSA with recommendations for improvements specific to its SAPR program. The MSAs will provide an update on implementation before the end of the next APY. The Department will follow up with the academies every six months thereafter to ensure all actions are completed.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

DoD SAPRO conducted SAPR Integrated Product Team (IPT) meetings with key SAPR stakeholders. Established in FY10, the SAPR IPT advises the Department on SAPR policies, programs, and practices. In FY11, the SAPR IPT revised its guiding charter, expanding and formalizing membership within the Department. The SAPR IPT consists of only DoD and Military Service leadership, ensuring candid dialogue on key sexual

¹⁵ Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011, Public Law 111-383, 124 Stat. 4137 (2011).

¹⁶ DoD. (2009). Recommendation 28a. DTF-SAMS Report. Washington, DC: DoD.

assault issues. The SAPR IPT chair enlarged the membership of the SAPR IPT to include members of OSD and all of the Military Services, as recommended by the DTF-SAMS.¹⁷ The SAPR IPT members began meeting bi-monthly to discuss SAPR programmatic issues and to disseminate and share best practices.

Another oversight function was the implementation of recommendations from DTF-SAMS, which submitted a report in December 2009 to Congress and the Secretary of Defense on its year-long assessment of the SAPR Program. The report provided significant recommended changes to the SAPR Program in four primary areas: strategic direction, prevention and training, response to victims, and accountability. Nine recommendations were closed in FY11. Additionally, eight recommendations were partially closed by action from the Military Services. DoD SAPRO continues to monitor the completion of the remaining recommendations and ensure proper oversight.

The Military Services also conducted oversight of their individual SAPR programs in FY11:

- Throughout FY11, the Army CID IG completed evaluations of investigative services related to sexual assault cases. General findings verified, with few exceptions, that sexual assault investigations were conducted in a thorough and timely manner and met the investigative standards of the command. In addition, the U.S. Army Europe SHARP Program Task Force conducted five Staff Assistance Visits in FY11, which included interviews and focus groups.
- The Commander, Navy Installation Command, executed oversight of the Navy SAPR program through the development of program guidance standards, trainings, and resources. Compliance with guidance and policy was reviewed regularly through a robust accreditation process. Monthly webinar trainings with the SARCs, an annual SARC training conference, and regular SAPR program updates provided opportunities for local oversight and reviews of SAPR programs.
- Subject matter experts from the Headquarters Marine Corps SAPR program conducted regular, standardized inspections. Eighteen inspections were conducted in FY11; 15 unit programs were found to be mission capable, and three were deemed non-mission capable.
- The Secretary of the Air Force directed a top-to-bottom review of the Air Force SAPR program, which was completed in March 2011. The review focused on Gallup survey results and recommendations, recommendations from the DTF-SAMS, FY11 NDAA changes to the SAPR Program, recent installation-level IG inspections, and oversight visits to four commands and eight installations.
- The National Guard has a SAPR Advisory Council (SAPRAC) in place, which meets at least two times each year to discuss program oversight. The SAPRAC consisted of two Joint Force Headquarters SARC representatives from seven different regions.

¹⁷ DoD. (2009). Recommendation 4b. DTF-SAMS Report. Washington, DC: DoD.

RESEARCH AND EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES

DoD SAPRO participation in survey development helped identify gaps, trends, and areas of concern. For instance, the 2010 QuickCompass of Military Members survey administered by DMDC included questions on unwanted sexual contact, giving the Department another data point for better understanding of the types of crimes experienced and the past year incidence rate of sexual assault among Service members.

The Military Services conducted several research initiatives in FY11.

- The U.S. Army Research Institute Spring 2011 Sample Survey of Military Personnel addressed whether Active Soldiers received sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention training in the last 12 months; their perceptions of the effectiveness of this training; and their perceptions of their chain of command's likely response to reports of sexual assault in their unit. The results indicated that, depending upon gender and rank, 85 to 96 percent of Soldiers said it was very likely or moderately likely that their current chain of command would be supportive if someone in their unit were to report a sexual assault incident.
- From June through September 2011, the Department of the Navy SAPRO conducted a Web-based, anonymous, and voluntary Department-wide survey on sexual assault. Its immediate purpose was to establish a baseline measure of sexual assault incidence using a standardized process. More than 115,000 active duty Sailors and Marines participated in the survey. Preliminary impressions suggest little change in the underlying incidence of sexual assault and a strong correlation between young age and sexual assault risk.
- The Air Force SAPR program contracted with Gallup, Inc., to conduct a confidential Web-based survey of Air Force personnel to estimate the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault among its ranks. It targeted a total of 100,000 Air Force personnel, to include all ranks and all age groups. The results of the report, which was released in March 2011, provided a more accurate baseline from which to assess progress towards combating sexual assault.

WAY AHEAD FOR FY12

In FY12, DoD SAPRO will focus on improving system accountability through a variety of channels. DoD SAPRO and its support team plan to bring DSAID to full deployment decision and then launch. Next steps include ensuring compliance through the Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process and conducting user acceptance testing. DoD SAPRO is also creating a training plan and curriculum to provide users with the resources they need to use the database. DSAID training efforts will focus first on Air Force and National Guard Bureau users. In addition, DoD SAPRO will continue to host bi-monthly SAPR IPT meetings to discuss policy and program issues and receive individual SAPR program briefings from each Military Service. DoD SAPRO will also obtain additional military billets to support the SAPR Program and provide Service member perspectives on all SAPR issues. Finally, DoD SAPRO will

continue conducting data calls to ensure implementation of DTF-SAMS recommendations, monitoring progress quarterly until closure.

PRIORITY 5: IMPROVE STAKEHOLDER KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

DoD SAPRO's final area of focus is on improving proactive communication of SAPR information to stakeholders both within and outside the DoD community. Improved knowledge and understanding of SAPR by stakeholders is accomplished by communicating the benefits of SAPR programs, conducting and disseminating research specific to SAPR in the military environment, and taking steps to publicize the SAPR Program and its progress.

Each of the Military Services leveraged senior leader and commander support of its SAPR program to help further raise Service member awareness of sexual assault in FY11:



Figure 7: At a Joint Base McGuire-Fort Dix leadership summit, leaders sign "commitment" documents to eradicate sexual assault.

- The Army SHARP Mobile Training Team conducted Senior Leader Training at each installation. Participants received a video introduction from the Army Chief of Staff; examined the continuum of behavior associated with sexual violence; and discussed roles, responsibilities, and available resources.
- The United States Fleet Forces Command N1 leadership attended the Department of the Navy SAPR Summit in May 2011 and provided a brief on SAPR efforts across the fleet; the Commander, Navy Installations Command, also attended all three days of the summit.
- The Commandant and Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SMMC) recorded video segments to be included in bystander intervention training and a newly developed SAPR video resource library; the SMMC also hosted a Sexual Assault Summit.
- The Air Force conducted its third annual SAPR Leader Summit at the beginning of FY11, which provided senior leaders with extensive background information and highlights from the previous year to help them improve the SAPR program at their respective installations. In addition, the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Air Force signed a memorandum to all Airmen highlighting information from the Gallup survey and the importance of leadership and individual Airmen in addressing sexual assault.
- The National Guard Bureau held the inaugural SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2010 and a National Guard Bureau Joint Senior Leadership Conference shortly thereafter. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, used the Joint

Senior Leadership Conference as an opportunity to bring the SAPR program to the attention of the state Adjutants General and highlight the importance of sexual assault prevention training.

STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH AND COLLABORATION

DoD SAPRO managed a proactive stakeholder communications approach to engage a wide range of stakeholders on DoD SAPR programs and policies. In FY11, DoD SAPRO focused on fostering two new working relationships: one with the DVA, and another with the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS).

Collaboration between the Department and the DVA focused on establishing a process to ensure a continuum of care for victims of sexual assault. Both organizations have seen the need to care for victims of sexual assault beyond active duty. Additionally, some victims may wait to report a sexual assault experience until they are under DVA care. In FY11, DoD SAPRO and DVA began to create procedures to facilitate the transition from DoD to DVA resources and also began working with the DVA on education efforts to make sexual assault victims aware of what documentation they might need should they seek assault-related benefits once they transition to veteran status.

In FY11, the DoD SAPRO Director began performing program oversight for DACOWITS. Established in 1951, DACOWITS is comprised of civilian and retired military women and men who are appointed by the Secretary of Defense to provide advice and recommendations on matters and policies relating to the recruitment, retention, treatment, employment, integration, and well-being of highly qualified professional women in the Armed Forces.

In addition to establishing relationships with DVA and DACOWITS, DoD SAPRO also participated in numerous briefings and conferences, which allowed for increased education and awareness outside of the military community. For example, DoD SAPRO collaborated with the DOJ OVC to provide input to Vision 21, an initiative to expand the vision and impact of the crime victim services field.

Additionally, DoD SAPRO participated in briefings with the following groups in FY11:

- The White House Council on Women and Girls
- DOJ, to include OVC
- Academic Groups
- Veteran Groups
- Non-Profit Organizations
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- United Nations
- Norwegian Defense Force

- Peace Corps
- Wounded Warrior Care and Transition Policy Recovery Care Coordinators
- Members of Congress and their staff

The Military Services engaged in SAPR outreach, both on-base and in local communities. Examples of activities in FY11 include hosting educational workshops, establishing MOUs with medical facilities and rape crisis centers, and building SAPR awareness among responders. Specifically:

- The Army Soldier Show, a high-energy ensemble production featuring a range of popular music and stage spectacles, was performed 106 times at more than 50 Army installations in FY11; “I. A.M. Strong” commercials were aired during each performance. The Army SHARP program also sponsored the Army Concert Tour for the third year in a row.
- The Marine Corps developed a SAPR newsletter for senior leaders to enhance awareness of the SAPR program and address specific topics of interest. It also established a SharePoint site to facilitate communication with field staff on SAPR issues.
- The Air Combat Command SARC met with the Sexual Assault Program Directors at Harvard University and Duke University to discuss campus safety, prevention ideas, and ways victims, survivors, and advocates can safely share their stories. The SARC also consulted with the University of North Carolina’s Prevent Institute to explore potential opportunities to develop high functioning, multidisciplinary sexual assault prevention teams.
- The National Guard Bureau has developed and implemented briefings for a variety of stakeholders, to include senior leaders, Yellow Ribbon program managers, Family Program volunteers, chaplains, National Guard Bureau Surgeon Office, Office of Chief Counsel, Recruiting and Retention Program, Directors of Physiological Health, Warrior Transition Program Manager, Office of Special Investigations, Criminal Investigation Division, and Army Training and Doctrine Command.

COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS AND TOOLS

In FY11, DoD SAPRO not only used traditional methods for reaching stakeholders, but also leveraged diverse communications channels and tools to broaden stakeholder reach.

SAPR SOURCE

For several years, DoD SAPRO has used a newsletter—the *SAPR Source*—to convey program and policy updates and SAPR events to the SAPR community. Posting this newsletter on its website (<http://www.sapr.mil>) in soft copy has aided DoD SAPRO in reaching a larger audience of both public and private organizations. The January 2011 edition highlighted current events and innovative work done by a Military Service.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

In April 2011, the Department observed Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) with the rest of the Nation. Highlighting SAAM each year gives the Department an opportunity to join a national effort to raise awareness and promote the prevention of sexual violence through special events and public education.

To launch SAAM, DoD SAPRO hosted a ceremony honoring SARCs from each Military Service, as well as the Coast Guard and the National Guard Bureau, recognizing individuals whose work was particularly noteworthy and who demonstrated outstanding service. By publicizing the exceptional work of SARCs, the Department honored these professionals, calling attention to the comprehensive services available to victims of sexual assault.

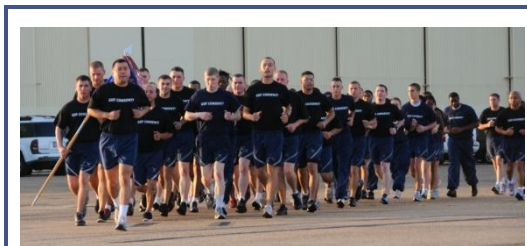


Figure 8: Men and women of the 42nd Security Forces squadron at Maxwell Air Force Base running in formation with "Got Consent" t-shirts.

As part of SAAM and in recognition of the important partnership with the DVA, DoD SAPRO gave presentations to more than a dozen DVA facilities across the country. The goal of these presentations was to ensure that those helping veterans were aware of DoD SAPR programs and, at the same time, listen for any recommendations on how DoD programs might be improved. Evaluations from these sessions suggested that it was very helpful for DVA staff to learn the details of the SAPR Program. DoD SAPRO also used comments from the sessions to help structure the broader DoD-DVA partnership.

WAY AHEAD FOR FY12

In the coming FY, DoD SAPRO will continue its outreach efforts to educate and inform key audiences as well as build broader alliances to increase awareness of the Department's SAPR efforts. One key area for ongoing involvement is supporting the efforts of those who work with our wounded, ill, and injured. DoD SAPRO staff will continue to brief the SAPR Program to incoming Wounded Warrior Care and Transition Policy Recovery Care Coordinators to increase awareness of SAPR resources and provide an opportunity to discuss what to do if a Service member or veteran talks about a sexual assault.

In addition, because of the potential long-term impact of sexual assault on a victim, DoD SAPRO plans to expand its work with several federal partners to ensure that active duty personnel and veterans are aware of how they can get help and support if they were victims of sexual assault. In particular, DoD SAPRO will continue to collaborate with the DVA to establish a continuum of care and begin exploring the potential for developing complementary records retention policies.

Working with Congress will also continue to be an important effort for DoD SAPRO. The Department seeks to inform members of Congress on its SAPR initiatives as well as solicit feedback on areas for improvement.

Finally, DoD SAPRO will continue to utilize integrated marketing techniques to deliver its message in FY12. For example, DoD SAPRO plans to run radio spots highlighting the SAPR Program, including the DoD Safe Helpline; these spots will target younger Service members. Additionally, DoD SAPRO will update its strategic communications plan, publish the *SAPR Source* e-newsletter on a quarterly basis, and continue to meet with the Military Services and other stakeholders on an ongoing basis to coordinate efforts.

STATISTICAL DATA ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

BACKGROUND ON DoD SEXUAL ASSAULT DATA

WHAT IT CAPTURES:

Reports of Sexual Assault

- DoD sexual assault data captures the Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault made to the Department during a FY.
- In the context of the DoD statistics that follow, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is an allegation by one or more victims against one or more suspects (referred to in the Department as “subjects of investigation” or “subjects”) that will be referred to and investigated by an MCIO (Army CID, NCIS, or AFOSI).
- Data on Restricted Reports is limited, because these are reports of sexual assault made to specified parties within the Department (i.e., SARC, SAPR VA, or healthcare provider) that allow the report to remain confidential and allow the victim to seek care and services. Given the victim’s desire for confidentiality, these reports are not investigated. Victims are not required to provide many details about these sexual assaults. As a result, only data about the victim and the offense is recorded. Subject identities are not requested or maintained by the Department.
- The Department’s sexual assault reporting statistics include data about contact sexual crimes by adults against adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ. This data does not include sexual assaults between spouses or intimate partners that fall under the purview of the DoD Family Advocacy Program (FAP). While most victims and subjects in the following data are age 18 or older, DoD statistics also capture some victims and subjects who are aged 16 and 17. Service members who are approved for early enlistment prior to age 18 are included in this category. Because the age of consent under the UCMJ is 16 years, military and civilian victims aged 16 and older who do not fall under FAP are included as well. These factors may further complicate comparisons between civilian and DoD data, as federal surveys and statistics about sexual assault typically only capture individuals aged 18 and older.
- The DoD uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to a range of crimes, including rape, aggravated sexual assault, nonconsensual sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and attempts to commit these offenses, as defined by the UCMJ.
 - When a report is listed under a crime category, it means the crime was the most serious of the infractions reported by the victim or investigated by investigators. It does not necessarily reflect the crime(s) used to support court-martial charges or some other form of disciplinary action against a subject.

- The number of sexual assaults reported to DoD authorities in FY11 *does not* necessarily reflect the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred in that FY.
- Civilian research indicates 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%) ever reported the matter to police. For the estimated 673,000 U.S. civilian college-aged women who experienced nonconsensual vaginal, oral, or anal penetration, only about 77,395 (11.5%) reported it to the police.¹⁸ (It should be noted that the definition of sexual assault used in this research is narrower than the DoD definition of sexual assault.)
- This reporting behavior is mirrored in the U.S. Armed Forces. As noted in the FY10 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, the Department estimates that 2,617 (14%) of the 19,000 Service members who are estimated to have experienced one of the various offenses captured in the DoD definition of sexual assault reported the matter to a DoD official in FY10. For more information, refer to the FY10 report, available at <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports>.

Subject Dispositions

- Once the investigation of an Unrestricted Report is complete, the Department requires the Military Services to provide the outcome of the cases against each subject named in an investigation. These are called “subject dispositions.”
- The Department holds those Service members who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence.
 - Legal authority for the Department is limited to Service members who are subject to the UCMJ and, therefore, its military justice jurisdiction. Except in rare circumstances, a civilian is not subject to the UCMJ for the purpose of court-martial jurisdiction or other military justice discipline. In FY11, there were no such civilians tried by a court-martial for perpetrating sexual assault.
 - Each year, the Department lacks jurisdiction over several hundred subject in its investigations. These are the civilians, foreign nationals, and unidentified subjects who are reported to have sexually assaulted Service members.
 - Local civilian authorities in the U.S. and our host nations hold primary responsibility for prosecuting U.S. civilians and foreign nationals, respectively, who perpetrate sexual assault against Service members.
 - In a number of cases each year, a civilian authority or host nation will assert its legal authority over a Service member. This typically occurs

¹⁸ Kilpatrick, D., Resnick, H., Ruggiero, K., Conoscenti, L., and McCauley, J. (2007). *Drug-facilitated, incapacitated, and forcible rape: A national study*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

when Service members are accused of sexually assaulting a civilian or foreign national.

- A civilian authority, such as a state, county or municipality, may prosecute Service members anytime they commit an offense within its jurisdiction. In some cases, the civilian authority may agree to let the military exercise its UCMJ jurisdiction to prosecute the Service member. However, prosecution decisions rest with the civilian authority (i.e., the military cannot take the case away). Service member prosecutions by civilian authorities are made on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis.
- A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member is subject to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the U.S. and the foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country.
- The subject's military commander is responsible for reviewing the investigation and taking appropriate action when supported by sufficient evidence.
 - Commanders do not make such decisions by themselves. Military attorneys assist commanders in identifying the charges that can be made, the appropriate means of addressing such charges, and punishments that can be administered if supported by the evidence.
 - There are many cases each year when disciplinary action is precluded (i.e., not possible) due to legal issues or evidentiary problems with a case. For example, when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute or when the victim declines to participate in the justice process, a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject.
- In the data that follows, when more than one disposition action is involved (e.g., when nonjudicial punishment is followed by an administrative discharge), subject disposition is only reported once per subject. This is done according to the most serious disciplinary action taken, which in descending order is preferral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

WHO IT DESCRIBES:

- Unrestricted and Restricted Reports capture sexual assaults committed by and against Service members. However, people outside of the U.S. Armed Forces sometimes victimize a Service member or can be victimized by a Service member. Information describing these victims and subjects is also included in the following statistics.
 - An Unrestricted Report of sexual assault can include one or more victims, one or more subjects, and one or more crimes. **Therefore, the number of reports does not equal the number of victims or the number of subjects.**

- Restricted Reports, by policy, only involve one victim reported per incident. In Restricted Reports, no personally identifying information is maintained for alleged subjects.
- Demographic information on victims and subjects is only drawn from *completed investigations* of Unrestricted Reports and from SARC records of victims in Restricted Reports.

WHEN IT HAPPENED:

- The information in this report is drawn from sexual assault reports made to the Military Services during FY11 (October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011).
- The data that follows is a snapshot in time. In other words, the following information describes the status of sexual assault reports, investigations, and subject dispositions on September 30, 2011—the last day of FY11.
 - Many investigations extend across FYs. For example, it often takes several months to investigate a report of sexual assault. As a result, those investigations that were opened toward the end of the FY typically carry over to the next FY.
 - Subject dispositions can also extend across FYs. As a result, a substantial portion of dispositions are “pending” or not yet reported at the end of the year. The Department tracks these pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report on them in subsequent years’ reports.
 - Under the Department’s SAPR Policy, there is no time limit as to when someone can report a sexual assault to a SARC or MCIO. Thus, in any given year, the Department may not only receive reports about incidents that occurred during the current year, but also incidents that occurred in previous years or prior to a Service member’s enlistment or commissioning but were not reported until the current year.
 - 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, nonconsensual sodomy, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these acts.

HOW IT’S GATHERED:

- Data about Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault reports is drawn from official investigations conducted by the MCIOs.
- SARCs collect data about Restricted Reports of sexual assault and forward it to the Military Service SAPR program offices.
- Each FY, the USD(P&R) submits a data call to the Military Departments to collect the required statistical and case synopsis data. DoD SAPRO aggregates and analyzes this data.

WHY IT'S COLLECTED:

- Congress requires data about the number of sexual assault reports and the outcome of the allegations made against each subject.
- The Department also collects this data to inform SAPR policy, program development, and oversight.

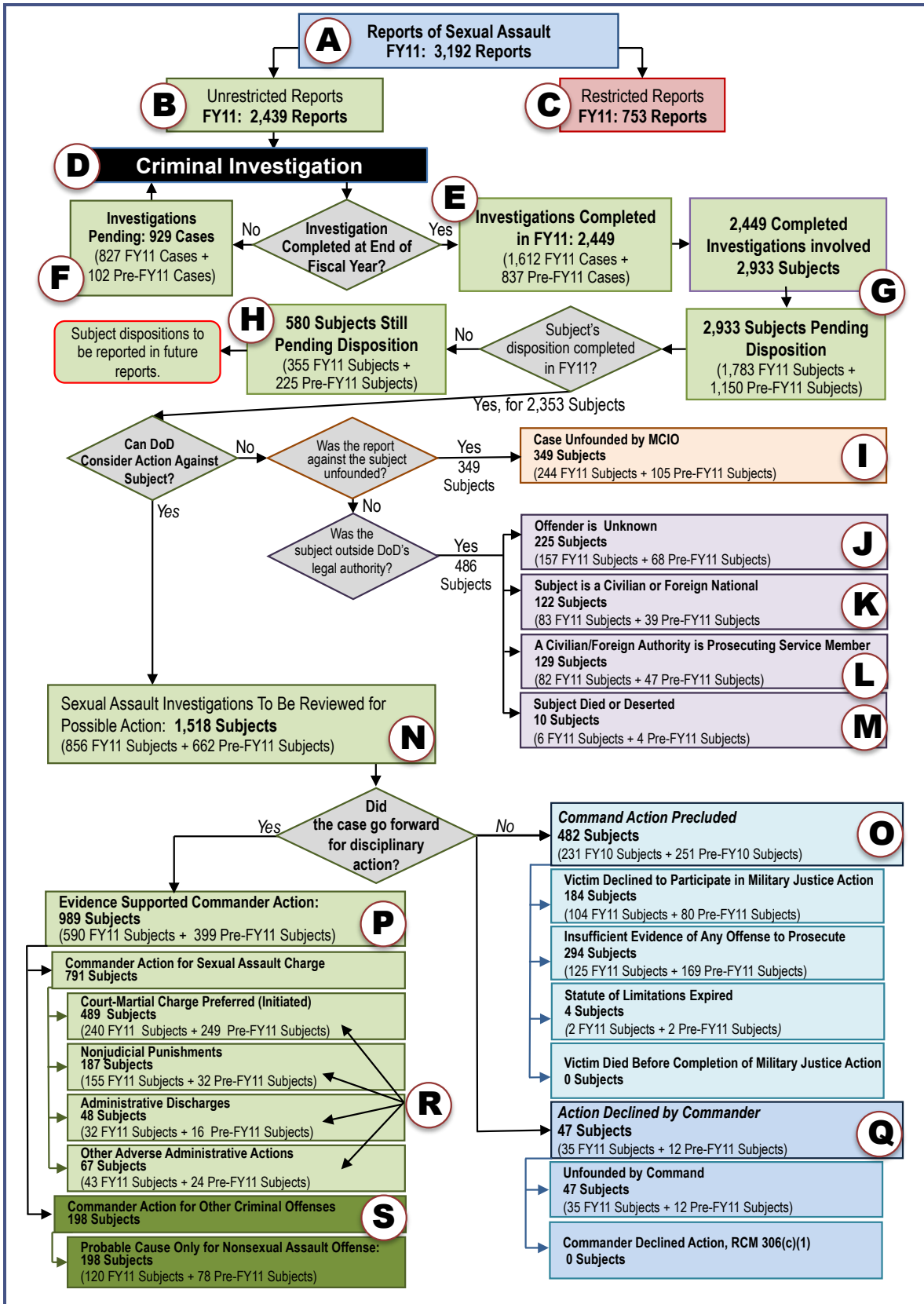


Exhibit 1: Flow of Reports, Investigations, and Subject Dispositions in FY11

OVERVIEW OF REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY11

This section closely follows the flow chart shown in Exhibit 1. Points in the flow chart have been labeled with a letter that corresponds to the information in the text that follows.

In FY11, the Military Services received a total of 3,192 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects, which represents a 1% increase from the 3,158 reports made in FY10 (**Exhibit 1, Point A** and Exhibit 2). It should be noted that these reports may be about incidents that occurred in FY11 or in prior years.

How many sexual assault reports were made in FY11?

3,192 Reports

(2,439 Unrestricted Reports + 753 Reports Remaining Restricted)

- The Military Services received 2,439 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as either the subject or victim of sexual assault, a 1% increase from FY10 (**Exhibit 1, Point B**). Of these 2,439 Unrestricted Reports, 84% were about incidents that occurred in FY11, 14% were about incidents occurring from FY08 to FY10, and 2% were about incidents occurring in FY07 and prior.
- The Military Services initially received 877 Restricted Reports involving Service members as victims of sexual assault. One hundred twenty four (14%) of the initial Restricted Reports later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These 124 converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. The 753 reports remaining Restricted in FY11 (**Exhibit 1, Point C**) is a 0.7% increase over the 748 reports remaining Restricted at the end of FY10. Per the victim’s request, the remaining Restricted Reports were confidential and were not investigated. No subject identities were officially recorded with Restricted Reports.

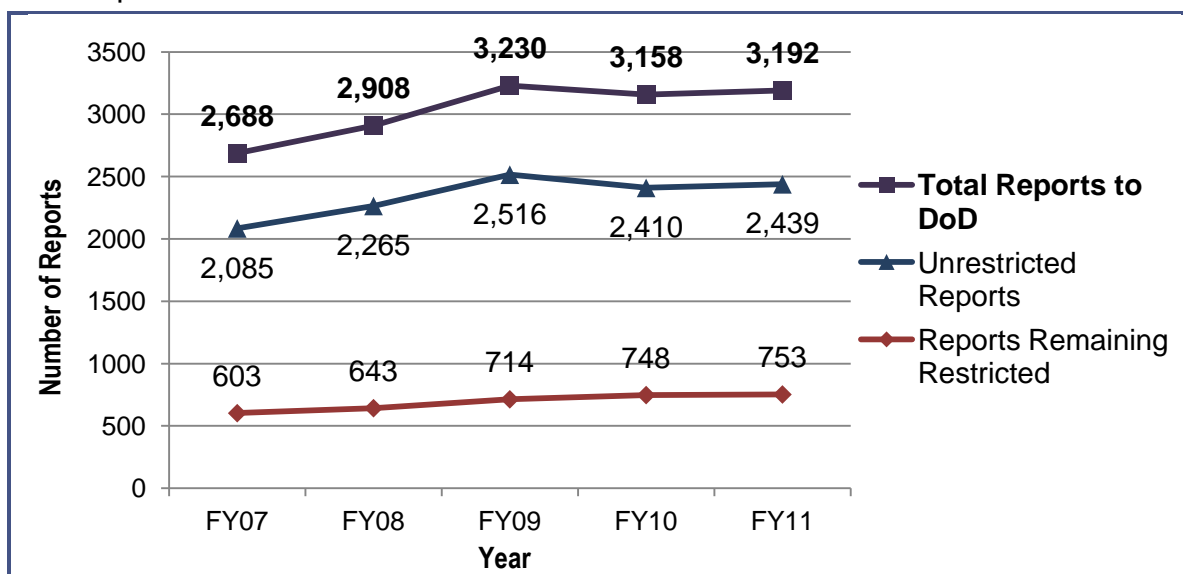


Exhibit 2: Total Reports of Sexual Assault Made to the Department — Unrestricted Reports and Restricted Reports, FY07–FY11.

In the 3,192 reports received by the Department, there were a total of 3,393 victims, including 2,723 Service member victims of sexual assault (Exhibit 3). In FY11, 1,970 Service members made (1,846) or converted to (124) an Unrestricted Report; 753 Service members made and maintained Restricted Reports.

Research shows that reporting the crime is most victims' primary link to getting medical treatment and other forms of assistance.¹⁹

The Department's SAPR Policy encourages increased reporting of sexual assault, works to improve response capabilities for victims, and works with and encourages victims to willingly participate in the military justice process. Since FY07, there has been an upward trend in reporting behavior. Exhibit 3 demonstrates the increase in the number of Service Member victims making reports of sexual assault from FY07 to FY11.

How many victims were in the 3,192 reports of sexual assault?
3,393 Victims

Why don't the number of reports and number of victims match?

A single Unrestricted Report may involve multiple victims. As a result, the number of victims in Unrestricted Reports usually exceeds the number of Unrestricted Reports (Restricted Reports involve just one victim each).

How many Service members reported being a victim of a sexual assault in FY11?
2,723 Service Member victims
(1,970 victims in Unrestricted Reports + 753 victims in Restricted Reports)

Who were the other victims?

The remaining 670 victims were U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and other people who were not on active duty with the U.S. Armed Forces.

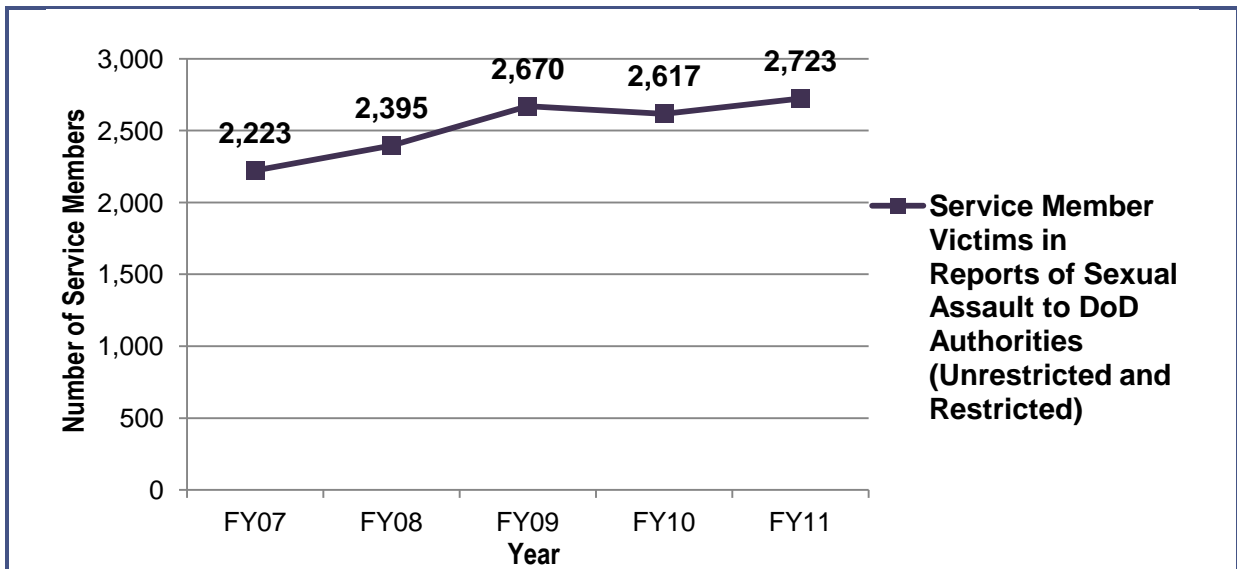


Exhibit 3: Service Member Victims in Reports of Sexual Assault, FY07–FY11.

¹⁹ DOJ. (2002). *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992–2000*. Washington, DC: Rennison, Callie Marie.

Exhibit 4 shows the rates of victim reporting by Military Service during the past five FYs.

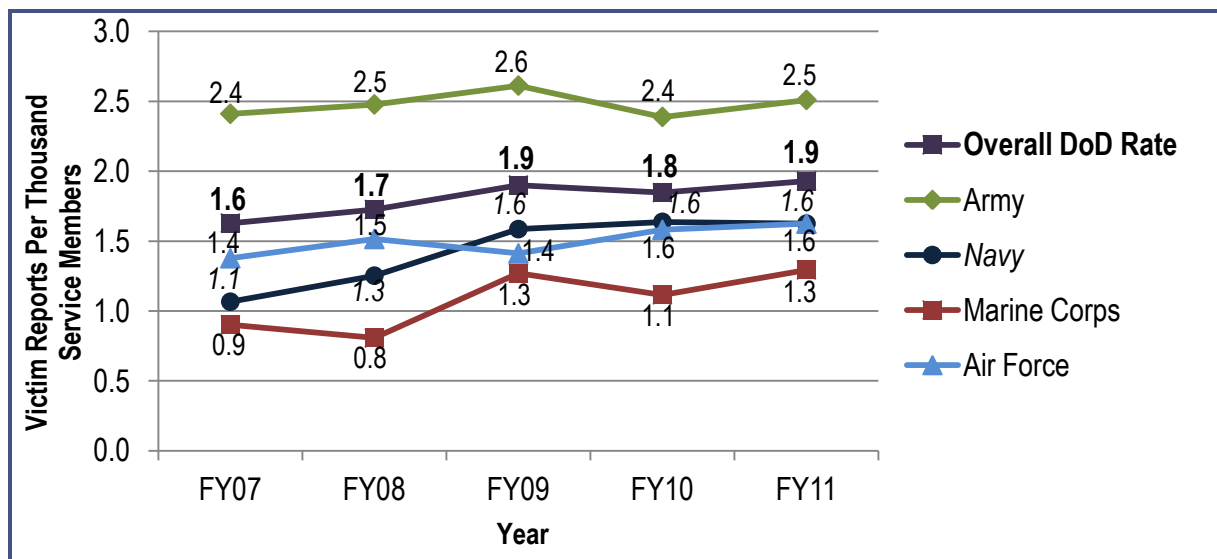


Exhibit 4: Total Victim Reporting Rates of Sexual Assault by Military Service, FY07–FY11. Victim reporting rates are calculated using the number of Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports and active duty Service end strength for each year on record with DMDC.

FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data from Unrestricted Reports is collected and reported to the Department by the MCIOs.

In FY11, there were 2,439 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either the subject or victim of a sexual assault (**Exhibit 1, Point B**).

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.

- 1,791 (73%) of the 2,439 Unrestricted Reports involved Service members as victims. Because some incidents involved multiple victims, 1,970 Service member victims were involved in these 1,791 Unrestricted Reports.
- Eighteen victims made an Unrestricted Report for an incident occurring prior to their enlistment or commissioning.

Each year, the majority of sexual assault reports received by the MCIOs involve the victimization of Service members by other Service members.

- In FY11, 1,366 Unrestricted Reports (56%) involved allegations of Service member-on-Service member sexual assault. Exhibit 5 illustrates how Service members were involved in sexual assault reports received in FY11.

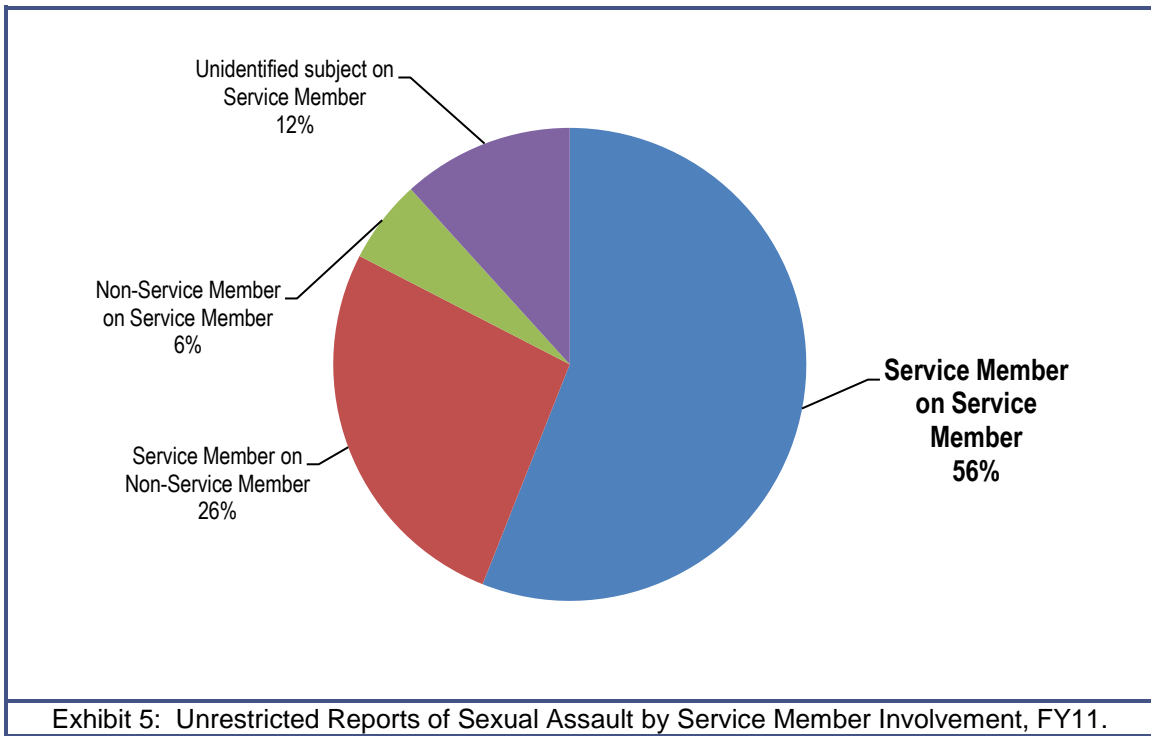
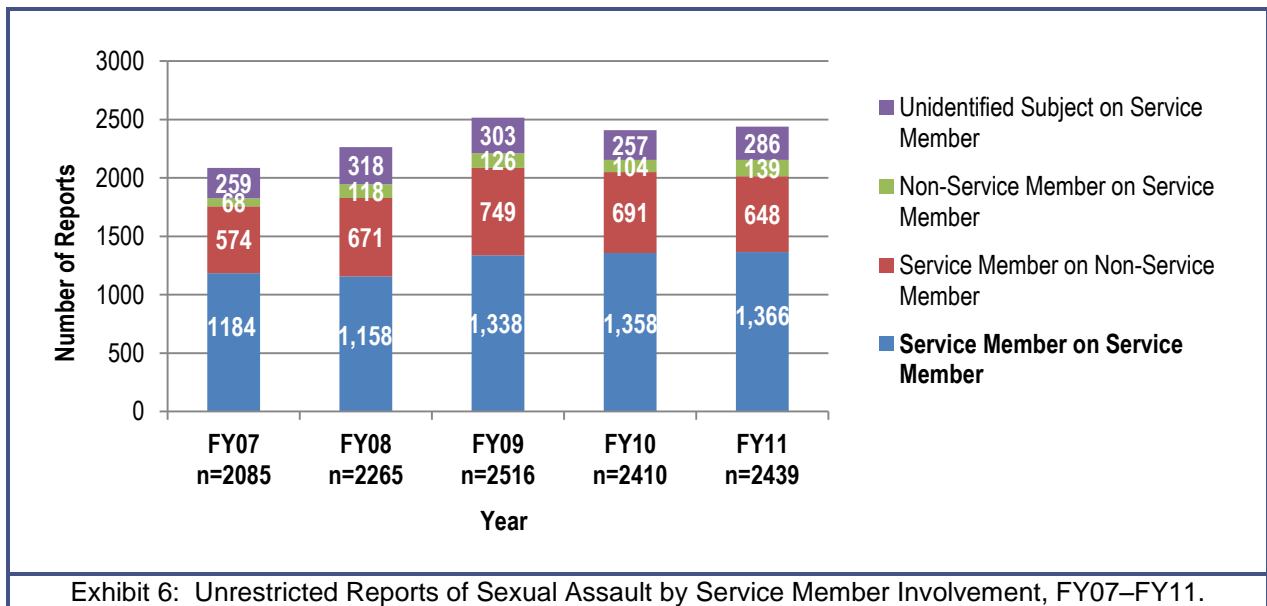


Exhibit 6 illustrates how Service members have been involved in sexual assault reports over the past five reporting periods.

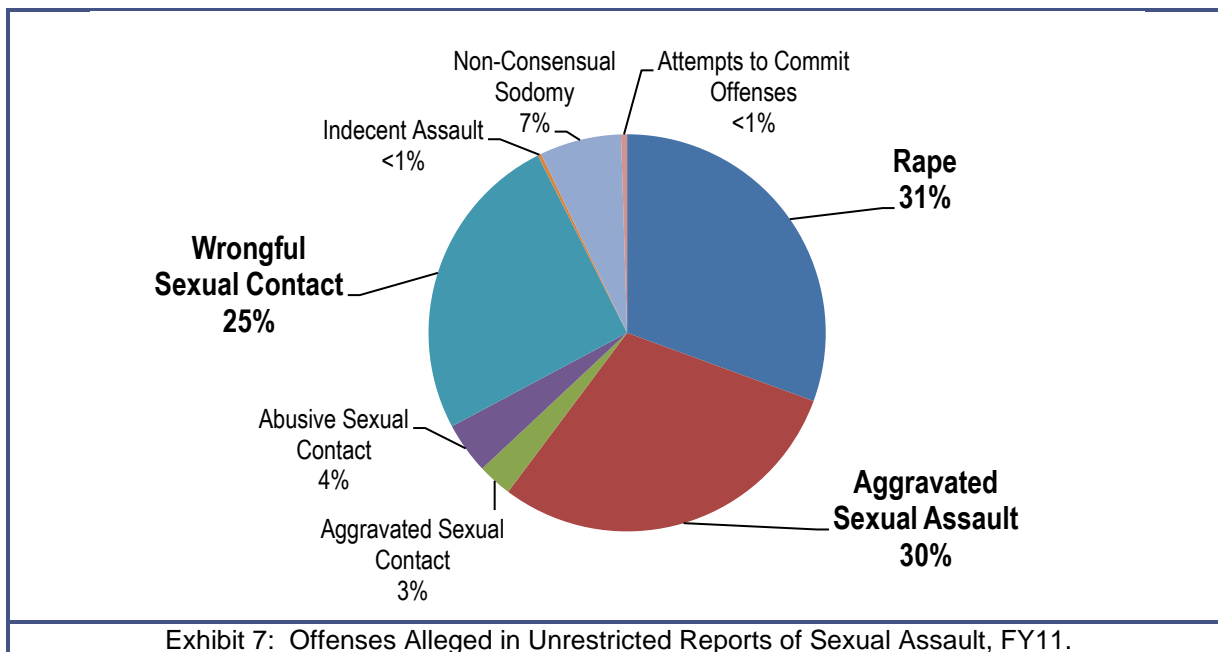


CRIMES ALLEGED IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

In the 2,439 Unrestricted Reports made to the Department, the majority of offenses alleged were in three categories: Rape, Aggravated Sexual Assault, and Wrongful Sexual Contact. MCIOS categorize Unrestricted Reports by the most serious offense alleged in the report, which may not ultimately be the offense for which the available evidence supports, if any. Exhibit 7 shows the proportions of offenses as originally alleged. Exhibit 8 shows how the proportions of originally alleged offenses have remained roughly the same since FY09.²⁰

What crimes are alleged in most reports?

Most Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involve three crimes: Rape, Aggravated Sexual Assault, and Wrongful Sexual Contact.



²⁰ Due to changes in the FY12 NDAA, the names of offenses will change effective June 28, 2012 and, therefore, subsequent years' reports will reference a different list of UCMJ offenses.

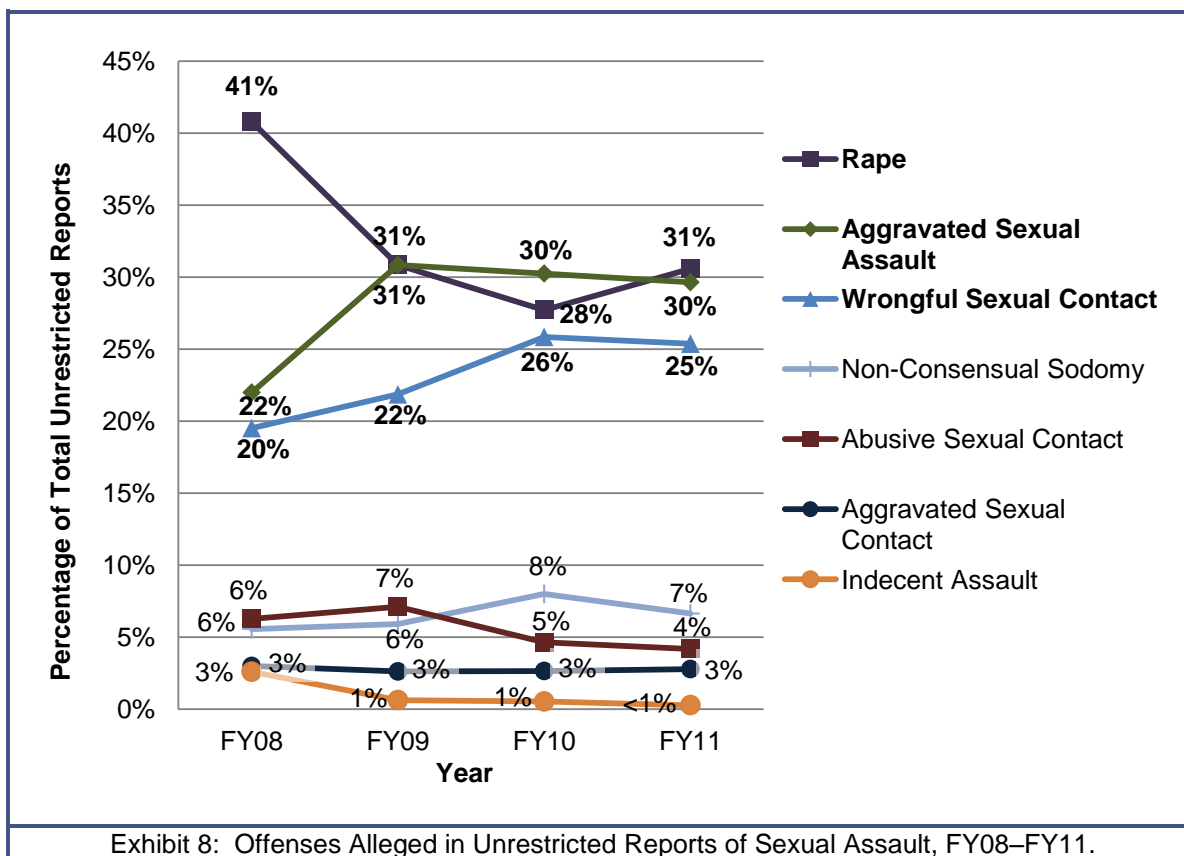


Table 1 shows the breakdown of sexual assaults by offense originally alleged and the military status of the victim.

Table 1: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Offense and Military Service Affiliation, FY11

Most Serious Offense Alleged in Report	Total Unrestricted Reports	=	Number of Reports Involving Service Members as Victims	+	Number of Reports Involving Non-Service Members as Victims
Rape	746		471		275
Aggravated Sexual Assault	723		527		196
Aggravated Sexual Contact	68		56		12
Abusive Sexual Contact	102		77		25
Wrongful Sexual Contact	619		519		100
Indecent Assault	7		6		1
Nonconsensual Sodomy	162		126		36
Attempts to Commit Offenses	12		9		3
Total Unrestricted Reports in FY11	2,439		1,791		648

INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

According to DoD policy, each Unrestricted Report requires an investigation. Consequently, there were 2,439 sexual assault investigations initiated in FY11 (**Exhibit 1, Point D**). The length of an investigation depends on a number of factors, including:

- The offense alleged
- The location of the victim, subject, and witnesses
- The need for evidence to be processed by a crime laboratory

Depending on these and other factors, investigation length may range from a few months to over a year. Consequently, sexual assault investigations and their outcomes can span multiple reporting periods. There were 2,449 sexual assault investigations completed during FY11. Table 2 lists the number of investigations that were opened and completed in FY11, the number of investigations that were opened in *prior years* (FY10 and before) and completed in FY11, and the number of investigations opened in FY11 and prior years that were still pending completion at the end of FY11.

Table 2: Status of Investigations of Sexual Assault in FY11.

	Total	= Investigations Opened in FY11	+ Investigations Opened Prior to FY11
MCIO Investigations of Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault in FY11	3,378	2,439	939
Investigations Completed as of September 30, 2011 (involving one or more subjects)	2,449	1,612	837
Investigations Still Pending as of September 30, 2011	929	827	102

- By the end of FY11, the MCIOs completed 2,449 sexual assault investigations. Of the 2,439 investigations initiated in FY11, 1,612 investigations were completed by the end of FY11. The other 837 investigations completed in FY11 were opened in years prior to FY11 (**Exhibit 1, Point E**).
- The outcomes of the remaining 827 sexual assault investigations join 102 investigations from FY10 and prior years still pending completion. The outcomes of these 929 investigations will be reported in future reports (**Exhibit 1, Point F**).

DISPOSITION OF SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS

The 2,449 investigations closed in FY11 involved a total of 2,933 subjects (**Exhibit 1, Point G**).²¹

- The 1,612 sexual assault investigations opened and closed in FY11 involved 1,783 subjects.

²¹ Some of the reports involved more than one subject.

- The 837 investigations opened in years prior to FY11 and closed in FY11 involved 1,150 subjects.

The goals of a criminal investigation are to identify what crimes have been committed, who has been victimized, and who may be held accountable for the crime. The Department holds those Service members who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence. However, the Department's sexual assault data represents a snapshot in time. Consequently, at the end of FY11, 580 of the 2,933 subject dispositions were still in progress and will be reported in forthcoming years' reports (**Exhibit 1, Point H**).

The remaining 2,353 subjects in DoD investigations involved Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects that could not be identified.

A chief difference between the civilian and military legal systems is that a civilian 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 military members under the legal authority of the UCMJ. Each year, the Department does not have jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its investigations. When the subject of an investigation is a U.S. civilian, a foreign national or an unidentified subject, they fall outside the Department's legal authority. In FY11, the Department could not take action against 835 subjects because they were outside the Department's legal authority, they could not be identified, or because the allegations of sexual assault against them were unfounded.

Can the Department take action against everyone it investigates?
No. In FY11, the Department could not take action against 835 subjects because they were outside the Department's legal authority, they could not be identified, or the allegations of sexual assault against them were unfounded.

When an MCIO makes a determination that available evidence indicates the individual accused of sexual assault did not commit the offense, or the offense was improperly reported or recorded as a sexual assault, the allegations against the subject are considered to be unfounded. As a result, no action is taken against the accused.

- Allegations against 349 subjects were unfounded by an MCIO during FY11 (**Exhibit 1, Point I**).

The Department's authority extends to those persons subject to the UCMJ. As a result, 486 subjects of DoD investigations fell outside its legal authority:

- There were 225 subjects who remained unidentified despite a criminal investigation (**Exhibit 1, Point J**).
- The Department could not take action against 122 civilians or foreign nationals because they were not subject to military law (**Exhibit 1, Point K**).

- A civilian or foreign authority asserted its authority over 129 Service members (**Exhibit 1, Point L**).
- Ten subjects died or deserted before disciplinary action could be taken against them (**Exhibit 1, Point M**).

MILITARY SUBJECTS CONSIDERED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

In FY11, 1,518 subjects investigated for sexual assault were military Service members (**Exhibit 1, Point N** and Table 3). However, legal factors sometimes prevent disciplinary action from being taken against some subjects. For example, commanders were precluded from taking disciplinary action against 482 of these military subjects because there was insufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute, the victim declined to participate in the military justice process, or the statute of limitations had expired (**Exhibit 1, Point O**). These factors do not fall under the discretion of a military commander to remedy and precluded these military subjects from receiving disciplinary action. Commanders declined taking action against 47 military subjects because they determined the sexual assault allegations against those subjects were unfounded (**Exhibit 1, Point Q**).

For 989 military subjects, commanders had sufficient evidence and the legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action (**Exhibit 1, Point P**). When more than one disposition action has been involved, subject disposition is only reported once per subject. This is done according to the most serious disciplinary action taken, which in descending order is preferral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

The following represents the command actions taken for the 791 subjects for whom it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline: 62% (489 subjects) had courts-martial charges preferred (initiated) against them, 24% (187 subjects) received nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the UCMJ, and 14% (115 subjects) received a discharge or another adverse administrative action (**Exhibit 1, Point R**).

For 198 subjects, evidence supported command action for other misconduct that came to light during the sexual assault investigation (such as making a false official statement, adultery, and other crimes under the UCMJ) but not a sexual assault offense. Of these 198 military subjects where probable cause only existed for a nonsexual assault offense: 9% (17 subjects) had court-martial charges preferred against them; 46% (92 subjects) received nonjudicial punishment; and 43% (85 subjects) received some form of adverse administrative action or discharge (no data was available for the remaining 2% of subjects) (**Exhibit 1, Point S**).

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

62%

The proportion of military subjects who had court-martial charges preferred for a sexual assault offense has increased steadily since FY07, when only 30% of these subjects had charges initiated against them.

Table 3: Military subject dispositions in FY11.

Subject Disposition Category	Total Military Subjects in FY11 =	Subjects in Investigations Opened and Closed in FY11 +	Subjects in Investigations Opened Prior to FY11 and Closed in FY11
Military Subjects in Sexual Assault Cases Reviewed for Possible Disciplinary Action	1,518	856	662
Evidence-Supported Commander Action	989	590	399
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	489	240	249
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	187	155	32
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	48	32	16
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	67	43	24
<i>Probable Cause Only for Nonsexual Assault Offense</i>	198	120	78
Commander Declined Action	47	35	12
<i>Unfounded by Command</i>	47	35	12
<i>Commander Declined Action, per Rules for Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)</i>	0	0	0
Commander Action Precluded	482	231	251
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0	0
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	184	104	80
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	294	125	169
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	4	2	2

MILITARY JUSTICE

This information that follows describes what happens once military subject's commander has decided to take disciplinary action. For sexual assault offenses, commanders have been relying upon the use of courts-martial for a growing proportion of military subjects involved in sexual assault offenses. Exhibit 9 shows that, from FY07 to FY11, commanders' use of courts-martial charges against military subjects for sexual assault offenses increased from 30% in FY07 to 62% in FY11. During the same time period, reliance upon nonjudicial punishment, adverse administrative actions, and administrative discharges decreased substantially.

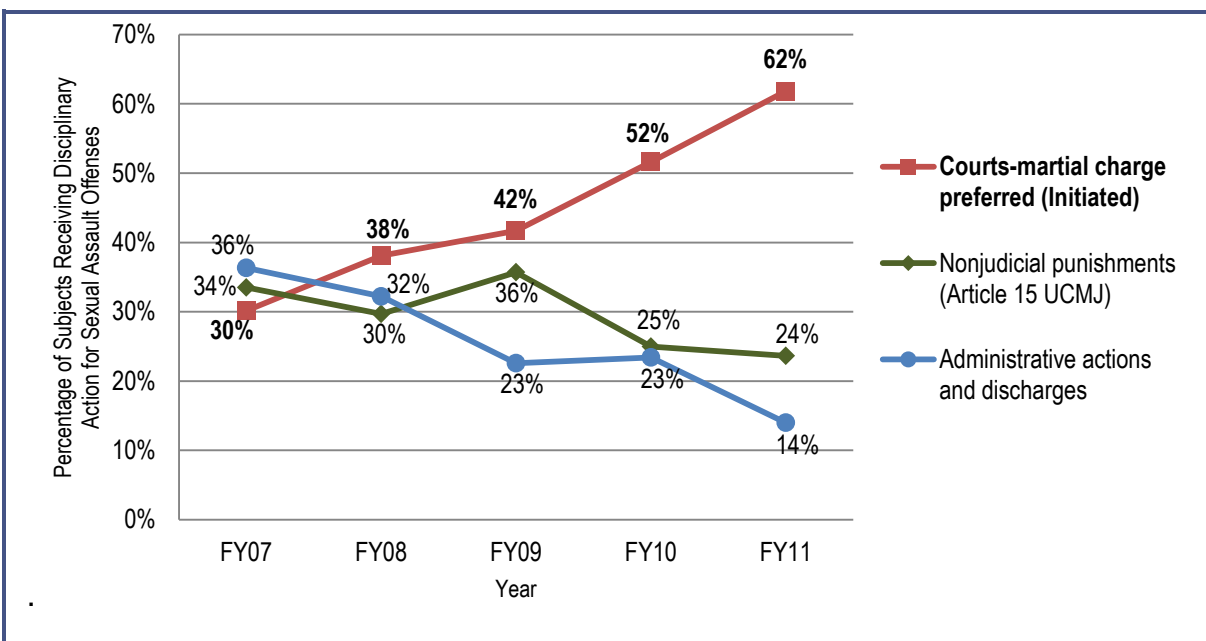


Exhibit 9: Breakdown of disciplinary actions taken against subjects for sexual assault offenses, FY07–FY11.

Notes:

1. Percentages are of subjects found to warrant disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense only. Other misconduct (false official statement, adultery, etc.) is not shown.
2. Percentages listed for FY09 exceed 100% due to rounding of percentages to the nearest whole point.

Courts-Martial

As noted previously, of the 791 military subjects who had disciplinary action initiated on a sexual assault offense, 489 had court-martial charges preferred against them (**Exhibit 1, Point R**). Exhibit 10 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 FY11. Of the 489 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them in FY11, 370 subjects’ court-martial outcomes were completed by the end of the FY. Of the 240 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial, 80% were convicted, and most convicted Service members received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, reduction in rank, fines or forfeitures, and discharge (enlisted) or dismissal (officers) from service. Thirty-nine subjects were allowed to resign or were discharged instead of court-martial. Court-martial charges were dismissed against 91 subjects.

What percentage of Service member subjects tried for sexual assault charges were convicted in FY11, and what kind of punishment did they receive?

80% of Service members were convicted of at least one charge at trial of an offense ranging from Rape to Wrongful Sexual Contact within the Department’s definition of sexual assault.

Most subjects received four kinds of punishment:

- *Confinement*
- *A Fine or Forfeiture of Pay*
- *Reduction in Rank*
- *A Punitive Discharge or Dismissal*

However, commanders used evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigation to take nonjudicial punishment against 25 of the 91 subjects. Most of the 25 subjects who received nonjudicial punishment received three kinds of punishment: reductions in rank, fines or forfeitures, and restrictions on liberty.

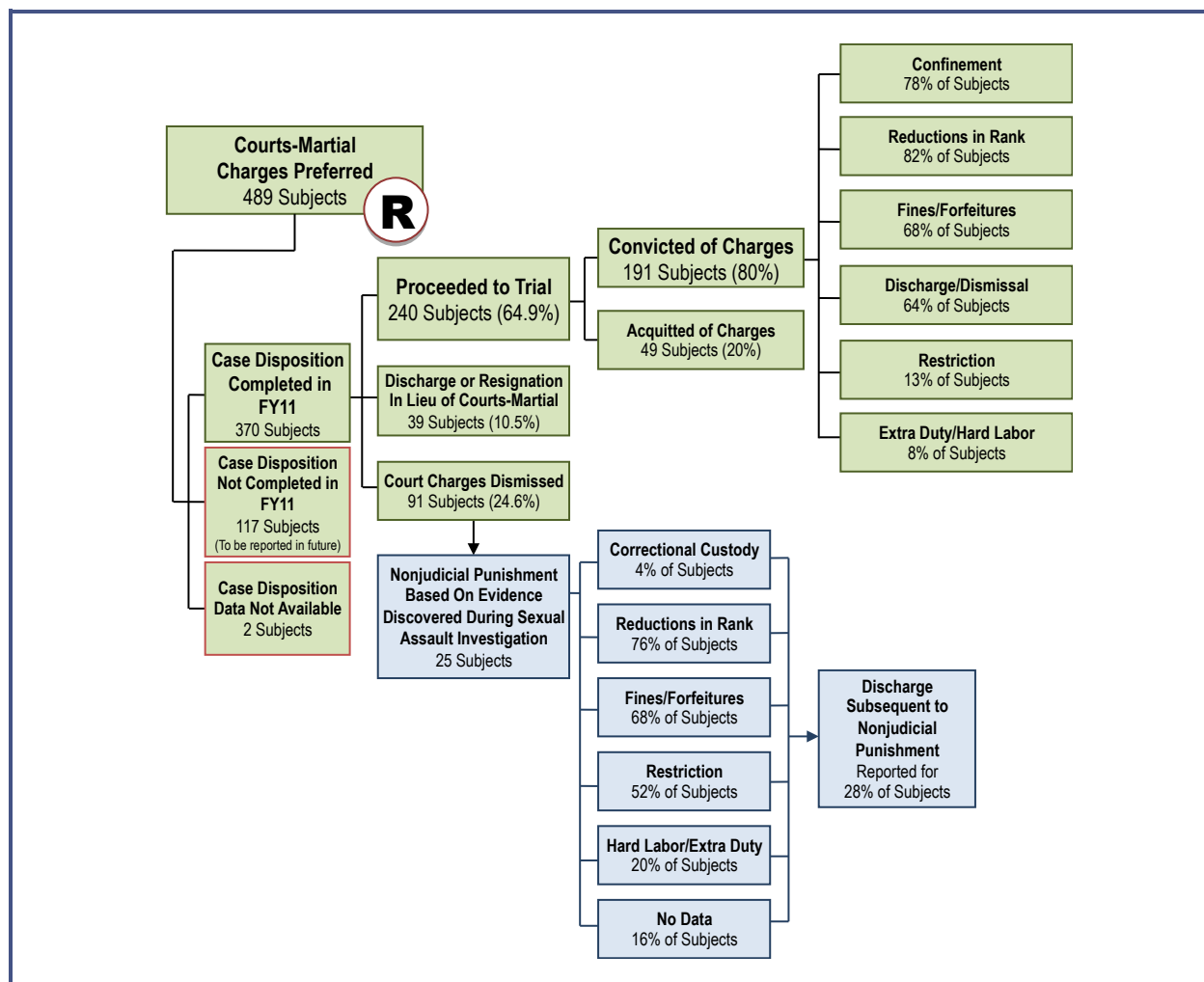


Exhibit 10: Dispositions of Subjects Against Whom Courts-Martial Charges Were Preferred, FY11.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that 489 subjects of sexual assault investigations had court-martial charges preferred against them for a sexual assault offense.
2. Of the 489 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them, 117 subjects were still pending court action at the end of FY11. Disposition data was not available for 2 subjects.
3. Of the 370 subjects whose courts-martial were completed in FY11, 240 subjects proceeded to trial, 39 subjects were allowed to resign or received a discharge instead of trial, and 91 subjects had court-martial charges dismissed against them at some point in the justice proceedings.
4. In cases in which a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial is requested and approved, the characterization of the discharge is Under Other Than Honorable Conditions, unless a higher characterization is justified (See also the discussion of administrative discharge characterizations in the “Administrative Discharges and Adverse Administrative Actions” section of the report). Of the 91 subjects with dismissed charges, commanders imposed nonjudicial punishment on 25 subjects. Most of these 25 subjects received three kinds of punishment: a rank reduction, a fine or forfeiture, and restriction of their liberty for a period of time.
5. Of the 240 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial, 191 (80%) were convicted. Conviction by courts-martial may result in a combination of punishments. Consequently, convicted Service members could be adjudged one or more of the punishments listed. However, in most cases, they received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, a reduction in rank, a fine/forfeiture, and a discharge. Discharges adjudged by courts-martial were either Bad Conduct Discharges or Dishonorable Discharges.

Nonjudicial Punishment

Nonjudicial punishment is administered in accordance with Article 15 of the UCMJ and empowers commanding officers to impose penalties on Service members when there is sufficient evidence of minor UCMJ violation. The member may demand trial by court-martial instead of accepting punishment by the commander. Nonjudicial punishment allows 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. The DoD definition of sexual assault includes a wide range of offenses ranging from unwanted sexual contact to rape. With nonjudicial punishment a commander can take a variety of corrective actions, including demotions, fines, and restrictions on liberty. Nonjudicial punishment often serves as the grounds for discharging military subjects with a less than an honorable discharge.

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

No.

Less than a quarter of subjects who received disciplinary action for a sexual assault crime received nonjudicial punishment in FY11. Most subjects (62%) had court-martial charges preferred against them.

Of the 791 military subjects who received disciplinary action on a sexual assault offense, 187 received nonjudicial punishment (**Exhibit 1, Point R**). Exhibit 11 denotes the outcomes of nonjudicial punishment actions taken against subjects on a sexual assault charge in FY11. Of the 168 subjects whose nonjudicial punishments were completed in FY11, 93% of subjects were found guilty by the commander and issued punishment. Most subjects who received nonjudicial punishment received at least three kinds of punishment: reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and restriction of their liberty for a period of time. In addition, almost half of these subjects received extra duty or hard labor as part of their punishment. For 6% of subjects, the nonjudicial punishment served as grounds for a subsequent administrative discharge.

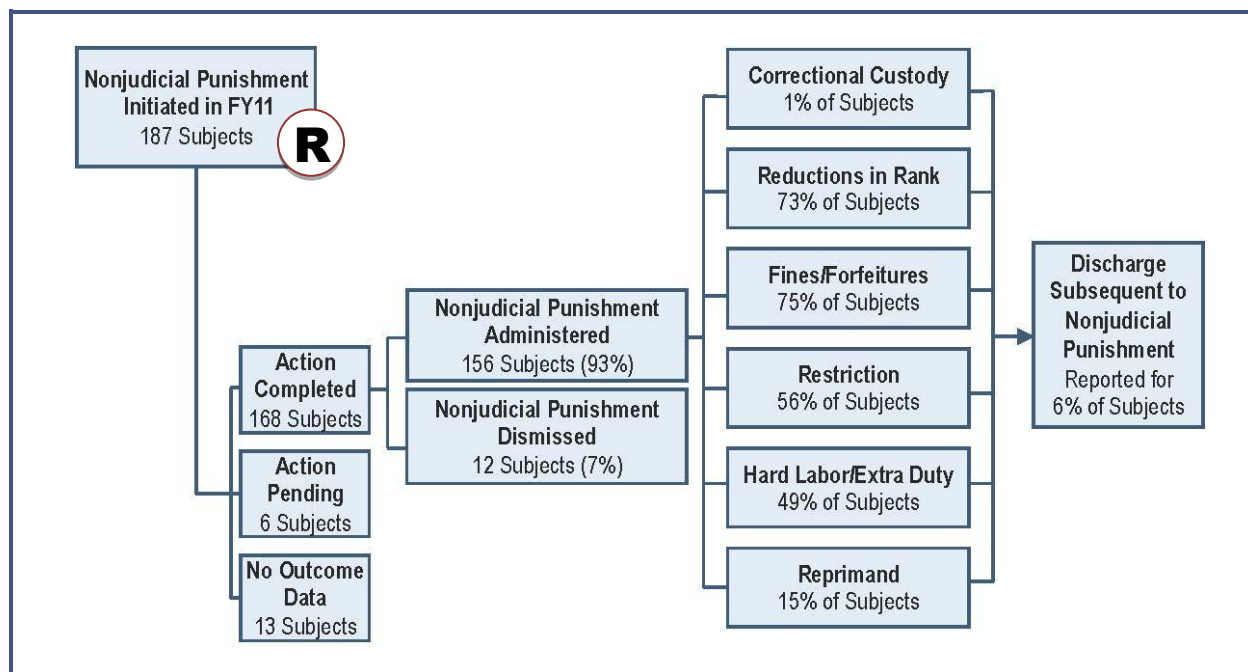


Exhibit 11: Dispositions of Subjects Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY11.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that 187 subjects of sexual assault investigations disposed in FY11 were considered for nonjudicial punishment.
2. Of the 168 subjects who were considered for nonjudicial punishment, 6 subjects were still pending action at the end of FY11. Nonjudicial punishment outcome data was not available for 13 subjects.
3. Of the 168 subjects whose nonjudicial punishments were completed in FY11, 156 subjects (93%) were found guilty by the commander and issued punishment. The remaining 12 subjects (7%) were found not guilty.
4. Nonjudicial punishment may result in a combination of penalties. Consequently, Service members found guilty can be administered one or more kinds of punishments. However, for most of the cases, convicted Service members received at least three kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank, a fine/forfeiture, and a restriction on their liberty for a period of time. Almost half of the subjects awarded nonjudicial punishment were given hard labor or extra duty.
5. For 6% of subjects, the nonjudicial punishment contributed to the rationale supporting an administrative discharge.

Administrative Discharges and Adverse Administrative Actions

Commanders administratively discharged 48 subjects investigated for a sexual assault offense (**Exhibit 1, Point R**). There are three types of administrative discharges: Honorable, General, and Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC). General and UOTHC discharges may limit those discharged from receiving full entitlements and benefits from the DVA. Most of these 48 subjects received either a General or a UOTHC discharge.

In FY11, commanders took adverse administrative actions against 67 subjects investigated for a sexual assault offense (**Exhibit 1, Point R**). These actions 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, the cancellation of

a promotion, and the cancellation of new assignment orders. Adverse administrative actions are typically used when the misconduct alleged is of a lesser degree or when available evidence does not support more serious disciplinary action.

Probable Cause Only for a Nonsexual Assault Offense

The sexual assault investigations conducted by the MCIOs sometimes do not find sufficient evidence to support disciplinary action against the subject on a sexual assault charge. However, the investigations sometimes uncover other forms of chargeable misconduct. When this occurs, the Department holds those Service members who have committed other misconduct appropriately accountable based on the available evidence. In FY11, commanders took action against 198 subjects who were originally investigated for sexual assault allegations, but evidence only supported action on nonsexual assault misconduct, such as making a false official statement, adultery, assault, or other crimes (**Exhibit 1, Point S**). Exhibit 12 denotes the outcomes of the disciplinary actions taken against subjects for nonsexual assault offenses in FY11.

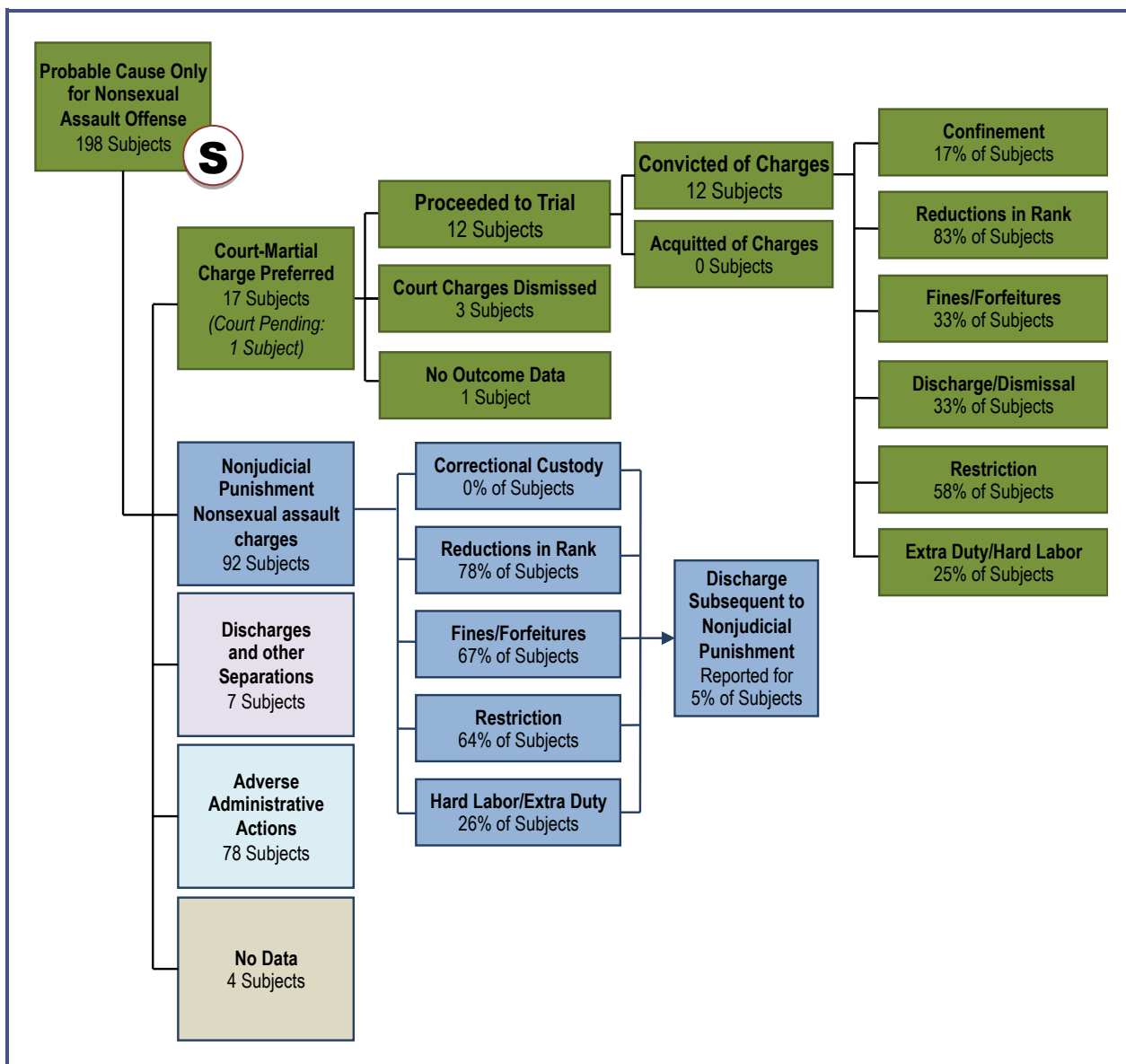


Exhibit 12: Dispositions of Subjects for Whom There was Only Probable Cause for Nonsexual Assault Offenses, FY11.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that investigations of 198 subjects only disclosed evidence of misconduct not considered to be a sexual assault offense under the UCMJ.
2. Of the 198 subjects, 17 subjects had court-martial charges preferred against them, 92 subjects were administered nonjudicial punishment, 7 subjects received a discharge or separation, 78 subjects received adverse administrative action, and no data was available for disciplinary action against 4 subjects.
3. Of the 12 subjects whose cases proceeded to courts-martial, all were convicted of the charges against them. Most convicted Service members were adjudged a reduction in rank and a restriction on their liberty for a period of time.
4. Of the 92 subjects who were considered for nonjudicial punishment, 91 were ultimately found guilty. Most subjects received three kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and a restriction on their liberty for a period of time.

Subjects of Sexual Assault Investigations Outside DoD Legal Authority

As previously discussed, each year the Department does not have jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its investigations. When the subject of an investigation is a U.S. civilian, a foreign national or an unidentified subject, they fall outside the Department’s legal authority to take any action. Civilian authorities in the U.S. and the governments of our host nations hold primary responsibility for prosecuting U.S. civilians and foreign nationals, respectively, who are accused of perpetrating sexual assault against Service members. In a small percentage of cases each year, a state or host nation will assert its jurisdiction over a Service member. This typically occurs when a Service member is accused of sexually assaulting a civilian or foreign national at a location where the civilian or foreign authorities possess jurisdiction.

A civilian authority may prosecute a Service member anytime they commit an offense within its jurisdiction. Sometimes civilian authorities agree to let the Department prosecute the Service member. However, such decisions are made on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. A host nation’s ability to prosecute a Service member is subject to the SOFA between the U.S. and the foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country. From FY09 to FY11, the percentage of subjects investigated for sexual assault found to be outside the Department’s legal authority varied between 13% and 21%. Exhibit 13 depicts the proportion of subjects investigated by the Department for sexual assault that were outside its legal authority from FY09 to FY11.

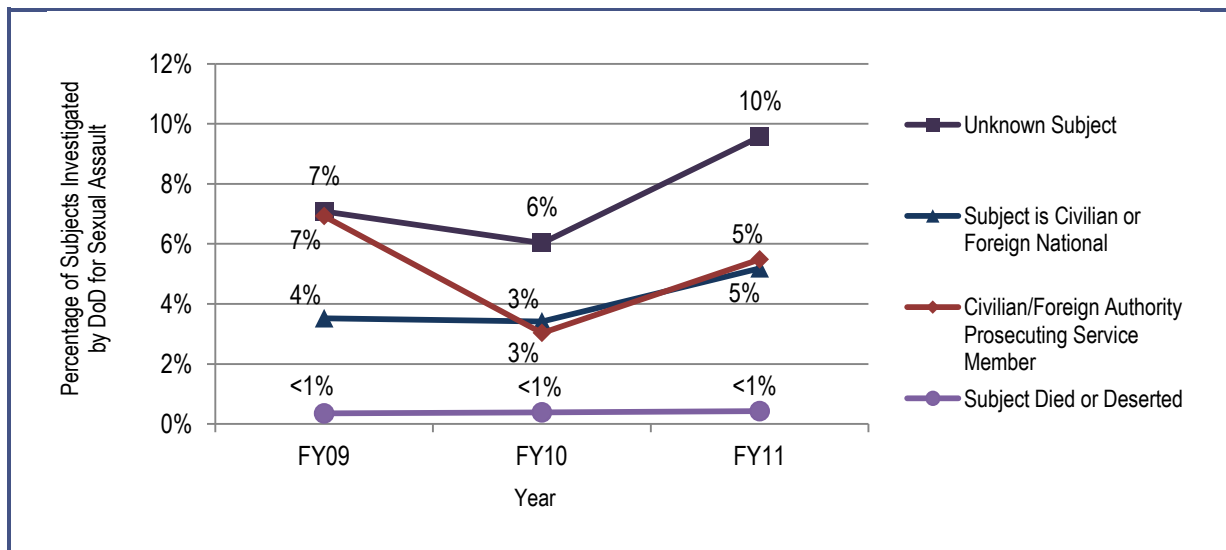


Exhibit 13: Subjects investigated for sexual assault by the Department that were outside its legal authority, FY09–FY11.

Notes:

1. In FY09, 462 (18%) of the 2,584 subjects in completed sexual assault investigations were outside its legal authority.
2. In FY10, 335 (13%) of the 2,604 subjects in completed sexual assault investigations were outside its legal authority.
3. In FY11, 486 (21%) of the 2,353 subjects in completed sexual assault investigations were outside its legal authority.

The Military Services have not consistently reported dispositions for military subjects identified in a DoD sexual assault investigation that were prosecuted by a civilian or foreign authority. However, a review of the dispositions that were reported and completed for the past three FYs disclosed that the crimes alleged to have been committed by military subjects were either not completely investigated or not prosecuted by a civilian or foreign authority. In FY09, 70% of military subjects under a civilian or foreign authority received no legal action. In FY10, 38% of military subjects under a civilian or foreign authority received no legal action. In FY11, 84% of military subjects under a civilian or foreign authority received no legal action.

The Military Services also have not consistently reported dispositions for civilian and foreign subjects identified in DoD sexual assault investigations. A review of the dispositions that were reported and completed for the past three FYs disclosed that there was not enough information reported to do a meaningful analysis, as no foreign or civilian subject disposition data was available for the majority of these subjects in FY09 and FY10. In FY11, the DoD IG drafted policy to address the complete reporting of dispositions of all subjects investigated by MCIOs. Once this policy is issued, it is expected that dispositions for civilian and foreign nationals will be better documented in forthcoming years.

Unfounded Allegations of Sexual Assault

The goals of a criminal investigation are to determine who has been victimized, what offenses have been committed, and who may be held accountable. When the allegations in an Unrestricted Report are investigated, one possible outcome is that the evidence discovered by the investigation demonstrates that the accused person did not commit the offense. When this occurs, the allegations are determined to be unfounded, meaning false or baseless (**Exhibit 1, Point I and Point Q**). Allegations may be unfounded either by the MCIO that investigates the crime or by the military commander reviewing the investigation's available evidence in determining whether disciplinary action is possible according to the high legal standards required. Exhibit 14 shows that while there has been some variation in who determines whether allegations are unfounded, there has been a small rise (4%) in the overall percentage of subjects with unfounded allegations since FY09.

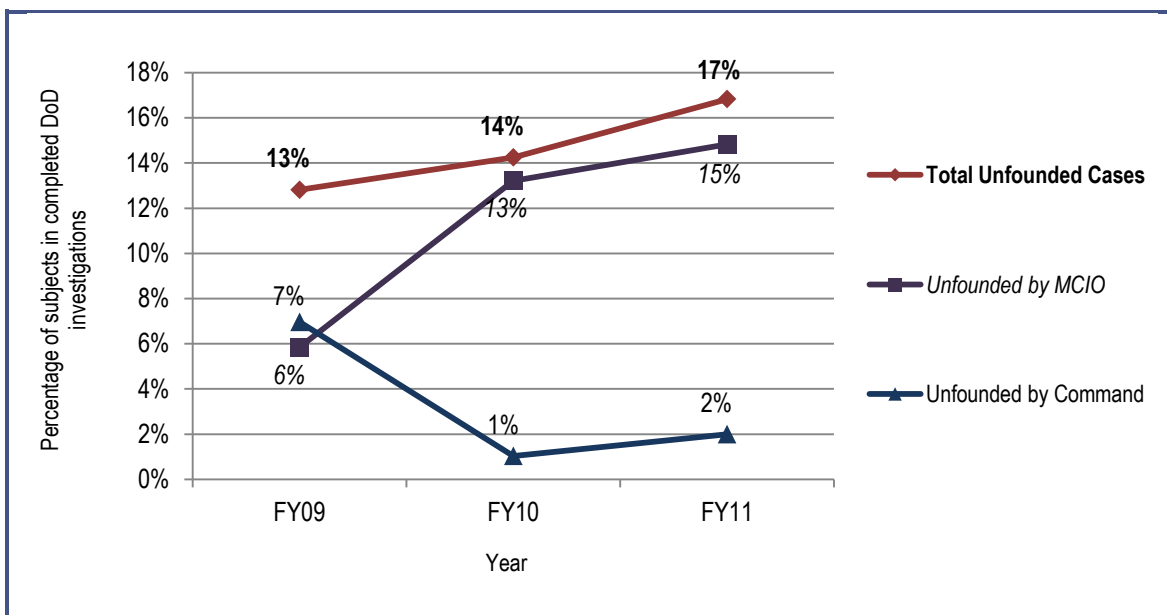


Exhibit 14: Subjects with unfounded allegations in completed DoD investigations of sexual assault, FY09–FY11.

Notes:

1. In FY09, 331 (13%) of the 2,584 subjects in completed sexual assault investigations had unfounded allegations.
2. In FY10, 371 (14%) of the 2,604 subjects in completed sexual assault investigations had unfounded allegations.
3. In FY11, 396 (17%) of the 2,353 subjects in completed sexual assault investigations had unfounded allegations.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF VICTIMS AND SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS

The following demographic information was gathered from the 1,612 investigations of sexual assault initiated and completed in FY11. These investigations involved 1,783 victims and 1,783 subjects. Two hundred seventy four of the 1,612 investigations involved multiple victims and/or multiple subjects. It should be noted that most victims and subjects in the following data are over the age of 18 (Exhibit 16). However, DoD statistics also capture some victims and subjects who are aged 16 and 17. Service members who are approved for early enlistment prior to age 18 are included in this category. Because the age of consent under the UCMJ is 16, military and civilian victims aged 16 and older who do not fall under the FAP program are included as well. These factors may further complicate comparisons between civilian and DoD data, as federal surveys and statistics about sexual assault typically only capture individuals aged 18 and older.

Victims

Exhibits 15, 16, and 17 shows that the vast majority of victims in investigations tend to be female, under the age of 25, and of junior enlisted grades, respectively.

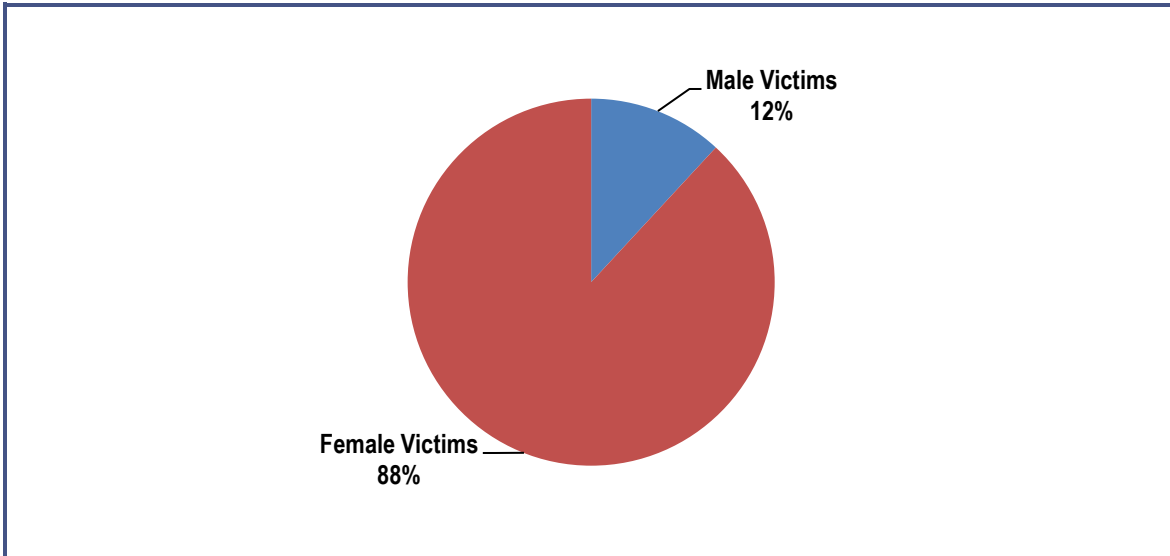


Exhibit 15: Gender of Victims in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY11.

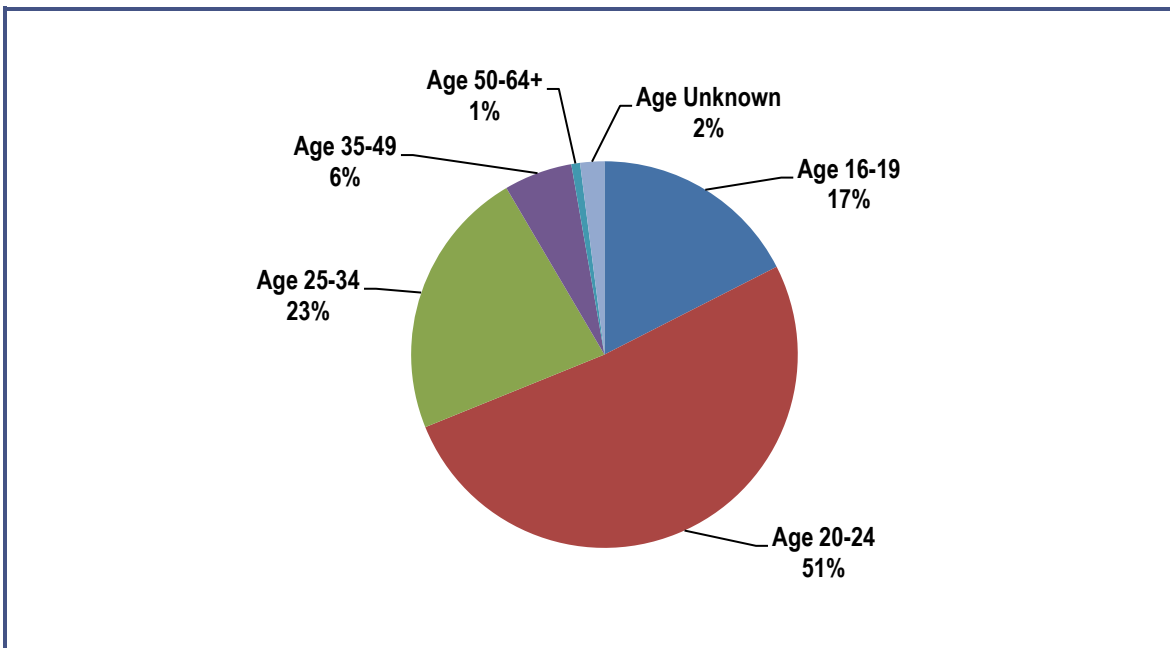
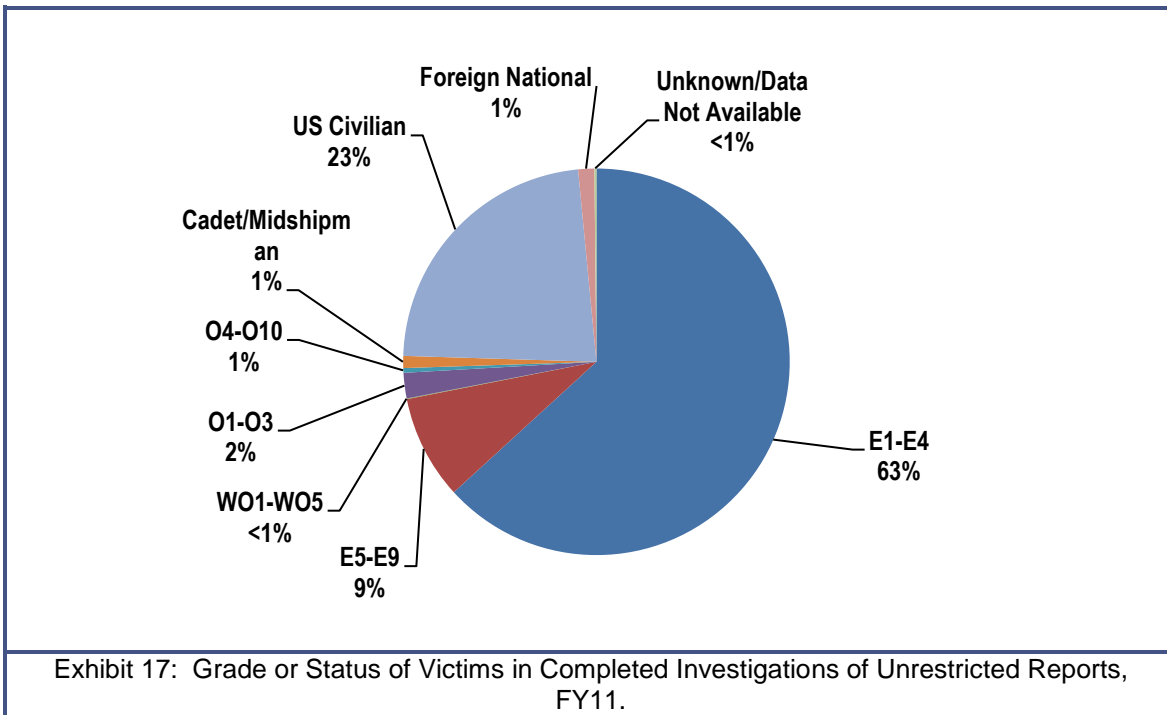
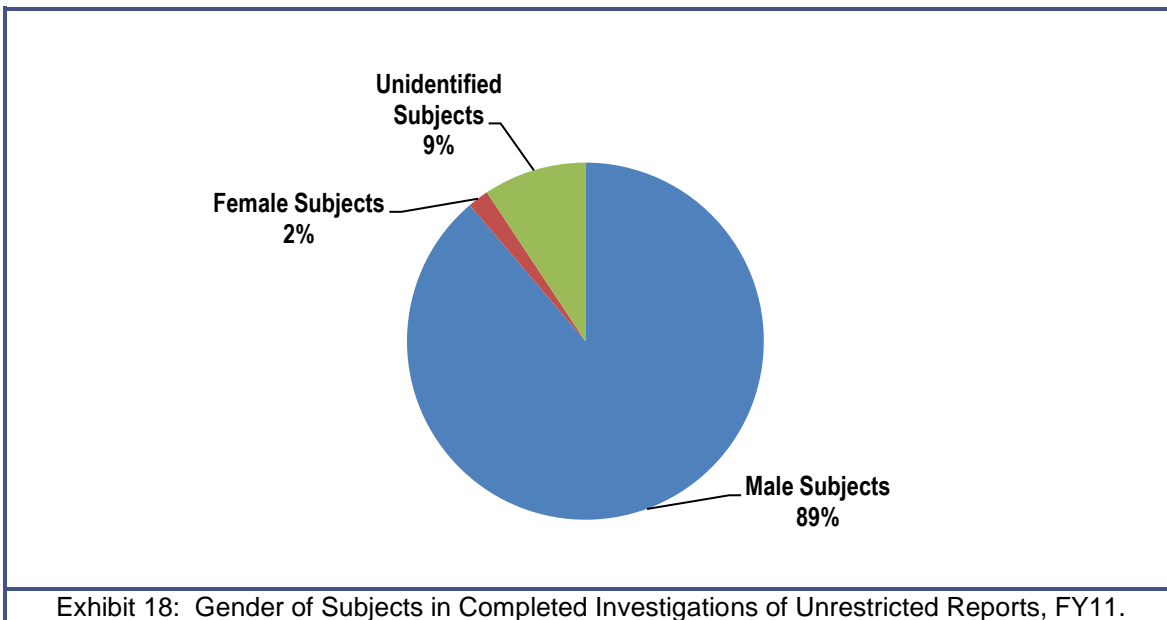


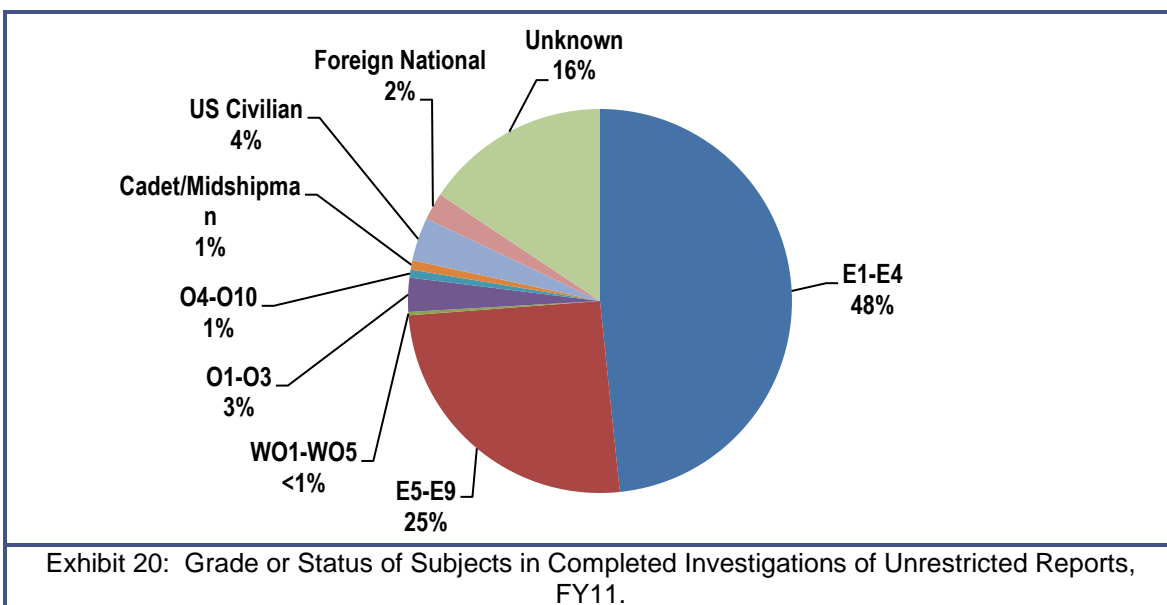
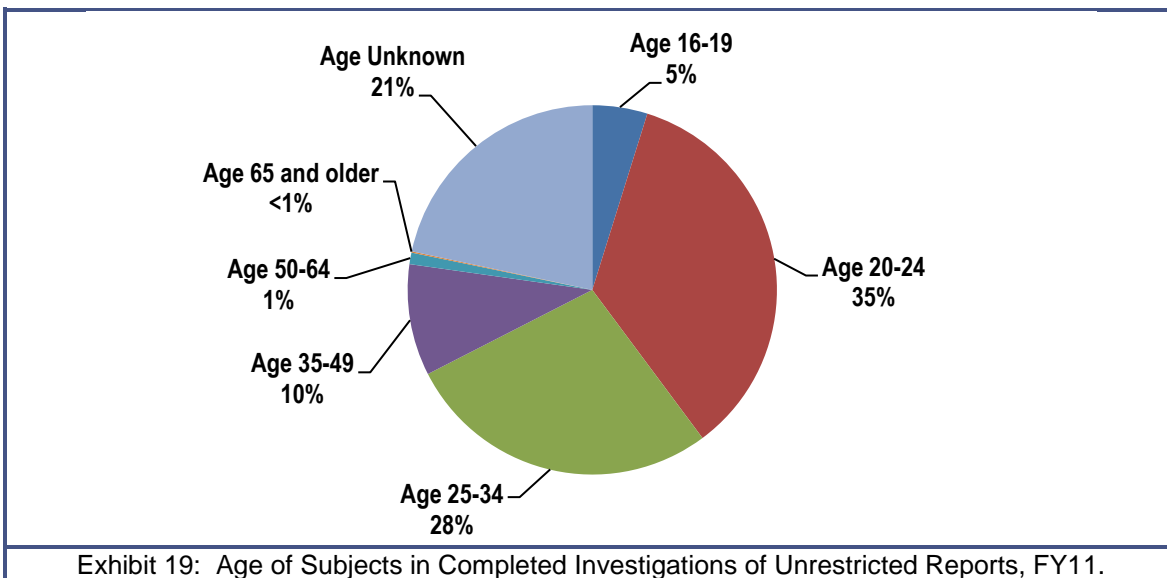
Exhibit 16: Age of Victims in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY11.



Subjects

Exhibits 18, 19, and 20 show that the vast majority of subjects of investigations tend to be male, under the age of 35, and of junior enlisted grades, respectively.





FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN CAIs

Arduous conditions in CAIs make sexual assault response and data collection very difficult. However, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other SAPR personnel are in place in all of these areas. SAPR personnel are diligent in getting requested services and treatment to victims. The data reported below is included in the total number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports described in previous sections.

In which CAIs were most sexual assaults reported?
Iraq and Afghanistan.

In FY11, there were 261 reports of sexual assault in CAIs. This number reflects a 3% decrease in overall reporting in CAIs from FY10. The 225 Unrestricted Reports in FY11 represent a decrease of 5.5% from FY10. There were 36 reports remaining Restricted

in FY11. Exhibit 21 illustrates the history of Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting in CAIs since FY07. Exhibits 22 and 23 show reporting patterns in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Of the 225 Unrestricted Reports, 67 (30%) were made in Iraq and 115 (51%) were made in Afghanistan. The remaining 43 were made in Kuwait (18), Bahrain (11), Kyrgyzstan (3), the United Arab Emirates (3), Qatar (2), Saudi Arabia (2), Djibouti (1), Oman (1), Pakistan (1), and Uganda (1).

There were 46 initial Restricted Reports in CAIs, which is the same number that was reported in FY10. Ten reports (22%) were converted to Unrestricted Reports at the victims' request, leaving 36 reports as Restricted.

Of the 46 initial Restricted Reports, 18 (39%) were made in Iraq, and 16 (35%) were made in Afghanistan. The remaining 12 Restricted Reports were made in Kuwait (7), Bahrain (2), Djibouti (1), Qatar (1), and the United Arab Emirates (1).

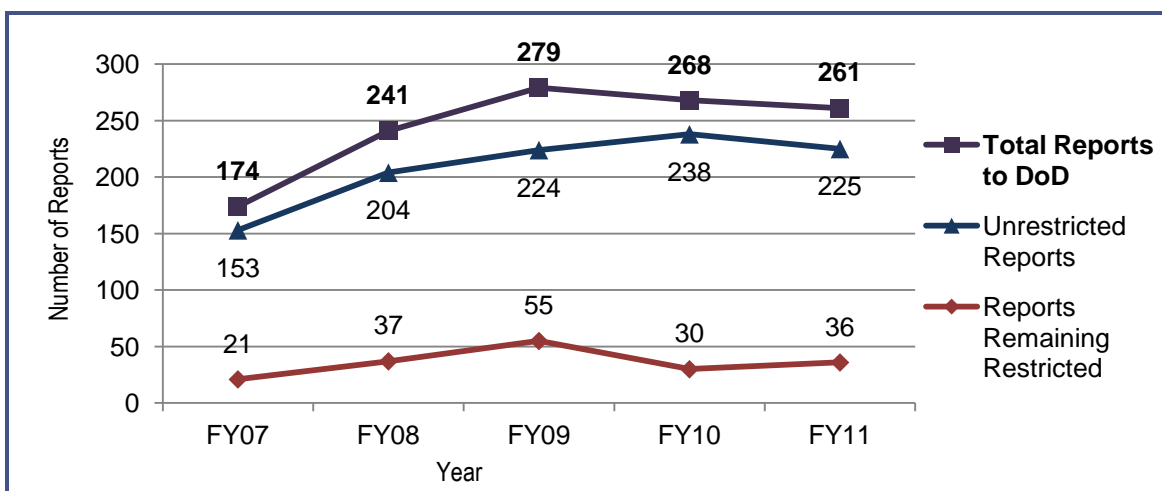


Exhibit 21: Total Reports of Sexual Assault in CAIs: Unrestricted Reports and Restricted Reports, FY07–FY11.

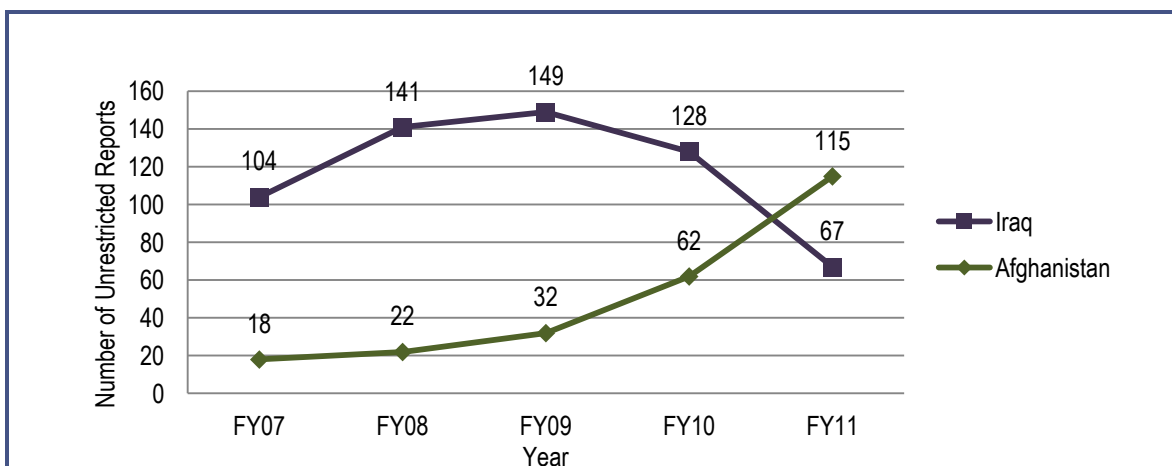
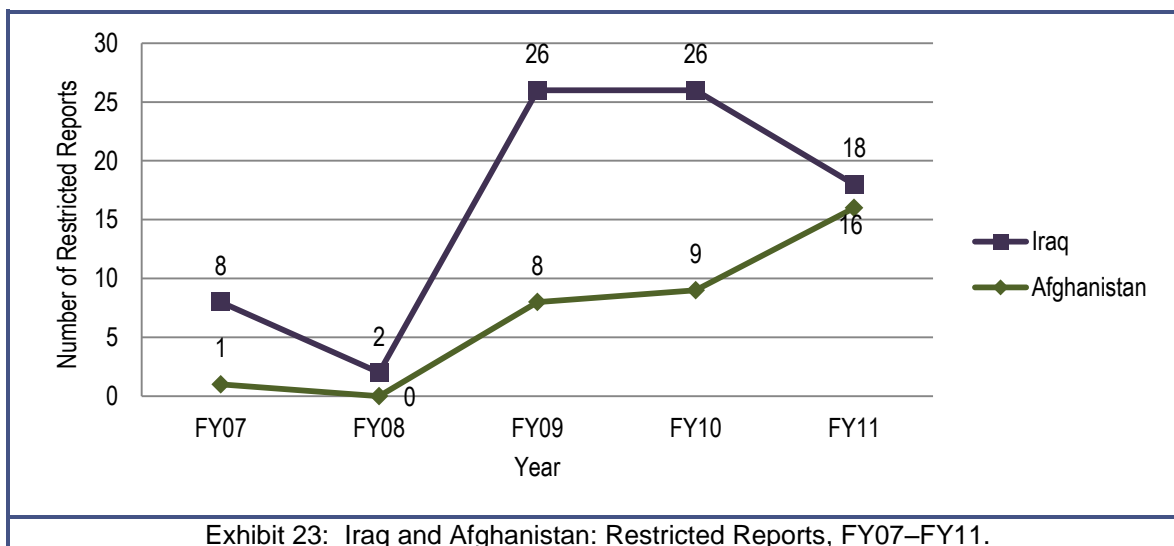


Exhibit 22: Iraq and Afghanistan: Unrestricted Reports, FY07–FY11.



SEXUAL ASSAULTS PERPETRATED BY FOREIGN NATIONALS AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS

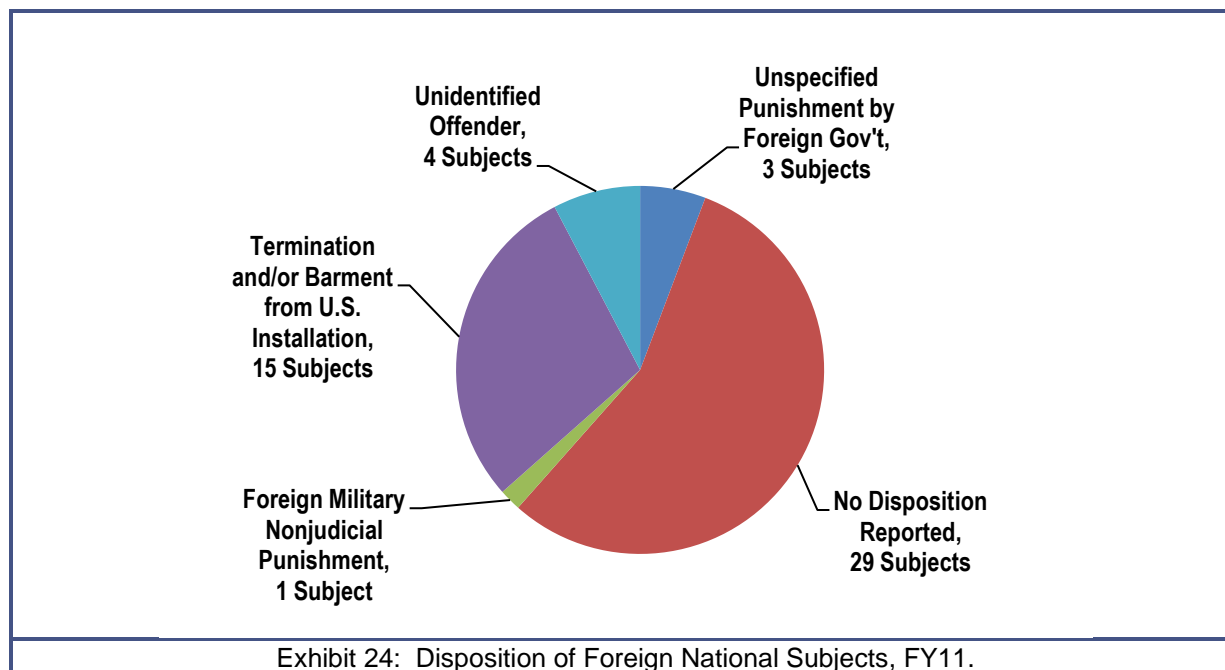
This year the Military Services reported a total of 42 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault suspected to be committed by foreign national subjects against deployed Service members, with all but one of the sexual assaults occurring in CAIs. The 42 Unrestricted Reports involved 43 female victims and 52 male subjects. All 43 female victims were Service members. Of the 52 male subjects, 43 were foreign nationals and 9 were foreign military members. The assaults took place in the locations listed in Table 4. The Military Services were inconsistent in reporting the dispositions of foreign national subjects involved in these reports. Available dispositions for the 52 subjects are displayed in Exhibit 24. As previously noted, in FY11 the DoD IG drafted policy language requiring the MCIOs to report the dispositions of all subjects investigated for sexual assault. Once this policy is issued, it is expected that the dispositions and adjudications of cases involving foreign nationals will be reported more completely.

How many Restricted Reports convert to Unrestricted Reports each year?

On average, 14% to 15% of victims convert their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports.

Table 4: Locations of Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault Suspected to be Committed by Foreign Nationals in FY11.

Country	Number of Reports
Afghanistan	27
China	1
Egypt	1
Iraq	8
Kuwait	2
Kyrgyzstan	1
Overseas, Country Not Specified	2
Total Reports	42



DEMOGRAPHICS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST

Demographic information about the Unrestricted Reports made in CAIs was drawn from the investigations opened and closed during FY11. These 170 investigations involved 194 victims and 190 subjects. Twenty-nine investigations involved more than 1 victim, more than 1 subject, or multiple victims and subjects.

Victims

The demographics of victims in CAIs who made Unrestricted Reports mirror the demographics of victims in all Unrestricted Reports made to the Department, in that they are mostly female, under the age of 25, and of a junior enlisted grade.

Subjects

The demographics of subjects in Unrestricted Reports made in CAIs mirror the demographics of subjects in all Unrestricted Reports made to the Department, in that the vast majority are male, under the age of 35, and of an enlisted grade.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST

The 46 victims who initially made Restricted Reports of sexual assault in CAIs mirror the demographics of victims in all Restricted Reports made to the Department, in that they were mostly female, under the age of 35, and of a junior enlisted grade.

FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

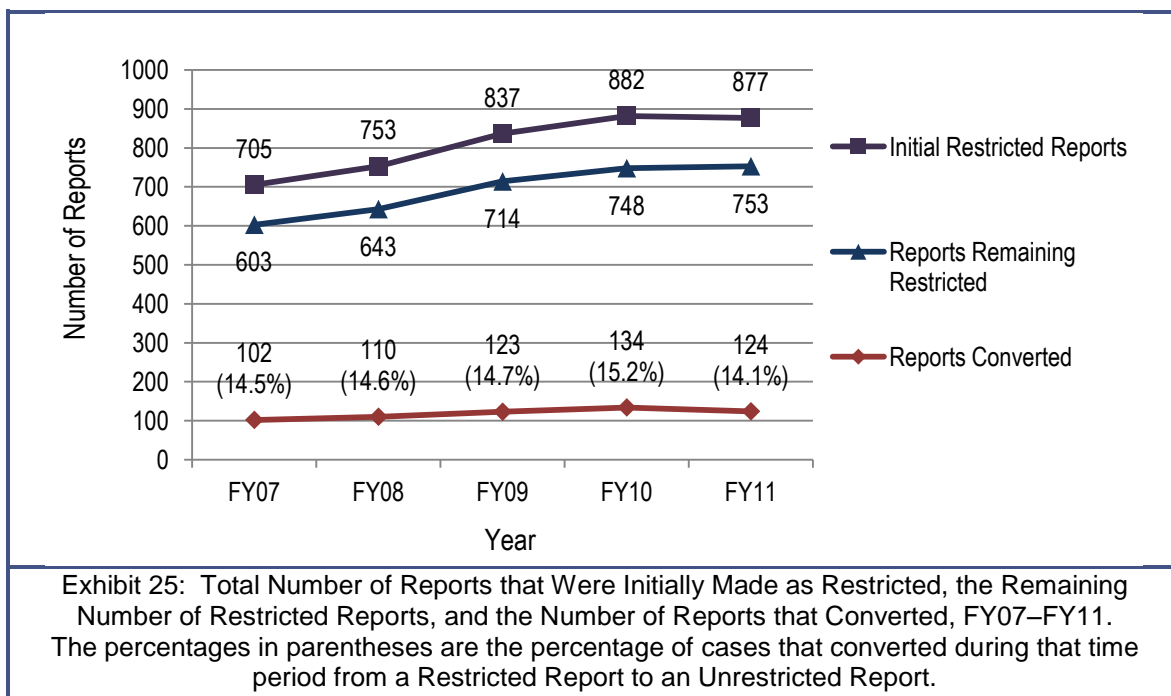
SARCs and SAPR VAs collect information from victims in Restricted Reports. Because Restricted Reports are confidential, covered communications as defined in Department policy, SAPR personnel only collect limited data about the victim and the allegation being made. As with Unrestricted Reports, Restricted Reports can be made for incidents that occurred in prior reporting periods and incidents that occurred prior to military service.

In FY11, there were 877 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault.

Of the 877 reports, 124 (14) converted to Unrestricted Reports at the request of the victim.

At the close of FY11, 753 reports remained Restricted.²²

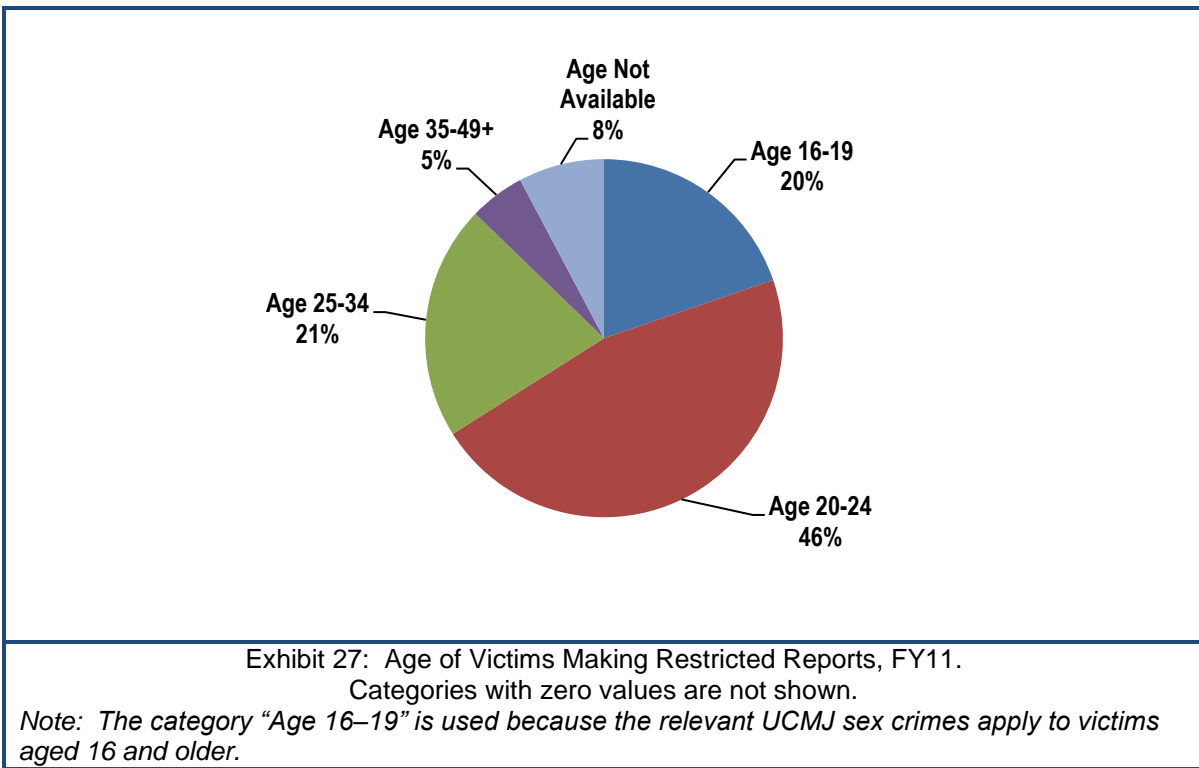
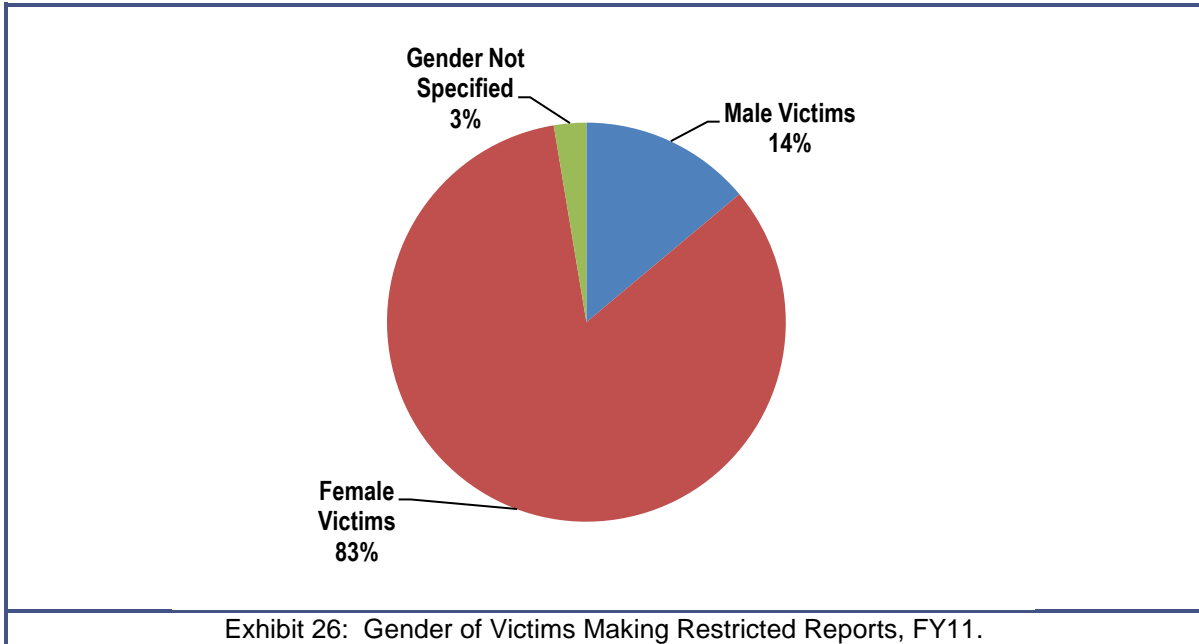
The percentage of victims desiring to convert their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports has remained relatively stable at about 15%. Exhibit 25 shows the Restricted Reports and conversion rates for the past five FYs.

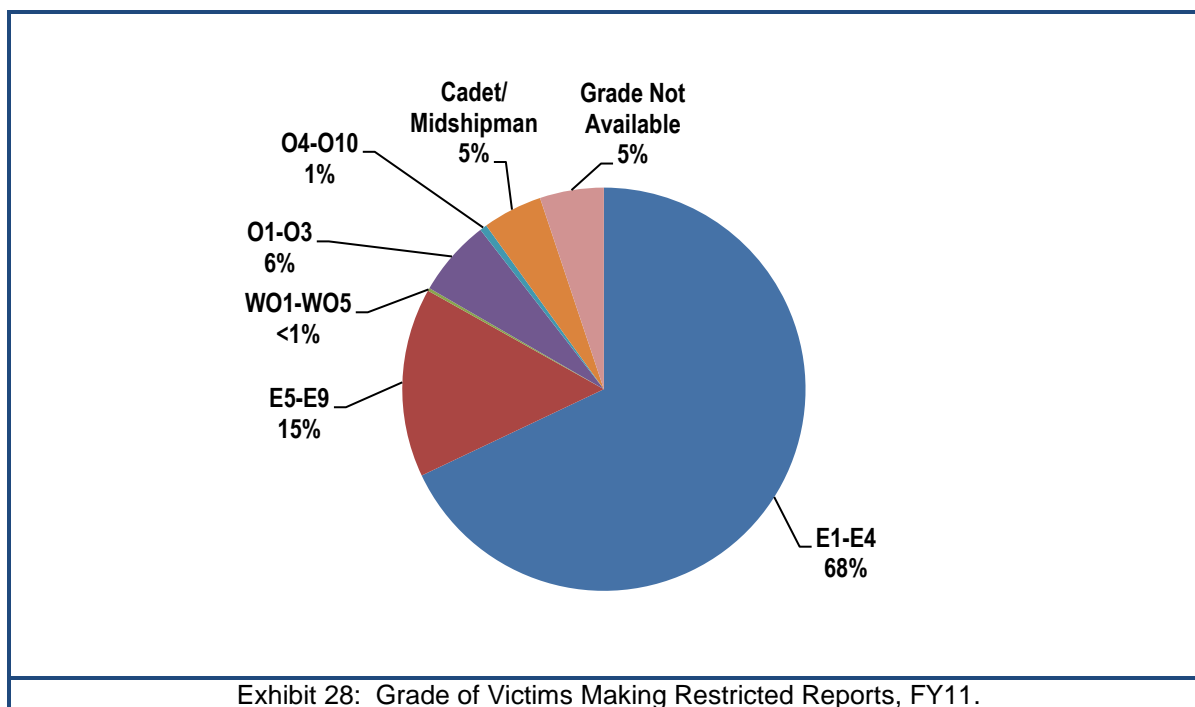


DEMOGRAPHICS OF RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Exhibits 26, 27, and 28 show that victims who made a Restricted Report were primarily female, under the age of 25, and of a junior enlisted grade.

²² The Restricted Reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are included in the total 2,439 Unrestricted Reports cited earlier.





FY11 SERVICE REFERRAL INFORMATION

SARCs and SAPR VAs are responsible for ensuring victims have access to medical treatment, counseling, legal advice, and other support services. Referrals for these services are made to both military and civilian resources. A referral for service 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 1.6 service referrals to victims making Unrestricted Reports. For victims making Restricted Reports, SARCs and SAPR VAs made an average of 1.5 service referrals per case. Exhibit 29 shows the average number of referrals to victims in sexual assault reports from FY07 to FY11.

The Military Services varied in the average number of referrals per victim:

- The Army provided an average of 0.5 referrals per victim making an Unrestricted Report and 0.8 referrals per victim making a Restricted Report.
- The Navy provided an average of 2.8 referrals per victim making an Unrestricted Report and 2.7 referrals per victim making a Restricted Report.
- The Marine Corps provided an average of 2.2 referrals per victim making an Unrestricted Report and 2.0 referrals per victim making a Restricted Report.
- The Air Force provided an average of 3.7 referrals per victim making an Unrestricted Report and 1.5 referrals per victim making a Restricted Report.

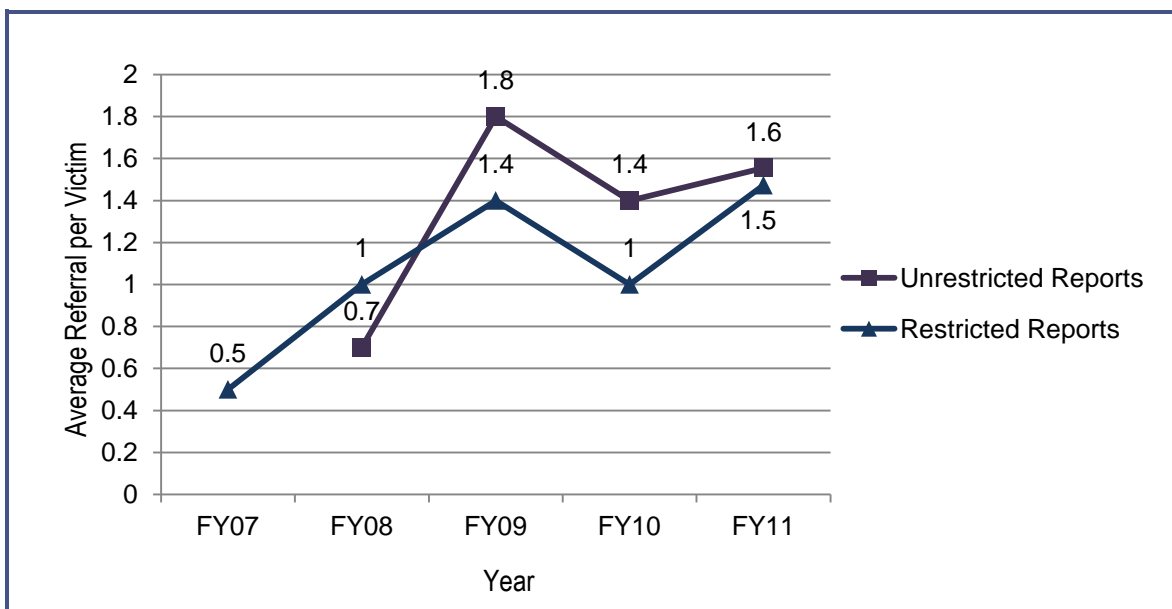


Exhibit 29: Average Number of Service Referrals per Victim of Sexual Assault, FY07–FY11.
Note: Referrals in Unrestricted Reports are not listed for FY07 because the Military Services were not directed to collect this data until FY08.

The Military Services reported there were a total of 733 SAFEs conducted during FY11. This represents a 40% increase over the 523 SAFEs reported in FY10. Exhibit 30 depicts the reported number of SAFEs being conducted for military and civilian victims of sexual assault from FY07 to FY11.

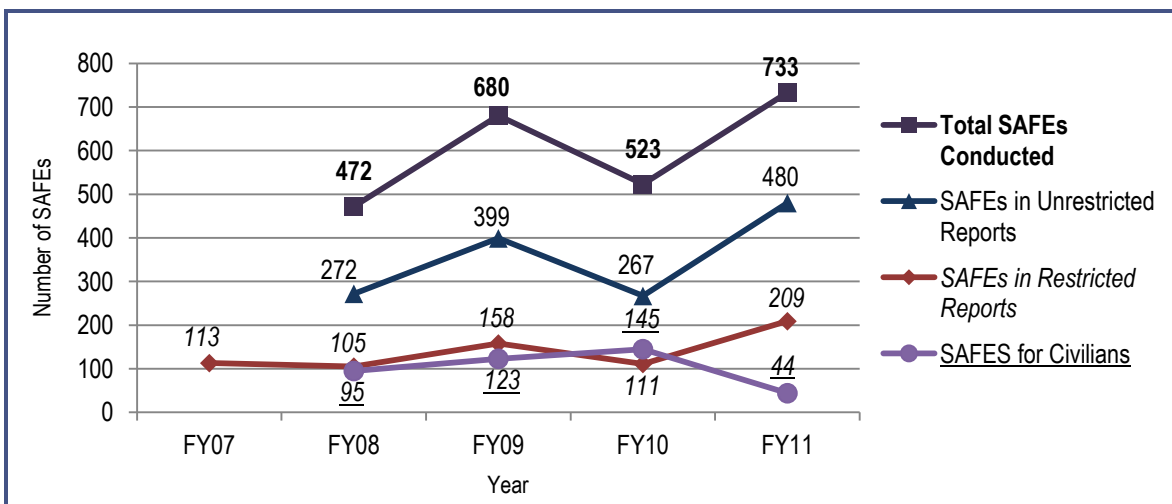


Exhibit 30: SAFEs Reported by the Services, FY07–FY11.
Note: SAFEs for Unrestricted Reports and Restricted Reports. Civilians are not listed for FY07 because the Military Services were not directed to collect this data until FY08.

CONCLUSION

One sexual assault in the military is one too many. The Department developed the five SAPR strategic priorities to address the crime of sexual assault on multiple fronts: institutionalizing prevention, encouraging reporting, improving response, enhancing system accountability, and increasing SAPR understanding and awareness.

FY12 will provide many opportunities for the Department to make further progress on each of the five priorities outlined in the *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*. In addition to the plans previously described, the Department will focus on publishing the revised SAPR Directive and Instruction, expanding the categories of person eligible to receive SAPR support services, enhancing training for personnel investigating and prosecuting these crimes, assessing SAPR training for officers selected for command and senior noncommissioned officers, and establishing a continuum of care for victims transitioning from active duty to veteran status. The Department also plans to issue enhanced policies to govern expedited transfers for military victims of sexual assault and retention of sexual assault-related records, establish a sexual assault advocate credentialing and certification program, and fully implement DSAID.

Sexual assault is a crime that undermines trust within military units and is an affront to the basic values our Service members defend. While the Department has taken bold steps to prevent and respond to sexual assault, there is still much work to do. The Department is committed to ensuring the safety, dignity, and well-being of its people—the men and women of our Armed Forces deserve nothing less.

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC LAWS GOVERNING THE REPORT

PUBLIC LAW 111-383

SEC. 1631. ANNUAL REPORT REGARDING SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS ON SEXUAL ASSAULTS.—Not later than March 1, 2012, and each March 1 thereafter through March 1, 2017, the Secretary of each military department shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report on the sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of that Secretary during the preceding year. In the case of the Secretary of the Navy, separate reports shall be prepared for the Navy and for the Marine Corps.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report of a Secretary of a military department for an Armed Force under subsection (a) shall contain the following:

(1) The number of sexual assaults committed against members of the Armed Force that were reported to military officials during the year covered by the report, and the number of the cases so reported that were substantiated.

(2) The number of sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force that were reported to military officials during the year covered by the report, and the number of the cases so reported that were substantiated. The information required by this paragraph may not be combined with the information required by paragraph (1).

(3) A synopsis of each such substantiated case, organized by offense, and, for each such case, the action taken in the case, including the type of disciplinary or administrative sanction imposed, if any, including courts-martial sentences, nonjudicial punishments administered by commanding officers pursuant to section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), and administrative separations.

(4) The policies, procedures, and processes implemented by the Secretary concerned during the year covered by the report in response to incidents of sexual assault involving members of the Armed Force concerned.

(5) The number of substantiated sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national, and the policies, procedures, and processes implemented by the Secretary concerned to monitor the investigative processes and disposition of such cases and any actions taken to eliminate any gaps in investigating and adjudicating such cases.

(6) A description of the implementation of the accessibility plan implemented pursuant to section 596(b) of such Act, including a description of the steps taken during that year to ensure that trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units in order to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment.

(c) CONSISTENT DEFINITION OF SUBSTANTIATED.—Not later than December 31, 2011, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a consistent definition of

“substantiated” for purposes of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (5) of subsection (b) and provide synopses for those cases for the preparation of reports under this section.

(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than April 30 of each year in which the Secretary of Defense receives reports under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall forward the reports to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with—

(1) the results of assessments conducted under the evaluation plan required by section 1602(c); and

(2) such assessments on the reports as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(e) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) REPEAL.—Subsection (f) of section 577 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is repealed.

(2) SUBMISSION OF 2010 REPORT.—The reports required by subsection (f) of section 577 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) covering calendar year 2010 are still required to be submitted to the Secretary of Defense and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives pursuant to the terms of such subsection, as in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act.

PUBLIC LAW 111-84

SECTION 567. IMPROVED PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(c) Military Protective Orders-

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION-

(A) IN GENERAL- Pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, information shall be collected on--

(i) whether a military protective order was issued that involved either the victim or alleged perpetrator of a sexual assault; and

(ii) whether military protective orders involving members of the Armed Forces were violated in the course of substantiated incidents of sexual assaults against members of the Armed Forces.

(B) SUBMISSION OF DATA- The data required to be collected under this subsection shall be included in the annual report submitted to Congress on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces.

(2) INFORMATION TO MEMBERS- Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report explaining the measures being taken to ensure that, when a military protective order has been issued, the member of the Armed Forces who is protected by the order is informed, in a timely manner, of the member's option to request transfer from the command to which the member is assigned.

PUBLIC LAW 109-163**SECTION 596. IMPROVEMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AFFECTING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.**

(a) Plan for System to Track Cases in Which Care or Prosecution Hindered by Lack of Availability-

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a system to track cases under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense in which care to a victim of rape or sexual assault, or the investigation or prosecution of an alleged perpetrator of rape or sexual assault, is hindered by the lack of availability of a rape kit or other needed supplies or by the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources.

(2) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES- The Secretary shall submit the plan developed under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Accessibility Plan for Deployed Units-

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan for ensuring accessibility and availability of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources for responding to sexual assaults occurring in deployed units. The plan shall include the following:

(A) A plan for the training of personnel who are considered to be 'first responders' to sexual assaults (including criminal investigators, medical personnel responsible for rape kit evidence collection, and victims advocates), such training to include current techniques on the processing of evidence, including rape kits, and on conducting investigations.

(B) A plan for ensuring the availability at military hospitals of supplies needed for the treatment of victims of sexual assault who present at a military hospital, including rape kits, equipment for processing rape kits, and supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and for testing for pregnancy.

(2) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES- The Secretary shall submit the plan developed under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

APPENDIX B: DOD SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY ENVIRONMENT

Service members risk their lives for each other and seek to keep fellow Service members out of harm's way. Sexual assault breaks this important bond and tears apart military units. Unfortunately, leading studies indicate that most sexual assaults that occur in America are not reported to law enforcement.^{23, 24} The Department's statistics indicate that in 2010, approximately 14 percent of the estimated incidents of unwanted sexual contact were reported to a military authority.²⁵ Underreporting of this crime poses a serious challenge to military readiness, because the potential consequences and human costs of sexual assault are extremely high. Chronic psychological consequences may include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and substance abuse.²⁶ Sexual assault is incompatible with military culture, and the costs and consequences for mission accomplishment are unbearable.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE OFFICE HISTORY

In 2004, the Department aggressively changed its approach to SAPR after learning of reports of sexual assault from Service members deployed to Iraq and Kuwait. On February 5, 2004, then-Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld directed the Department to undertake a 90-day review of all sexual assault policies and programs and recommend changes to increase prevention, promote reporting, enhance the quality of support provided to victims, and improve accountability. The DoD Care for Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force was created, and it identified 35 key findings relevant to sexual assault policies and programs within the Military Services. The Task Force proposed nine broad recommendations for immediate, near-term, and long-term corrective action.

The Department established the Joint Task Force for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (JTF-SAPR) in October 2004 to develop a comprehensive SAPR Policy for the Department based on the recommendations of the Care for Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force. The JTF-SAPR authored 13 Directive-Type Memoranda (DTM) that fundamentally changed SAPR Policy, including the addition of Restricted Reporting, a confidential reporting option for Service member victims of sexual assault. The DTMs are the foundation of the two policy documents that govern the Department's SAPR

²³ Estimates show that between 22 to 41.6 percent of the sexual assaults that occur in America are reported to police, according to the DOJ (2008). *Criminal Victimization, 2007*. Washington, DC: DOJ.

²⁴ Rand, M., Rennison, C., and DOJ. (2002). *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992–2000*. Washington, DC: Rennison, Callie Marie. [Online]. Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1133>.

²⁵ DoD. (2011). *2010 WGRA*. Washington, DC: DMDC. [Online]. Available: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research>.

²⁶ Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2007). *Understanding Sexual Violence Fact Sheet, 2007*. [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/images/SV%20Factsheet.pdf>.

Program today: DoDD 6495.01, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*; and DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*.^{27, 28} DoDI 6495.02 was modified in FY08 to close gaps identified by the Department and clarify Military Service responsibilities. Further revisions to DoDI 6495.02 were proposed in FY10 and FY11.

The DoD-wide change in policy was also intended to address events at the MSAs. In 2003, after receiving reports from cadet victims, former Representative Tillie Fowler was appointed to lead a review of the treatment of women at the U.S. Air Force Academy. Based on the findings of the Fowler Commission, the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the MSAs was established in 2004. Congress directed this task force to assess and make recommendations concerning how the Departments of the Army and Navy could more effectively address sexual harassment and assault at the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Naval Academy. Congress later passed legislation requiring the Department to assess the MSAs' SAPR programs annually.

In October 2005, the Department established the DoD SAPRO to take over as the single point of responsibility for SAPR Policy in the Department. However, medical care, legal processes, and criminal investigations remained the responsibility of the OASD(HA), the Offices of the JAGs of the Military Departments, the MCIOs of the Military Departments, and the Office of the DoD IG, respectively. Since the establishment of DoD SAPRO, the Department has developed a prevention strategy, increased reporting, improved care and response to victims, implemented program oversight, and expanded knowledge of the SAPR Program among Service members and other key stakeholders.

MILITARY DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

In the Department, the term “sexual assault” does not refer to one specific crime; rather, it encompasses a range of sex crimes that represent a broad spectrum of offenses from rape to nonconsensual sodomy to wrongful sexual contact as well as attempts to commit these offenses. Consequently, the definition of sexual assault in the military is broader than the crime of rape. In its current form, DoDD 6495.01 defines sexual assault as follows:

Intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, forcible sodomy (oral or anal sex), and other unwanted sexual contact that is aggravated, abusive, or wrongful (including unwanted and inappropriate sexual contact), or attempts to commit these acts.

Consent is defined as:

²⁷ DoDD 6495.01, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, was reissued on January 23, 2012.

²⁸ DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, is current as of November 13, 2008.

Words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. There is no consent where the person is sleeping or incapacitated, such as due to age, alcohol or drugs, or mental incapacity.²⁹

Sexual assault is also defined in military law, as presented in the UCMJ. The sexual crimes within SAPR Policy are included in Article 120, *Rape, Sexual Assault, and Other Sexual Misconduct*; and Article 125, *Sodomy*.^{30, 31} Article 120 includes the crimes of rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact. For incidents that occurred before the UCMJ changes on October 1, 2007, sexual assault included rape, nonconsensual sodomy, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these acts. Article 125 includes the crime of forcible sodomy. Attempts to commit these crimes are also included under SAPR Policy.

Other misconduct, such as indecent exposure and stalking, are not included in this report because they do not fall within the SAPR Program as chartered in 2005. However, the Military Services investigate and prosecute these and other sex crimes whenever possible. Incidents of sexual harassment are also not in this report because they fall under the purview of the OSD Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity. Lastly, sex crimes against children and spouses are not contained in this report because they fall under the purview of the DoD Family Advocacy Program.

DEPARTMENT'S REPORTING OPTIONS AND PROCEDURES

As discussed briefly in the "Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated With Reporting" section of this report, the Department offers two sexual assault reporting options: Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting. The creation of the Restricted Reporting option in June 2005 was a critical addition to the SAPR Program. Restricted Reporting allows Service member victims of sexual assault to confidentially access medical care and advocacy services without initiating an official investigation. DoDD 6495.01 defines Restricted Reporting as:

Reporting option that allows sexual assault victims to confidentially disclose the assault to specified individuals (i.e., SARC, SAPR VA, or healthcare personnel)...and receive medical treatment, including emergency care, counseling, and assignment of a SARC and SAPR VA, without triggering an official investigation. The victim's report provided to healthcare personnel

²⁹ DoDD 6495.01. Washington, DC: DoD.

³⁰ UCMJ. Article 120, *Rape, Sexual Assault, and Other Sexual Misconduct*. Washington, DC: DoD. [Online]. Available: http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/directives/article_120.pdf.

³¹ UCMJ. Article 125, *Sodomy*. Washington, DC: DoD. [Online]. Available: http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/directives/article_125.pdf.

(including the information acquired from a [Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE)] Kit), SARC, or SAPR VAs will NOT be reported to law enforcement or to the command to initiate the official investigative process unless the victim consents or an established EXCEPTION applies in accordance with [DoDI 6495.02].³²

Confidential communication is defined as:

Oral, written, or electronic communications of personally identifiable information concerning a sexual assault victim and the sexual assault incident provided by the victim to the SARC, SAPR VA, or healthcare personnel in a Restricted Report. This confidential communication includes the victim's SAFE Kit and its information.³³

Restricted Reporting does more than allow victims to confidentially access medical care. It preserves the possibility of future prosecution by allowing victims to anonymously receive SAFEs. Following the examination, military law enforcement holds the evidence under an anonymous alphanumeric identifier for one year. Victims may convert their Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time and participate in the military justice process, but evidence obtained during a SAFE is only maintained for one year in reports kept Restricted. One month before the evidence expires, the SARC contacts the victim to determine if he or she would like to convert to an Unrestricted Report and participate in the military criminal justice process. Restricted Reporting allows for the preservation of evidence that would be otherwise unavailable.

Although Restricted Reporting does not disclose the identity of the victim or begin the investigative process, commanders receive limited information about the incident, which allows them to address force protection concerns. In this way, the Department is able to honor a victim's privacy while taking steps to keep others safe. The Department is also able to offer victims care and treatment that victims may have not accessed without this confidential option.

Sexual assault victims who seek medical care or SAFEs in the state of California cannot make a Restricted Report because of the state laws that mandate reporting by healthcare providers.³⁴

Although SAPR Policy allows for confidential Restricted Reports, it encourages victims to make Unrestricted Reports that allow the Department to investigate and hold subjects appropriately accountable. Victims who initially make a Restricted Report may convert their report to Unrestricted and participate in an official investigation at any time. In addition, if information about a sexual assault comes to a commander's attention or to

³² DoDD 6495.01. Washington, DC: DoD.

³³ Id.

³⁴ California's mandatory reporting laws also affect victims in Arizona if the nearest military treatment facility is in California. Refer to each U.S. state and territory mandatory reporting laws for specific information: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies/civilian-sexual-assault-reporting-law>.

the attention of law enforcement independent of a victim's report, an investigation will be initiated.

Under Unrestricted Reporting, when a victim reports an incident of sexual assault, the matter is referred for investigation, and victim's rights apply.³⁵ As in Restricted Reporting, victims may receive healthcare, counseling, and advocacy services. However, in an Unrestricted Report, details of the incident are provided to command and law enforcement.

DoDD 6495.01 defines Unrestricted Reporting as:

A process that an individual covered by this policy uses to disclose, without requesting confidentiality or Restricted Reporting, that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault. Under these circumstances, the victim's report provided to healthcare personnel, the SARC, a SAPR VA, command authorities, or other persons is reported to law enforcement and may be used to initiate the official investigative process.³⁶

SARCs and SAPR VAs work with victims to help them understand the reporting options described above. To ensure victims make informed choices, the Department developed DD Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, which explains the benefits and the limitations of each reporting option. The victim completes this form with the assistance of the SARC or SAPR VA.

VICTIM CARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

When the Department adopted the SAPR Policy in 2005, it used existing best practices from the civilian community as a framework to shape the military's response system. This system comprises professionals from several disciplines who work as a team to provide expert care for victims worldwide 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Victim care begins immediately upon the report of a sexual assault. At the heart of the sexual assault response system are the SARCs and SAPR VAs. Every military installation in the world, both in garrison and deployed, has SARCs and SAPR VAs who provide a human element to the Department's response. They assist victims by providing them with three fundamental principles of victim care: safety and security, a place to communicate, and the ability to be prepared for the steps that will likely follow their report.

First, victims need to feel safe. SARCs and SAPR VAs work with victims to identify and address issues related to their physical safety as well as concerns about re-victimization by the subject or others who might retaliate against the victim for making a report. Second, victims may choose to talk about what happened. Although they are not therapists, SARCs and SAPR VAs are trained to be attentive listeners. Their job is not to gather details about the assault but rather to support victims' reactions to and feelings

³⁵ DoDD 1030.1. Washington, DC: DoD. 4.4.

³⁶ DoDD 6495.01. Washington, DC: DoD.

about the incident in a non-judgmental way. Finally, victims need to know their options, their legal rights, and what actions will likely follow their report. SARC and SAPR VAs explain the available reporting options and how they may affect the victim's future. SARC and SAPR VAs listen to victims' needs and then connect victims with appropriate resources, including medical care, mental healthcare, legal advice, and spiritual support. They ensure Service members are not left alone to navigate the potentially daunting process of reporting a sexual assault. They also support victims in decision making. Victims who elect to make an Unrestricted Report also remain informed of the progress of their report via information the SARC gathers at monthly multidisciplinary case management meetings. These meetings allow the SARC to coordinate care and remain aware of the case status as the case progresses through investigation and prosecution. As a result of the dedication of SARC and SAPR VAs, victims have access to information about how their case is proceeding and what will happen next.³⁷

SARC manage an installation or unit's SAPR program, serving as the single point of contact to coordinate victim care and track the services provided to each victim. While the SARC primarily provides management and oversight of victim services, SAPR VAs provide direct assistance to victims. SAPR VAs also help victims navigate the military's response network. SARC and SAPR VAs are the core of the sexual assault response system, but they receive a great deal of help from other responders, including healthcare and mental healthcare providers, chaplains, commanders, investigators, JAs, and VWAP personnel.

Healthcare providers treat sexual assault victims both physically and psychologically. Physicians, physician assistants, and nurses all contribute to treating injuries, managing the risk of sexually transmitted infections, and sometimes gathering evidence during a SAFE. Psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and other mental health professionals assist the victim in restoring the function and resilience lost after a sexual assault.

Chaplains provide spiritual support to victims of sexual assault. Generally, information communicated to chaplains during spiritual counseling is privileged and, therefore, kept confidential.³⁸ Chaplains may be an additional resource for victims of sexual assault in both Restricted and Unrestricted Reports.

Law enforcement, criminal investigators, VWAP personnel, and JAs also support victims. While a case is being investigated and prosecuted, as appropriate, under an Unrestricted Report, VWAP personnel help victims understand their legal rights, understand and participate in the military criminal justice process, and obtain needed resources. This support helps minimize the risk of secondary victimization and

³⁷ The fundamental principles of victim care are commonly used by practitioners in federal victim assistance agencies, such as the Department of State.

³⁸ Communications made to a chaplain as a formal act of religion or a matter of conscience according to the Military Rule of Evidence 503.

increases the likelihood that victims will stay with the investigative process through its conclusion.^{39, 40} This support also helps the victim through the recovery process.⁴¹

Commanders at all levels have a unique responsibility to support sexual assault response because they set the tone and expectations in their units. Through a commander's commitment to SAPR policies and programs, he or she can demonstrate firsthand the Department's resolve to preventing sexual assaults while working to reduce the fear and stigma associated with reporting.

At the policy level, the Department continues to strengthen internal and external partnerships with organizations that help care for victims, as discussed in the "Improve Sexual Assault Response" section of this report.

³⁹ DoDD 1030.1, *Victim and Witness Assistance*. Washington, DC: DoD.

⁴⁰ DoDI 1030.2, *Victim and Witness Assistance Procedures*. Washington, DC: DoD.

⁴¹ Campbell, R. (2006). *Rape Survivors' Experiences with the Legal and Medical Systems*. *Violence Against Women*, 12(1), 30–45.

APPENDIX C: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
APY	Academic Program Year
CAI	Combat Area of Interest
CDP	Center for Deployment Psychology
CID	U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
DACOWITS	Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services
DD	Department of Defense (Form)
<i>DEOCS</i>	<i>Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey</i>
DEOMI	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDI	DoD Instruction
DOJ	Department of Justice
DSAID	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DSARC	Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
DTF-SAMS	Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services
DTM	Directive-Type Memorandum
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
EO	Equal Opportunity
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FY	Fiscal Year
HA-SAIPT	Health Affairs Sexual Assault Integrated Product Team
IG	Inspector General
IPT	Integrated Product Team
JA	Judge Advocate
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JTF-SAPR	Joint Task Force for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MCSR	Men Can Stop Rape
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Military Service Academy

NCIS	Navy Criminal Investigative Service
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NJS	Naval Justice School
OASD(HA)	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OVC	Office of Victims of Crime
P.L.	Public Law
RAINN	Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
SAAM	Sexual Assault Awareness Month
SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRAC	SAPR Advisory Council
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SHARP	Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SMMC	Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UOTHC	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions
USACIL	U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
UVA	Unit Victim Advocate
VA	Victim Advocate
VWAP	Victim and Witness Assistance Program
WGRA	<i>Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members</i>
WIPT	Working Integrated Product Team

APPENDIX D: FY09 AND FY10 REPORTS, DISPOSITIONS, AND PUNISHMENTS

Based on changes to reporting requirements legislated by P.L. 111-383, the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY11, reports, subject dispositions, and associated punishments from FY09 and FY10 have been updated to a format that will allow for comparison to FY11 data.

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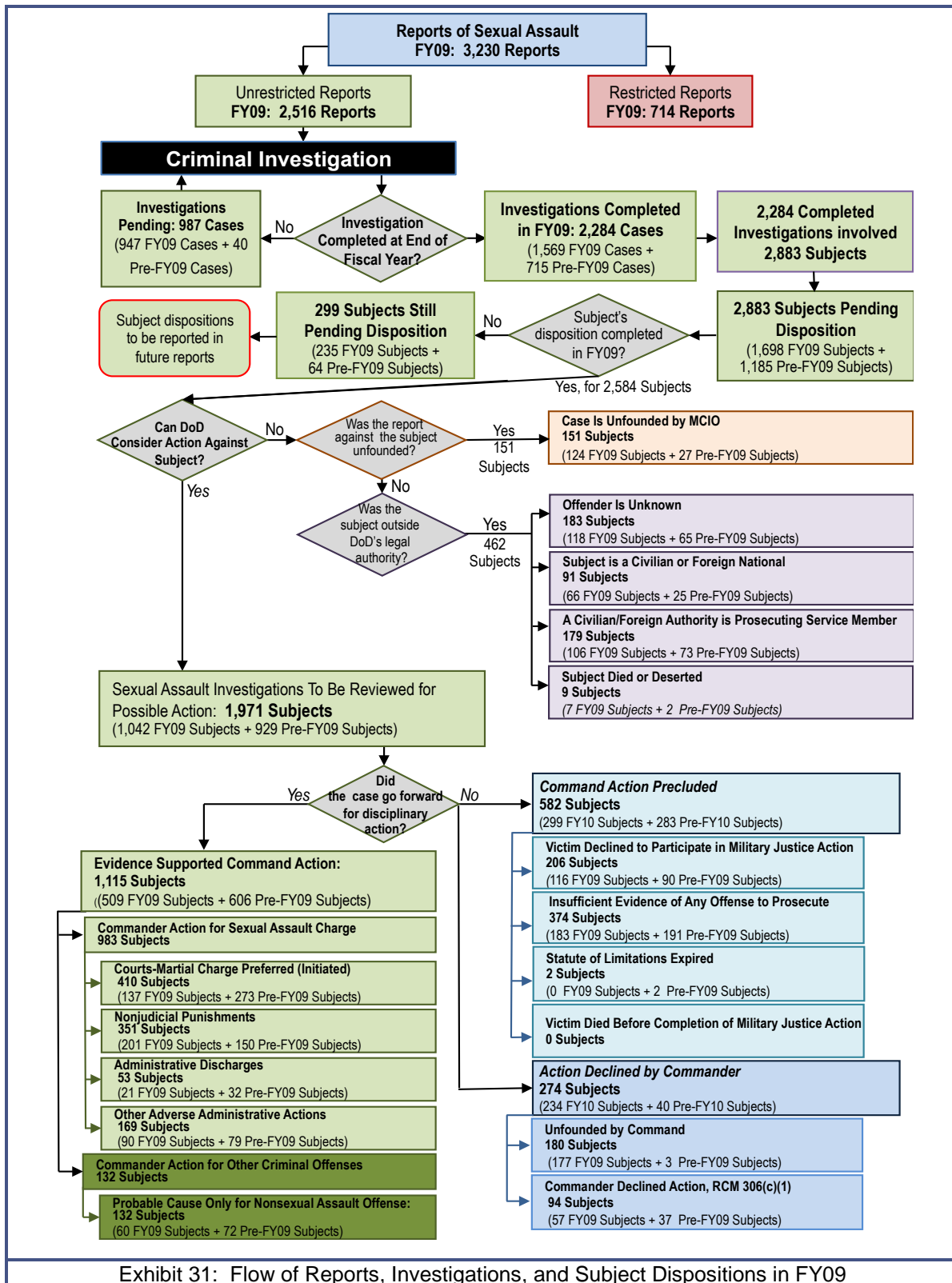


Exhibit 31: Flow of Reports, Investigations, and Subject Dispositions in FY09

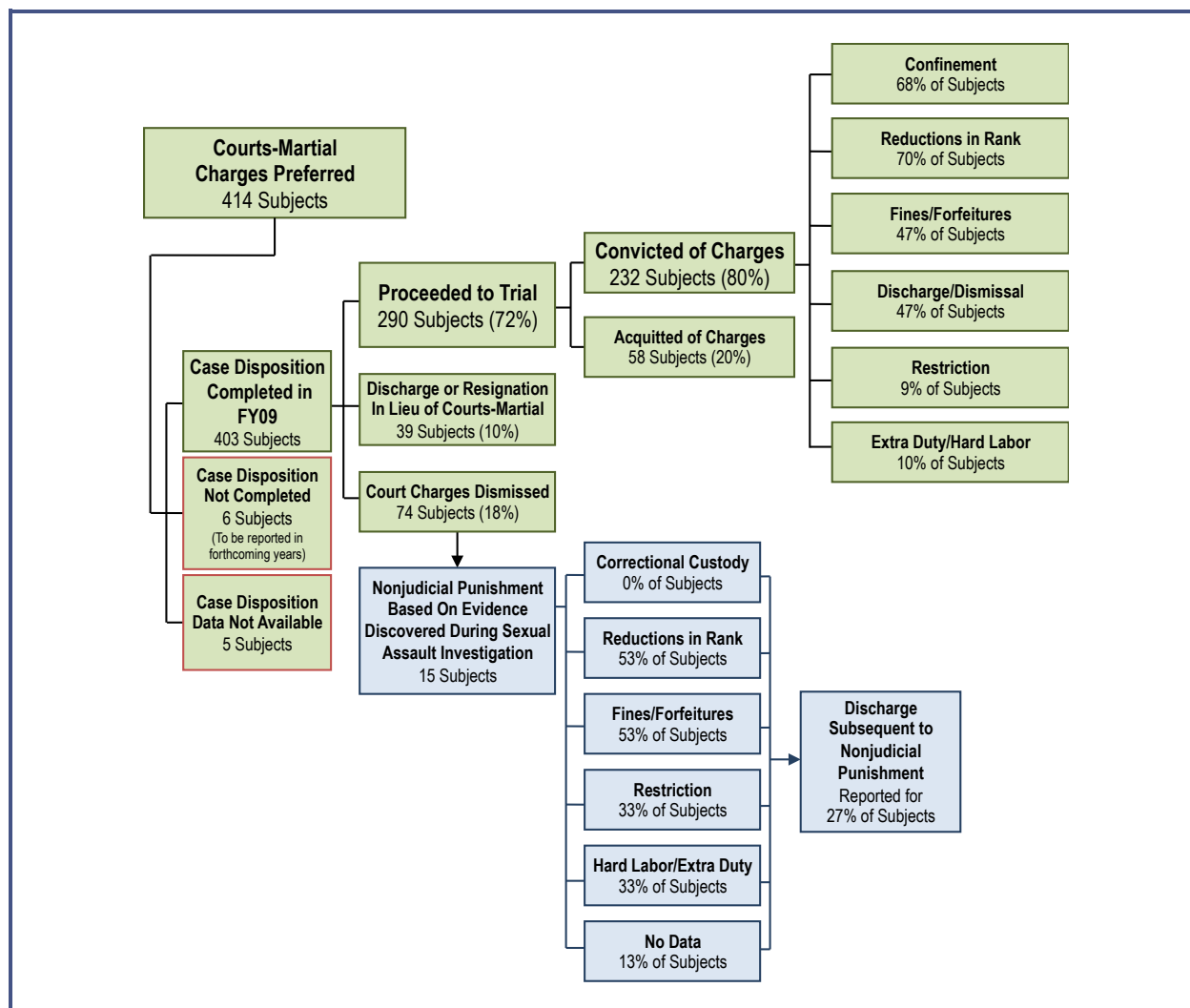


Exhibit 32: Dispositions of Subjects Against Whom Courts-Martial Charges Were Preferred, FY09.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that 410 subjects of sexual assault investigations had court-martial charges preferred against them for a sexual assault offense; however DoD's review found four additional subjects with court-martial charges preferred.
2. Of the 414 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them, 6 subjects were still pending court action at the end of FY09. Disposition data was not available for 5 subjects.
3. Of the 403 subjects whose courts-martial were completed in FY09, 290 subjects proceeded to trial, 39 subjects were allowed to resign or received a discharge instead of trial, and 74 subjects had court-martial charges dismissed against them at some point in the justice proceedings.
4. In cases in which a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial is requested and approved, the characterization of the discharge is Under Other Than Honorable Conditions, unless a higher characterization is justified. Of the 74 subjects with dismissed charges, commanders imposed nonjudicial punishment on 15 subjects. Most of these 15 subjects received two kinds of punishment: a rank reduction and a fine/forfeiture.
5. Of the 290 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial, 232 (80%) were convicted. Conviction by courts-martial may result in a combination of punishments. Consequently, convicted Service members could be adjudged one or more of the punishments listed. However, in most cases, they received at least two kinds of punishment: confinement and a reduction in rank. Discharges adjudged by courts-martial were either Bad Conduct Discharges or Dishonorable Discharges.

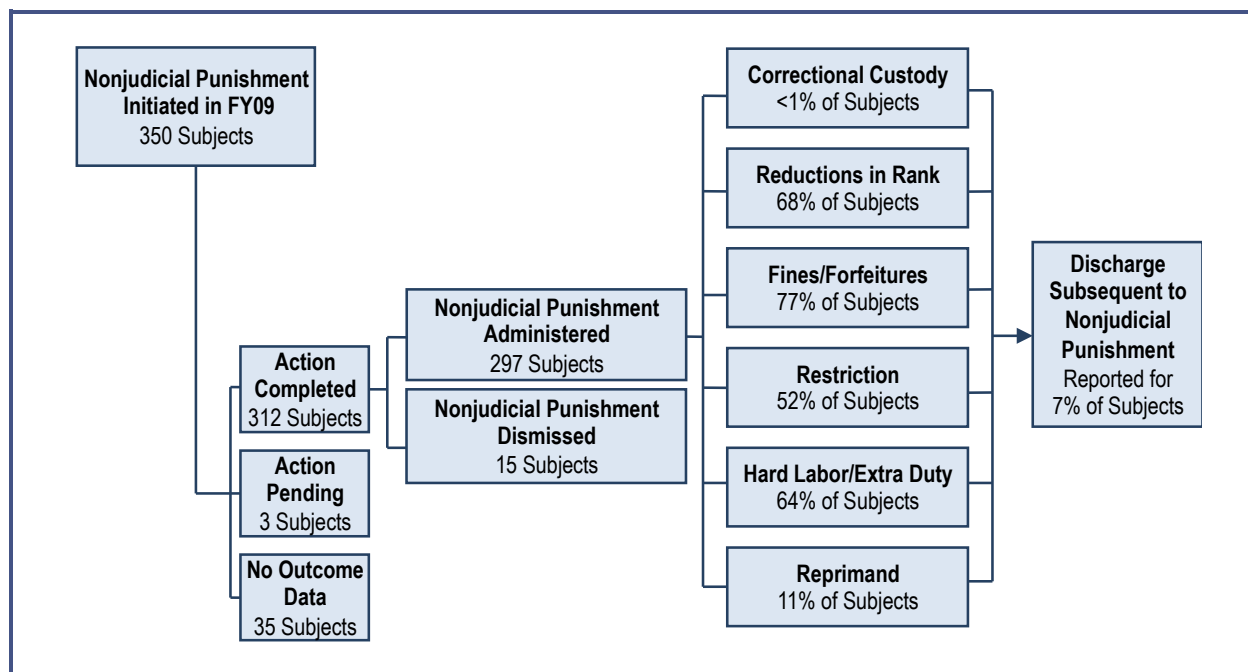


Exhibit 33: Dispositions of Subjects Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY09.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that 351 subjects of sexual assault investigations disposed in FY09 were considered for nonjudicial punishment. DoD's review of Service data disclosed one fewer subject.
2. Of the 312 subjects who were considered for nonjudicial punishment, 3 subjects were still pending action at the end of FY09. Nonjudicial punishment outcome data was not available for 35 subjects
3. Of the 312 subjects whose nonjudicial punishments were completed in FY09, 297 subjects (95%) were found guilty by the commander and issued punishment. The remaining 15 subjects (5%) were found not guilty.
4. Nonjudicial punishment may result in a combination of penalties. Consequently, Service members found guilty can be administered one or more kinds of punishments. However, for most of the cases, convicted Service members received at least four kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank, a fine/forfeiture, a restriction on their liberty for a period of time, and hard labor or extra duty.
5. For 7% of subjects, the nonjudicial punishment was reported as contributing to the rationale for an administrative discharge.

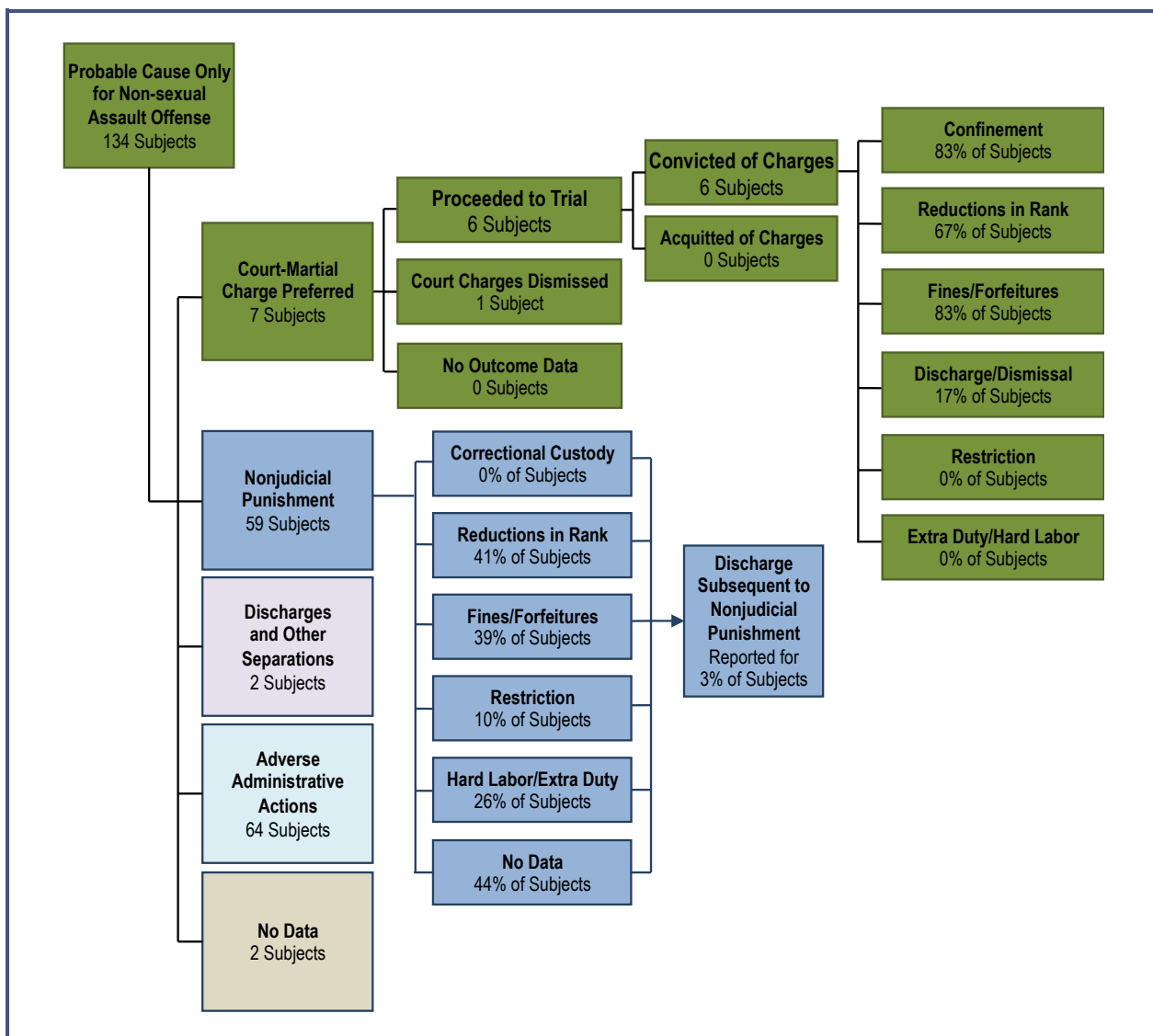


Exhibit 34: Dispositions of Subjects for Whom There was Only Probable Cause for Nonsexual Assault Offenses, FY09.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that investigations of 133 subjects only disclosed evidence of misconduct not considered to be a sexual assault offense under the UCMJ. However, DoD's review found information for 134 subjects.
2. Of the 134 subjects, 7 subjects had court-martial charges preferred against them, 59 subjects were administered nonjudicial punishment, 2 subjects received a discharge or separation, 64 subjects received adverse administrative action, and no data was available for disciplinary action against 2 subjects.
3. Of the 7 subjects whose cases proceeded to courts-martial, 6 were convicted of the charges against them. Most convicted Service members were adjudged confinement, a reduction in rank, and a fine or forfeiture.
4. Of the 59 subjects who were considered for nonjudicial punishment on a nonsexual assault charge, most subjects received at least one kind of punishment. However, no data was reported in FY09 for 44% of these subjects.

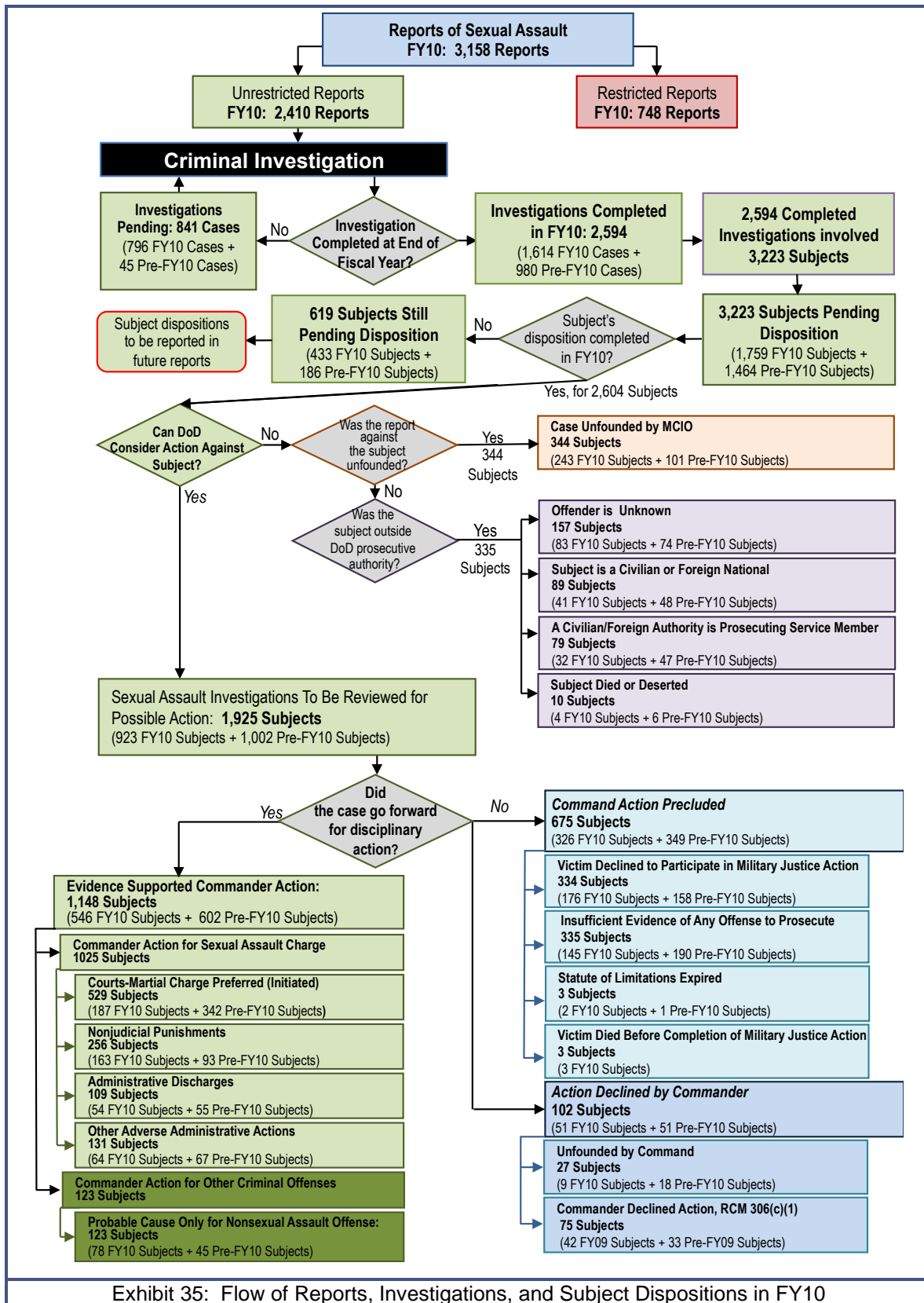


Exhibit 35: Flow of Reports, Investigations, and Subject Dispositions in FY10

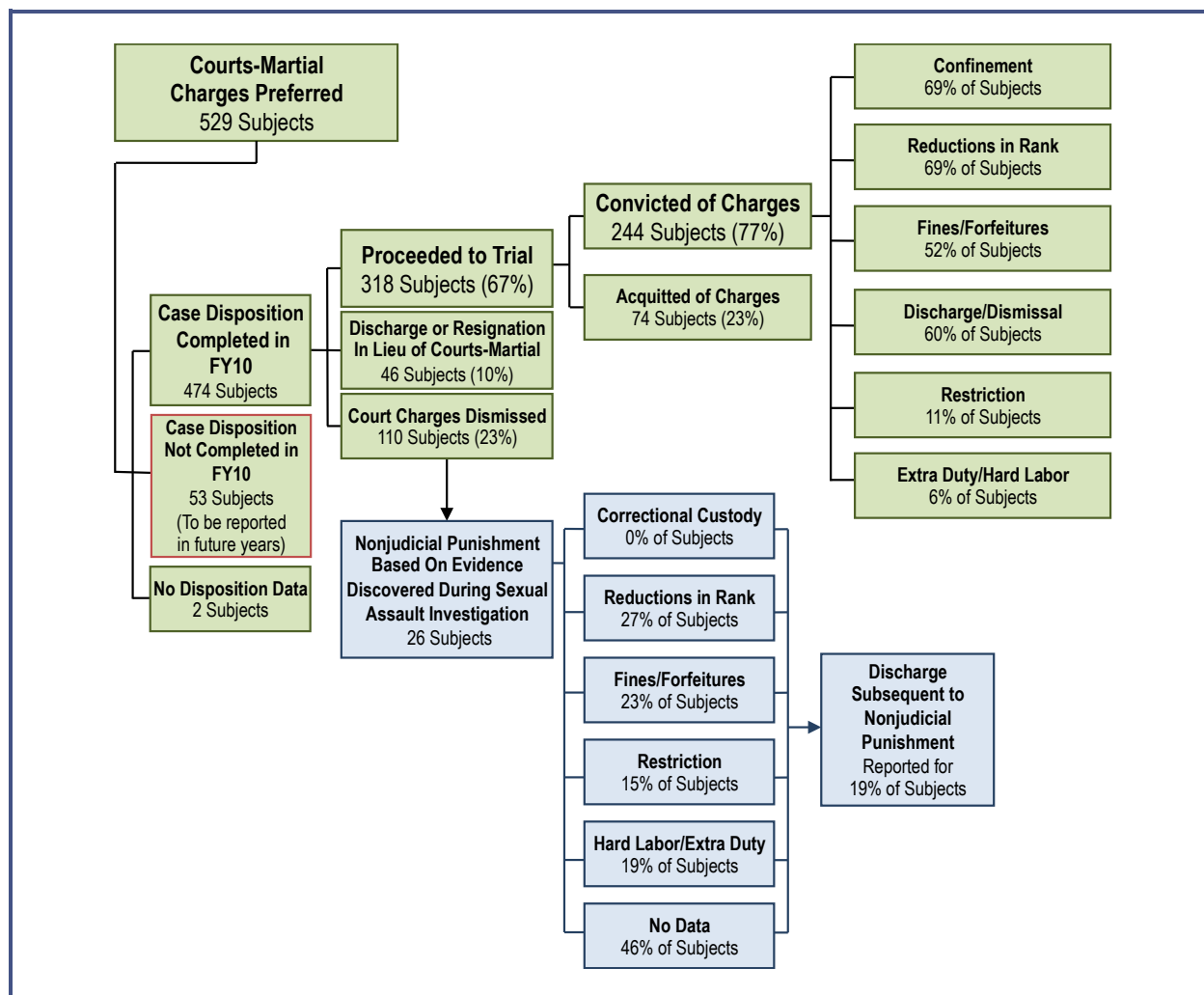


Exhibit 36: Dispositions of Subjects Against Whom Courts-Martial Charges Were Preferred, FY10.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that 529 subjects of sexual assault investigations had court-martial charges preferred against them for a sexual assault offense.
2. Of the 529 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them, 53 subjects were still pending court action at the end of FY10. Disposition data was not available for 2 subjects.
3. Of the 474 subjects whose courts-martial were completed in FY10, 318 subjects proceeded to trial, 46 subjects were allowed to resign or received a discharge instead of trial, and 110 subjects had court-martial charges dismissed against them at some point in the justice proceedings.
4. In cases in which a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial is requested and approved, the characterization of the discharge is Under Other Than Honorable Conditions, unless a higher characterization is justified. Of the 110 subjects with dismissed charges, commanders imposed nonjudicial punishment on 26 subjects. Most of these 26 subjects received at least one kind of punishment, however this is incomplete as no punishment data was reported for 46% of these subjects.
5. Of the 318 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial, 244 (80%) were convicted. Conviction by courts-martial may result in a combination of punishments. Consequently, convicted Service members could be adjudged one or more of the punishments listed. However, in most cases, they received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture, and a discharge/dismissal. Discharges adjudged by courts-martial were either Bad Conduct Discharges or Dishonorable Discharges.

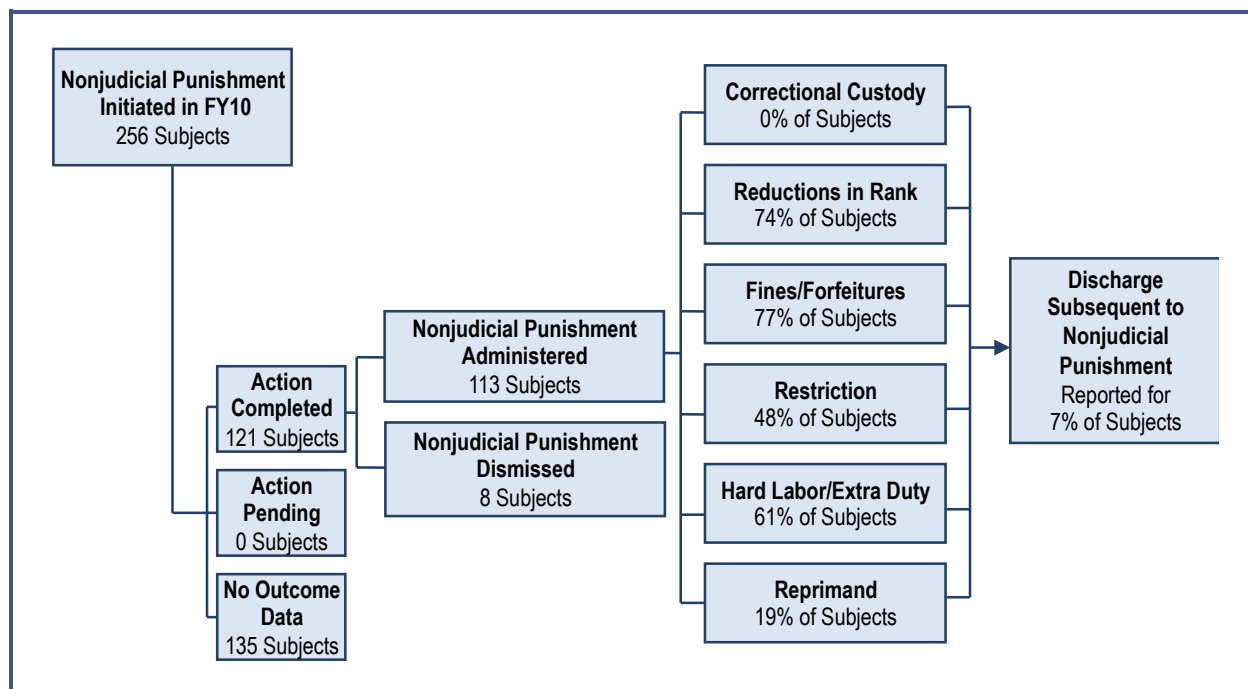


Exhibit 37: Dispositions of Subjects Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY10.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that 256 subjects of sexual assault investigations disposed in FY10 were considered for nonjudicial punishment. Outcome data was not reported for 135 subjects.
2. Of the 121 subjects whose nonjudicial punishments were completed in FY10, 113 subjects (93%) were found guilty by the commander and issued punishment. The remaining 8 subjects (7%) were found not guilty.
3. Nonjudicial punishment may result in a combination of penalties. Consequently, Service members found guilty can be administered one or more kinds of punishments. However, for most of the cases, convicted Service members received at least three kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank, a fine/forfeiture, and hard labor or extra duty.
4. For 7% of subjects, the nonjudicial punishment was reported as contributing to the rationale for an administrative discharge.

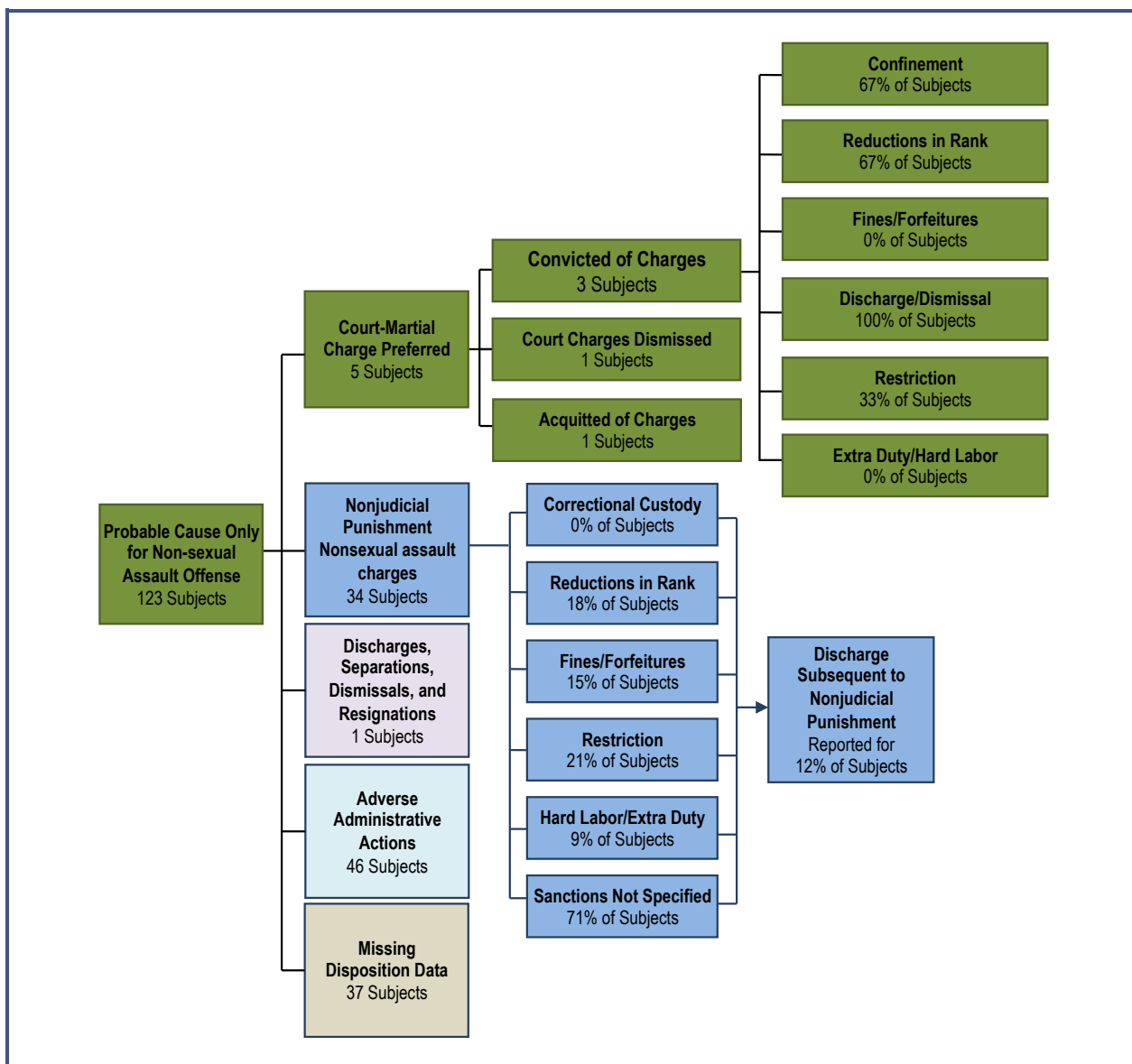


Exhibit 38: Dispositions of Subjects for Whom There was Only Probable Cause for Nonsexual Assault Offenses, FY10.

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that investigations of 123 subjects only disclosed evidence of misconduct not considered to be a sexual assault offense under the UCMJ.
2. Of the 123 subjects, 5 subjects had court-martial charges preferred against them, 34 subjects were administered nonjudicial punishment, 1 subject received a discharge or separation, 46 subjects received adverse administrative action, and no data was available for disciplinary action against 37 subjects.
3. Of the 5 subjects whose cases proceeded to courts-martial, 3 were convicted of the charges against them. Most convicted Service members were adjudged confinement, a reduction in rank, and a punitive discharge or dismissal.
4. Of the 34 subjects who were considered for nonjudicial punishment on a nonsexual assault charge, most subjects received at least one kind of punishment. However, no data was reported in FY10 for 71% of these subjects.

APPENDIX E: FY11 AGGREGATE DATA MATRICES

DoD FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.	FY11 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports	2640
# Service Member victims	1970
# Non-Service Member victims	670
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	2439
# Service Member on Service Member	1366
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	648
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	139
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	286
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	2439
# On military installation	1392
# Off military installation	945
# Unidentified location	102
# Investigations Initiated (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	2439
# Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	827
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-11	1612
# Restricted Reports	877
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	124
# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	753
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN FY11	FY11 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	2439
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	948
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	688
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	557
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	174
# Unknown/Information Not Available	72
Time of sexual assault	2439
# Midnight to 6 am	755
# 6 am to 6 pm	414
# 6 pm to midnight	553
# Unknown/Information Not Available	717
Day of sexual assault	2439
# Sunday	426
# Monday	229
# Tuesday	168
# Wednesday	175
# Thursday	211
# Friday	291
# Saturday	505
# Unknown/Information Not Available	434
C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11)	FY11 Totals
# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	1612
# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	274
# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	1783
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by their Own Service	1391
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Another DoD Military Service	56
# Non-Service Member Subjects in DoD Investigations	106
# Unidentified Subjects in DoD Investigations	230
# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	1783
# Service Member Victims In Own Service Investigations	1278
# Service Member Victims In Other DoD Military Service Investigation	71
# Non-Service Member Victims in DoD Investigations	434
# Unknown Victims in DoD Investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS	FY11 Totals
# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	1783
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	244
DoD Action Precluded:	328
# Unknown Subjects	157
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	82
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	83
# Subject deceased or deserted	6
# Total Command Action Precluded	231
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	104
# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	125
# Statute of limitations had expired	2
# Total Command Action Declined	35
# Unfounded by Command	35
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	355
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	590
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	590
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	240
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	155
# Administrative discharges	32
# Other administrative actions	43
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	120
E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10 (30-Sep-10)	939
# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	102
# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	837
# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed by 30-SEP-11	1150
# Final DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	1150
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	105
DoD Action Precluded:	158
# Unknown Subjects	68
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	47
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	39
# Subject deceased or deserted	4
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	251
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	80
# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	169
# Statute of limitations had expired	2
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	12
# Unfounded by Command	12
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	225
# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	399
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	399
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	249
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	32
# Administrative discharges	16
# Other administrative actions	24
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	78
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

2. REPORTED TO THE SERVICE SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATION CENTER (SIC) REPORTING CATEGORY (OR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS) (C)	Male		Female		Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Total (Male + Female + Unknown)					
	Male on Female (Oct. 150)	Male on Male (Oct. 150)	Female on Male (Oct. 150)	Female on Female (Oct. 150)			Female on Male (Oct. 150)	Female on Female (Oct. 150)	Female on Unknown (Oct. 150)	Male on Unknown (Oct. 150)		
1. DOD FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER	2004	196	20	23	31	182	249	23	272	12	284	
3. REPORTED TO THE SERVICE SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATION CENTER (SIC) REPORTING CATEGORY (OR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS) (C)	1127	148	3	3	0	1133	146	3	1282	0	1282	
4. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	111	18	0	0	0	129	111	0	129	0	129	
5. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	0	6	0	6	
TOTAL (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	2137	423	23	26	31	2153	429	33	2582	12	2594	
6. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (D)												
6.1. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING ACTIVE DUTY (AD) MILITARY PERSONNEL												
1. DOD FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING ACTIVE DUTY (AD) MILITARY PERSONNEL	2004	196	20	23	31	182	249	23	272	12	284	
2. REPORTED TO THE SERVICE SEXUAL AS SAULT INVESTIGATION CENTER (SIC) REPORTING CATEGORY (OR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS) (C)	1127	148	3	3	0	1133	146	3	1282	0	1282	
3. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	111	18	0	0	0	129	111	0	129	0	129	
4. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	0	6	0	6	
TOTAL (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4)	2137	423	23	26	31	2153	429	33	2582	12	2594	
6.2. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL												
1. DOD FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL	2004	196	20	23	31	182	249	23	272	12	284	
2. REPORTED TO THE SERVICE SEXUAL AS SAULT INVESTIGATION CENTER (SIC) REPORTING CATEGORY (OR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS) (C)	1127	148	3	3	0	1133	146	3	1282	0	1282	
3. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	111	18	0	0	0	129	111	0	129	0	129	
4. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	0	6	0	6	
TOTAL (Sum of 1, 2, 3, 4)	2137	423	23	26	31	2153	429	33	2582	12	2594	

CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)		CATEGORIES FOR DELTA INVESTIGATIONS (OR)	
Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory	Category	Subcategory
Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex
18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	125-134	135-144	145-154	155-164	165-174	175-184	185-194	195-204	205-214	215-224	225-234
22	5	3	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
21	4	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
20	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
19	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
18	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
17	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
16	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
15	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
14	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
13	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
12	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
11	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
10	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
9	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
8	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
7	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
6	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
5	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
4	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
3	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
2	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
1	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			
0	0	0	0	81	47	13	16	50	12	0	254	362	42	101	522	89	7	1782			

DoD FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports	877
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	124
# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	753
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	877
# Service Member on Service Member	342
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	195
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	340
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	877
# On military installation	315
# Off military installation	528
# Unidentified location	34
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	877
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	316
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	186
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	169
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	132
# Unknown/Info Not Available	74
Time of sexual assault incident	877
# Midnight to 6 am	329
# 6 am to 6 pm	101
# 6 pm to midnight	333
# Unknown/Info Not Available	114
Day of sexual assault incident	877
# Sunday	147
# Monday	65
# Tuesday	61
# Wednesday	55
# Thursday	69
# Friday	114
# Saturday	189
# Unknown/Info Not Available	177
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
# VICTIMS	877
# Army victims	342
# Navy victims	176
# Marines victims	52
# Air Force victims	290
# Coast Guard	3
# Unknown/Info Not Available	14
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	877
# Male	122
# Female	732
# Unknown/Info Not Available	23
Age of VICTIMS	877
# 16-19	173
# 20-24	406
# 25-34	186
# 35-49	44
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown/Info Not Available	68
Grade of VICTIMS	877
# E1-E4	596
# E5-E9	133
# WO1-WO5	2
# O1-O3	54
# O4-O10	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	42
# US Civilian	0
# Unknown/Info Not Available	45
Status of VICTIMS	877
# Active Duty	759
# Reserve (Activated)	16
# National Guard (Activated)	33
# Cadet/Midshipman	42
# US Civilian	0
# Unknown/Info Not Available	27
* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

DoD FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
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 MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	2360
# Medical	729
# Counseling	1041
# Legal	590
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	702
# Medical	239
# Counseling	344
# Legal	119
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	480
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	18
B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	849
# Medical	320
# Counseling	444
# Legal	85
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	260
# Medical	81
# Counseling	127
# Legal	52
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	209
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making a RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	66
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	367
# Medical	96
# Counseling	164
# Legal	107
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	279
# Medical	88
# Counseling	141
# Legal	50
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	44
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	368
# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	11
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	5
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	6
*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 to the victim.	

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	FY11 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	253
# Service Member victims	245
# Non-Service Member victims	8
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	225
# Service Member on Service Member	135
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	8
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	44
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	38
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	225
# On military installation	203
# Off military installation	19
# Unidentified location	3
# Investigations (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	225
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	55
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	170
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	46
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	10
# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	36
B. FY11 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	225
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	87
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	63
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	49
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	22
# Unknown	4
Time of sexual assault	225
# Midnight to 6 am	34
# 6 am to 6 pm	54
# 6 pm to midnight	63
# Unknown	74
Day of sexual assault	225
# Sunday	28
# Monday	18
# Tuesday	18
# Wednesday	25
# Thursday	23
# Friday	21
# Saturday	26
# Unknown	66
C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11) IN CAI	FY11 Totals
# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	170
# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	29
# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	190
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by their Own Service	121
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Another DoD Military Service	3
# Non-Service Member Subjects in DoD Investigations	37
# Unidentified Subjects in DoD Investigations	29
# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	194
# Service Member Victims In Own Service Investigations	182
# Service Member Victims In Other DoD Military Service Investigation	7
# Non-Service Member Victims in DoD Investigations	5
# Unknown Victims in DoD Investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	190
DoD Action Precluded:	74
# Unknown Subjects	19
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	22
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	33
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	26
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	14
# Subject deceased or deserted	0
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	10
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	1
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)***	0
# Subjects pending completion of command action as of 30-SEP-11	43
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	47
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	47
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	15
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	20
# Administrative discharges	1
# Other administrative actions	11
E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR PRE-FY11 SUBJECTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (From investigations opened prior to FY11 that were completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10	55
# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	11
# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	44
# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed as of 30-SEP-11	69
# Final FY11 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	69
DoD Action Precluded:	26
# Unknown Subjects	13
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	5
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	8
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault (definitions provided below Section E)**	11
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	3
# Subject deceased or deserted	0
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	6
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	0
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	1
# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	18
# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	14
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	14
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	9
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	3
# Administrative discharges	1
# Other administrative actions	1
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

5. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY OR AS ASSISTANT SERVICE MEMBERS) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FTI INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	Report (Det. 120)	Indecent Assault (Det. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Det. 123)	Attempts to Commit Offense (Det. 80)	Report (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Assault (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Det. 123)	Attempts to Commit Offense (Det. 80)	Report (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Assault (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Det. 123)	Attempts to Commit Offense (Det. 80)	Report (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Assault (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Approved Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Det. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Det. 123)	Attempts to Commit Offense (Det. 80)	FTI Totals									
	COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE																						Incidents Occurring in FY10, Not Reported in FY11					Incidents Occurring in FY10, Not Reported in FY11					Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY11					Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY11			
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	8	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	34	23	7	6	104	104	11	1	228	11	23	7	6	104	104	11	1	228										
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT																																									
AFghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Central and South Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
East Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Latin America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 Totals
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	46
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	10
# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	36
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	46
# Service Member on Service Member	13
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	30
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	46
# On military installation	42
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
B. CAI INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	46
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	8
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	13
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	13
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	10
# Unknown/Information Not Available	2
Time of sexual assault incident	46
# Midnight to 6 am	15
# 6 am to 6 pm	12
# 6 pm to midnight	17
# Unknown/Information Not Available	2
Day of sexual assault incident	46
# Sunday	11
# Monday	8
# Tuesday	7
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	3
# Friday	3
# Saturday	8
# Unknown/Information Not Available	4
C. CAI RESTRICTED REPORTS - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
# VICTIMS	46
# Army	24
# Air Force	12
# Navy	3
# Marines	0
# Coast Guard	1
# Unknown/Information Not Available	6
D. CAI DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	46
# Male	3
# Female	34
# Unknown/Information Not Available	9
Age of VICTIMS	46
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	16
# 25-34	17
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown/Information Not Available	10
Grade of VICTIMS	46
# E1-E4	18
# E5-E9	14
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	6
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# US Civilian	0
# Unknown/Information Not Available	8
Status of VICTIMS	46
# Active Duty	33
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated)	4
# US Civilian	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Unknown/Information Not Available	8
* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 4a, Section A.	

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	46
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
Bahrain	2
Iraq	18
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Djibouti	1
Egypt	0
Kuwait	7
Oman	0
Qatar	1
Uganda	0
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	1
Central and South Asia	
Iran	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	16

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST: FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
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 FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	64
# Medical	25
# Counseling	27
# Legal	12
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	1
# Counseling	0
# Legal	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	14
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims in UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	39
# Medical	18
# Counseling	16
# Legal	5
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims in RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	1
# Medical	0
# Counseling	1
# Legal	0
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	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
D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	14
# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	0
<small>*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 to the victim.</small>	

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

www.sapr.mil (For Program and Policy)

www.myduty.mil (For Victim Care)



ENCLOSURE 1:
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY





SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

INFO MEMO

03-12-12 10:23 OUT

FOR: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: John M. McHugh, Secretary of the Army

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Report

- The Army's Sexual Assault Report for FY11 is attached. The report is prepared in accordance with Section 577 of Public Law 108-375 and the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness memo dated 8 Sep 11, SUBJECT: Data Call for FY11 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 Army's actions and future plans for our comprehensive sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention strategy and related "I. A.M. Strong" campaign. FY11 was the third year for the "I. A.M. Strong" campaign which focuses on leaders maintaining a positive command climate where Soldiers do not tolerate behavior that, left unchecked, may lead to sexual assault.
 - The rate of reported cases of sexual assault in the Army during FY11 was 2.5 per 1000 Soldiers, unchanged from FY10.
- The attached report contains seven required enclosures in the prescribed DoD format:
 - Enclosure 1: Army sexual assault unrestricted report data.
 - Enclosure 2: Army sexual assault restricted report data.
 - Enclosure 3: Support services for victims of sexual assault.
 - Enclosure 4: Combat area of interest (CAI) unrestricted report data.
 - Enclosure 5: CAI restricted report data.
 - Enclosure 6: Support services for victims of sexual assault in CAIs.
 - Enclosure 7: Sexual assault synopses report.
 - Enclosure 8: Glossary of terms

COORDINATION: None

Attachments: As stated

Prepared By: Ms. Carolyn Collins, 703-604-0672

ARMY

Annual Report on Sexual Assault Fiscal Year 2011

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) 2011 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: Army

Executive Summary

American Soldiers are a band of brothers and sisters, bound by common values that demand loyalty, integrity and respect for each other. It is in this context that the Army considers the crime of sexual assault and the enabling offense of sexual harassment; it is the duty of every Soldier to intervene and stop incidents before they occur. Soldiers who commit the crime of sexual assault not only betray their victims, they violate the sacred trust of the band of brothers and sisters who count on them.

The Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, and the Sergeant Major of the Army continue to provide personal leadership, support and guidance, as the Army completes the third year of a comprehensive sexual assault prevention strategy. This multi-year strategy focuses on leaders establishing a positive command climate which encourages Soldiers to personally execute peer-to-peer intervention and not tolerate behavior that, left unchecked, may lead to sexual assault.

The Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Strategy focuses on stopping assaults before they occur. Specific actions under this Prevention Strategy address secondary and tertiary prevention efforts which include reducing the stigma of reporting and holding offenders accountable for their actions.

Inasmuch as behavior such as sexual harassment sets a potential foundation for sexual violence, the Army's prevention strategy combines the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program with the Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) efforts and response to military sexual harassment. The result is an overarching program called Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention, or SHARP.

The goal of the Army's strategy is to prevent sexual assault and harassment by creating a climate, established by Army leaders at all levels, where sexual misconduct is recognized and addressed in a way that respects the dignity of every member of the esteemed band of brothers and sisters.

The cornerstone of the Army's prevention strategy is the "I. A.M. Strong" Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Campaign where the letters *I. A. M.* stand for Intervene – Act – Motivate. The "I. A.M. Strong" messaging features leaders establishing positive command climates and Soldiers as influential role models who personally take action to set a respectful standard of conduct and protect their fellow community members.

While increasing emphasis to prevent sexual assaults before they occur, the Army continues to emphasize victim services and response capabilities, to include enhancements to investigation and prosecution resources.

This annual report complies with content and formatting requirements in the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD P&R) memorandum dated Sep 8, 2011 (SUBJECT: Data Call for the FY2011 DoD Annual Report on Sexual

Assault in the Military). Per the USD P&R memorandum, this report is in two parts:

- Part 1 (Program Review) contains the Army's SAPR and SHARP Program initiatives, accomplishments, challenges for FY11, and plans for FY12. Highlights of FY11 actions include:
 - Launched Phase III (Achieving Cultural Change) of the "I. A.M. Strong" Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign.
 - Conducted the 4th Annual Sexual Assault Prevention Summit featuring Army leaders, national subject matter experts, representatives from other Services, Federal Agencies and the White House.
 - Revised and fielded new annual unit training and initial entry training for enlisted Soldiers and officers.
 - Continued to execute an 80-hour curriculum, via mobile training teams, to train command selected unit SHARP personnel.
 - Maintained teams of special investigators and special victim prosecutors, similar to civilian special victims units, to focus on sexual assault cases.
 - Featured the SHARP Program as a co-sponsor of the U.S. Army Concert Tour and Soldier Show.
- Part 2 (Statistical Report) contains data and analysis of the Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault which were reported during FY11 as well as a brief profile (Sexual Assault Synopses Report) and disposition of sexual assault cases investigated by the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID).
 - There were 1394 unrestricted reports and 301 restricted reports of sexual assault in the Army during FY11, less than a 1% increase from FY10. This equates to 2.5 reported cases of sexual assault per 1000 active duty Soldiers, unchanged from FY10.
 - The 1394 unrestricted reports of sexual assault represent all cases reported to CID during FY11 in which either the victim or the alleged offender was a service member, but neither was a juvenile.
 - The length of time to complete a sexual assault criminal investigation during FY11 averaged 84 days, slightly lower than the 93 days in FY10.
 - Similar to previous years, the vast majority of Army victims were in the grades E1-E4 and 24 years old or younger. Down from 92% in FY10, 87% of victims in FY11 cases were female.
 - Nearly all (97%) offenders were male and most were in the junior rank (E1-E4) and age (under 25) categories, but with lower percentages than victims.

Finally, this report contains input from all Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units. These organizations cited continued program improvements in training and response capabilities, and an increased emphasis on prevention measures in alignment with the Army's prevention strategy.

1. Program Overview

1.1. Please provide a general overview of your Service's SAPR program. This overview should include such information as:

- **Authorizing Service regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication**
- **General organizational structure of your Service SAPR program and personnel (e.g. Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and 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 environments**
- **Other personnel involved and their roles in your Service's SAPR Program**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Chapter 8, with Appendices F-K, of Army Regulation (AR) 600-20 (Army Command Policy) formalizes the Army's SAPR Program. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs has oversight of the Army's SAPR Program, while the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (through the Army SHARP Office) is responsible for program implementation and assessment.

As the SAPR 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 and ensure investigations occur; treat victims with dignity and respect; and take appropriate action against offenders. Significant elements of the current Army program include:

- Installation commanders and deployed senior commanders (or their representatives) have overall responsibility for the SAPR/SHARP Program implementation and 24/7 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.
- The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) is responsible for the implementation of an Army-wide Victim Advocacy Program led by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and supported by a cadre of professional Installation Victim Advocates (IVA). These SARCs and IVAs are available 24 hours a day/7 days a week to interact directly with victims of sexual assault and other installation response agencies (medical, legal, law enforcement, investigative, and chaplain).
- Command Program Managers, Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (DSARCs) and Unit Victim Advocates (UVA) are Soldiers (or civilians assigned to military units) who assist their commanders in executing their SAPR/SHARP Programs and coordinating sexual assault response efforts (legal, law enforcement, chaplaincy, and medical).
 - DSARCs and UVAs provide/support advocacy services in deployed environments and for geographically dispersed units in CONUS and OCONUS not serviced by an installation. They also augment advocacy services in a garrison environment, as needed.

- Army policy requires each brigade level unit and higher echelon to have one trained DSARC. UVAs are Soldiers (or civilians assigned to military units) trained to provide victim advocacy as a collateral duty. Army policy requires two UVAs for each battalion sized unit. (Some units may require more than two due to geographical dispersion).
- All levels of Army institutional Professional Military Education (PME), from initial entry to senior service college, use a comprehensive set of training support packages to conduct required training. Annual unit level sexual assault awareness and pre- and post-deployment SAPR training is also mandatory per AR 350-1 (Army Training and Leader Development).

As detailed in the remainder of this report, FY11 was a transitional year as implementation of the SHARP program continued to move forward and subsume the Army’s SAPR program and POSH responsibilities.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department’s adopted “The Spectrum of Prevention,” and its 6 components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If “awareness” activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify efforts by your Service to promote prevention.

The most significant program initiative of FY11 was the continued roll-out of the Army’s Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Strategy and Campaign, which is in line with the Secretary and the Chief of Staff intent to prevent sexual assaults from occurring in the Army. Leaders, at all levels, facilitate this prevention strategy by establishing positive command climates in which sexual assault rarely occurs, but when it does, victims come forward with confidence that their leaders will take appropriate action.

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.

2.1.2. Identify the ways your Service is changing organizational prevention-based practices.

The Army’s Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Strategy consists of four integrated phases and has policy, procedure, training and assessment components, which will continue through 2016, and beyond. Each phase is cyclical, requiring continuous training of Soldiers and leaders, as well as periodic assessment, revision, improvement and refinement:

- The Secretary introduced the “I. A.M. Strong” Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Campaign at the initial Sexual Assault Prevention Summit in September 2008. The Summit served as a platform to launch Phase I

(Committed Army Leadership) by providing training on best practices and allowing commands the opportunity to develop prevention plans to support the Army strategy.

- Phase II of the prevention strategy (Army-wide Conviction) includes educating Soldiers to understand their moral responsibility to intervene and stop sexual assault and harassment. Phase II began at the 2009 Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Summit (April 2009) during which the Secretary, the Chief of Staff, and Sergeant Major of the Army addressed the attendees which included more than 100 Sergeants Major and 50 General Officers. The Army held its third annual Summit in April 2010 with over 650 attendees, including brigade and battalion leaders and Army SHARP Program Managers.
- Phase III culminates the dedicated effort of leaders and Soldiers under Phase I and Phase II by “Achieving Cultural Change” that truly reflects Army Values and fosters an environment free from sexual harassment and sexual assault. Phase III began during the fourth annual Summit which was held in FY11.
- The final phase is “Sustainment, Refinement and Sharing”, during which the prevention program continues to grow while motivating national partners to support our efforts to change generally accepted negative social behaviors.

The Army's prevention strategy strives to reduce the stigma of reporting, thus increasing a victim's propensity to report incidents for one of the nation's most unreported crimes.

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks (i.e., Name prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service level).

The Army continues to partner with several nationally recognized subject matter experts in order to help develop and validate the components of our Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and “I. A. M. Strong” Campaign. These noteworthy experts include:

- Dr. David Lisak, a clinical psychologist whose research focuses on the motives and behaviors of rapists, the impact of childhood abuse on adult men, and relationship between child abuse and later violence. He consults nationally with law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and the U.S. military.
- Anne Munch, an attorney with over twenty years of experience as a career prosecutor and advocate for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As a subject matter expert, she has worked extensively on the development of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs in the military.
- Alan Berkowitz, an independent consultant who helps colleges, universities, and communities design programs that address health and social justice issues. He frequently consults for institutions of higher education, the Federal government, public health agencies, and military academies.
- Gail Stern is the co-founder of Catharsis Productions. Their program, “Sex

Signals”, incorporates humor and audience participation to foster greater understanding about the nature and impact of interpersonal violence.

- Dr. Jackson Katz is the creator of Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP). MVP is a gender violence prevention approach focused on a "bystander" model that empowers individuals to take an active role in promoting a positive climate.
- Joseph Grenny is coauthor of *New York Times* bestsellers, *Influencer: The Power to Change Anything*, *Crucial Conversations: Tools for Talking when Stakes are High*, and *Crucial Confrontations: Tools for Resolving Broken Promises, Violated Expectations, and Bad Behavior*. In 2007, Mr. Grenny and his coauthors were named Ernst & Young Entrepreneurs of the Year for their work in founding and leading VitalSmarts which has helped organizations realize significant results using a proven method for driving rapid, sustainable, and measurable change in behaviors.
- Dr. Sut Jolly is Professor of Communication at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Executive Director of the Media Education Foundation. He is one of the world's leading scholars looking at the role played by advertising and popular culture in the processes of social control and identity construction.
- Dr. James Hopper is a researcher, therapist, and Instructor in Psychology at McLean Hospital and Harvard Medical School. For 20 years his work has focused on the long-term psychological and biological effects of child abuse, assault and other traumatic experiences, including how masculine gender socialization can profoundly shape men's responses to such traumas.

Additionally, US Army, Europe (USAREUR) use nationally recognized resources in order to locally augment their support of the Army's prevention campaign and strategy. Some of these include:

- Can I Kiss You? Created by Mike Domintz, *Can I Kiss You?* is an interactive, skills-based presentation addressing dating, consent, respect, bystander intervention, and sexual assault.
- One in Four. One in Four provides presentations, training, and technical assistance to men and women, with a focus on all-male programming targeted toward colleges, high schools, the military and local community organizations.

The US Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) used the following SMEs at their Annual Sexual Assault Medical Management (SAMM) conference:

- Dr. David McCollum is a founding member of the Board of Directors of the Academy on Violence and Abuse in Minnesota. His interests are in promoting a comprehensive approach for the care of all patients who have been impacted by abuse.
- Mr. Liles Arnold was the first Registered Sex Offender Treatment Provider in the state of Texas and was appointed as a professional member of the council on Sex Offender Treatment in Texas.
- Simon Weinberg is the owner of Big Voice Pictures and director for Boys and Men Healing and The Healing Years. He works collaboratively with leading prevention and state coalitions to utilize the film as a training and advocacy tool.

2.1.4. List the prevention education and training initiatives and programs your Service offers for responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims.

The following initiatives were conducted during FY11 in support of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and the "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign:

- Launched Phase III (Achieving Cultural Change) of the "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign. The Army held its 4th Annual Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Summit in Arlington, Virginia from 28 March - 1 April 2011. The primary target audience was Brigade and Battalion Leaders (Commanders, CSM/1SG) and their SAPR/SHARP Program proponents. More than 600 attendees included national subject matter experts, representatives from OSD, other Services, Federal Agencies and the White House.
- Continued to execute an 80-hour SHARP training course conducted by SHARP Mobile Training Teams (MTT) which trained command-selected SHARP personnel to execute the program worldwide. MTTs trained over 6,000 SHARP personnel by the end of FY11, including personnel deployed in Kuwait.
- Fielded new mandatory annual unit training with training support materials which include leader and Soldier videos and another interactive video for all Soldiers to view in a self-study mode, using the Army Learning Management System (ALMS). This self-study video ("Team Bound") is an interactive, multiple scenario product in which Soldiers become the lead character, making choices in situations dealing with sexual harassment and sexual assault. The revised unit and self-study training began in April.
- To educate new Soldiers in an attention-getting and intriguing manner, the Army began training a set of ten "Sex Rules" which break down the elements of sexual harassment and sexual assault and defines them in simple, relatable terms. By linking each Sex Rule to an Army Value, the training helps establish the social behavior expected of all Soldiers. The revised curriculum challenges Soldiers to "Know the Rules - Live the Values."
- In coordination with TRADOC, the Army SHARP Program Office revised Professional Military Education (PME) training in order to upgrade and integrate previous POSH and SAPR programs of instruction.
 - Fully implemented Initial Entry Training (IET) revisions which introduced the "Sex Rules" messaging targeted for new recruits ("Sex Rules - Follow Them") and includes a pocket guide for Drill Sergeants ("Sex Rules - Teach Them"). Also added the live, two-person, audience interactive "Sex Signals". This 90-minute, live, two-person, audience interactive program includes skits dealing with dating, consent, rape and other associated topics such as body language, alcohol use and intervention.
 - Revised the Basic Officer Leadership Course - Branch (BOLC B) training and added "Sex Signals".
 - Revised SHARP Training Support Packages (TSP) for Recruiter and Drill

Sergeant training.

- In coordination with Cadet Command, the Army SHARP Program Office developed new Basic Officer Leader Course - Accessions (BOLC A) training for ROTC. The new training incorporates “Sex Rules” messaging, an ROTC Cadre SHARP Guide, and a critical decision-making tool.

2.1.5. Identify your Service’s efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (i.e., Communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

Community outreach and education is a key component of the Army sexual assault prevention strategy and “I. A.M. Strong” campaign. In FY11, efforts to promote, communicate and market the Army’s prevention campaign, encourage open community discussion and reduce the stigma of reporting included the following:

- The SHARP Program Office continued its partnership with the Army Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers (BOSS) Program. This partnership has proven to be a very effective way to spread the sexual assault prevention and “I. A.M. Strong” messaging as BOSS Soldiers immediately connect with community members and other Soldiers to reinforce the peer-to-peer accountability and bystander intervention. In FY11, the SHARP Program Office initiated a localized sponsorship of six installations in CONUS and OCONUS to assess the effectiveness of the BOSS partnership effort.
- For the third year in a row, the Army SHARP Program co-sponsored the U.S. Army Concert Tour, a summer concert series that brings top name artists to Soldiers, their Families and people from the surrounding community. Local BOSS Soldiers manned “I. A.M. Strong” booths and passed out sexual assault prevention literature to nearly 45,000 attendees at six concerts.
- The Army SHARP Program continued its sponsorship of the U.S. Army Soldier Show. The Soldier Show is a high-energy ensemble production, offering a wide range of popular music and stage spectacle to Soldiers and Families.
 - More than 100,000 people at 50 installations attended the 106 performances during FY11.
 - BOSS Soldiers and Soldier Show personnel distributed approximately 96,000 pieces of SHARP literature and educational items.
- The SHARP Program Office expanded efforts to raise awareness of SHARP through the marketing of the program in Army News Service articles, and in other Public Affairs products.
- The Installation Management Command (IMCOM) continued several efforts to support sexual assault prevention initiatives:
 - Conducted Newcomer Orientation briefings, which include information on sexual assault prevention. Special attention was given to young Soldiers as an at risk population, with special emphasis on prevention.
 - Provided sexual assault prevention awareness training and consultation through the BOSS Program. The training included information on healthy relationships and how to prevent sexual assault before it occurs.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sponsored movie nights to provide Soldiers with acceptable alternative activities. – Provided sexual assault awareness and prevention classes to Family Readiness Groups and events.
<p>2.1.6. Describe the ways that your Service is strengthening Service member knowledge and skills (i.e., Bystander intervention).</p>
<p>All of the entries described in this section (2.1) support the Army’s efforts to implement its comprehensive strategy and the “I. A.M. Strong” campaign in order to strengthen leaders’ and Soldiers’ knowledge and skills to prevent sexual assault. The Army’s strategy and campaign moves focus of prevention to the left on the spectrum of sexual misconduct by targeting not just sexual assault, but behavior such as sexual harassment and sexual innuendo, which may lead to sexual assault.</p>
<p>2.1.7. Other (Please explain)</p>
<p>Several other initiatives (including those noted in Section 2.3 below) that were ongoing in FY11 are scheduled for further implementation in FY12, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new marketing/awareness materials for distribution Army-wide; creation of a new Products-on-Demand website designed to cost effectively deliver marketing/awareness materials to the field; and a redesigned public SHARP website to attract greater interest. • The continued Army-wide implementation of the SHARP Program in conjunction with the 80-hour SHARP MTT curriculum. • Implementation of the remaining revisions to SHARP training in Professional Military Education.
<p>2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service.</p>
<p>In coordination with the U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, the Army SHARP Program Office conducts a comprehensive Human Relations Study every three years. Planning for the next study is underway and will be conducted in FY12.</p>
<p>2.3. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 related to the prevention of sexual assault.</p>
<p>During FY12, the Army will continue to implement Phase III (Achieve Cultural Change) of its “I. A.M. Strong” Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Campaign. One notable and new initiative is the development of Leader’s Playbook which can be used by leaders at all levels to assess and affect the culture in their units, specifically as it relates to preventing, reporting and responding to sexual assault.</p> <p>The Army will continue to implement several training initiatives in FY12 to facilitate Army-wide implementation and improvement of the SHARP Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHARP Mobile Training Teams (MTT). The SHARP Program Office will continue to conduct MTTs for command selected SARC/SHARP personnel throughout FY12. These MTTs will conduct the 80-hour classes around the Army (including the Army National Guard and Army Reserve) in order to train more than 17,000

unit SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel by the end of FY12. The training also includes a senior leader briefing module for battalion commanders and above.

- Professional Military Education (PME). In coordination with TRADOC, the Army SHARP Office will revise all remaining PME training in order to upgrade and integrate previous POSH and SAPR programs of instruction.
- Leader and Commander Training. In coordination with TRADOC and the Army War College, the Army SHARP Office will revise and upgrade SHARP training for leaders and commanders in the Army War College, the Brigade and Battalion Pre-Command Courses and the Sergeants' Major Academy.

The Army plans to launch the GTSY.com ("Good To See You") social network in FY12. The site is intended to facilitate conversations about prevention and intervention. GTSY.com will use internal Army social networks to:

- Host forums where users can discuss issues in depth (such as sexual harassment/assault response and prevention), and encourage reporting by reducing the stigma of sexual assault.
- Showcase videos that focus on reaching potential interveners, in an engaging manner, to encourage action.

2.4. Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those Service members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

The Army conducts a comprehensive Sex Offender Treatment (SOT) Group under the Directorate of Treatment Programs at the US Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) at Fort Leavenworth, KS. SOT is currently divided into three phases.

- Phase I meets weekly for approximately six months to introduce information concerning sexual offenses and conduct assessments to determine further treatment needs. All inmates complete Phase I.
- Phase II is composed of inmates who have been assessed as moderate risk during Phase I. This group meets at least once per week for two hour sessions. This phase lasts approximately eight months.
- Phase III is composed of inmates who have been assessed as high risk and have more extensive treatment needs. This group is open-ended; however, it lasts approximately 18 months. The actual length of this group is based upon the inmates' treatment progress. The goals are for inmates to:
 - Understand their behavioral patterns and their risk factors for re-offending.
 - Develop appropriate skills to mitigate their risk for re-offending.
 - Learn how to achieve their life goals without harm to others.

Upon completion of the required treatment, the inmate is placed in a monthly maintenance group.

3. Increase Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service members (i.e., Local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence).

The Army's comprehensive sexual assault prevention and response training emphasizes the restricted and unrestricted reporting options and encourages reporting by all Soldiers. Training is required for all new Soldiers in Initial Entry Training (IET) and at each level of PME for officers and NCOs. IET training includes Basic Combat Training, Basic Officer Leadership Course-Accessions, Basic Officer Leadership Course-Basic and the Drill Sergeant School. PME includes the Warrior Leadership Course, Warrant Officer Basic Course, Captains Career Course, Drill Sergeant School, Company Commander/First Sergeant Course, Warrant Officer Advanced Course, Advanced Leadership Course, Recruiting and Retention, Advanced Individual Training, Platoon Sergeant, Warrant Officer Staff Course, Senior Leadership Course, Intermediate Level Education, Pre-Command Course, Warrant Officer Senior Staff Course, and the Army War College. Reporting is a key topic in all training, including mandatory annual unit training and pre- and post-deployment training. Additionally, sexual assault prevention and response, to include reporting, is presented during newcomer orientations at each Army installation.

One significant reporting initiative which began in FY10 and was continued in FY11 was a pilot program in U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) which extended restricted reporting to eligible adult civilians in USAREUR. Serving as a pilot for the potential expansion of services within DoD, this Army initiative helped demonstrate respect for the well-being of all Civilians and Family members. In FY11, DoD authorized an extension of a modified version of the pilot to continue until DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures) is revised to make the policy permanent.

Local commands, leaders, and Soldiers throughout the Army have also taken the initiative to encourage reporting and ensure community members are aware of sexual assault reporting options, including:

- Re-emphasizing sexual assault reporting options, verbally and with additional handouts, at local presentations of "Sex Signals."
- Adding sexual assault after-hour numbers to ACS brochures, magnets, posters, and announcements.
- Posting sexual assault prevention and response information on marquees at entrances to installations.
- Placing posters, banners and brochures throughout installations, which include points of contact and reporting options.
- Placing articles in installation newspapers and public service announcements on Armed Forces Network radio and television stations to encourage reporting.
- Conducting individualized awareness and prevention activities in support of 2011 Sexual Assault Awareness Month.
- Continuing to use HQDA provided marketing materials for the "I. A.M. Strong"

Campaign to publicize within units.

- Issuing pocket cards with SARC and VA phone numbers and reporting policy.
- Providing information on Army and installation websites, to include establishing installation Facebook pages detailing reporting options.
- Establishing and maintaining Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with local crisis agencies to ensure understanding of reporting options available to Soldiers and the availability of off post services as an option to victims.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service developed and implemented during FY11 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments

Challenges in Joint environments primarily exist among deployed units as detailed in Section 3.2.2, below. However, there is an emerging issue with Joint Basing. In accordance with existing DoD guidance, it is the Army's position that the SAPR/SHARP Program remains a Service responsibility regardless of which Service is in charge of the installation.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest

The primary Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) in FY11 were Iraq and Afghanistan. In both of these areas, Army command elements are predominantly responsible for executing sexual assault prevention and response services, including conducting criminal investigations and courts-martial.

Army SAPR/SHARP Program elements assigned to US Forces - Iraq (USF-I) and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan align their sexual assault reporting procedures with CENTCOM Regulation 600-16, DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, DoDI 6495.02, as well as AR 600-20.

The challenges in a combat zone differ from those in a garrison environment. Maintaining confidentiality of the restricted reporting option is difficult, not only because of privacy of information, but also because command teams function as the support network for deployed victims.

The reporting challenges faced by these deployed units also relate to the geographical dispersion and remoteness of many units, which necessitates creative and adaptive measures to ensure reporting resources are readily available and a victim's privacy is protected. Training and retaining sufficient numbers of Deployable SARCs (DSARCs) and UVAs is essential, as are monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARBs) and command/staff updates which help ensure SAPR/SHARP Program management continuity. In accordance with Army policy, each deployed brigade is required to have one DSARC. Deployed battalions are required to have two UVAs.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services

The Army's Sexual Assault Database Management System (SADMS) serves as the primary database used to track victim services. SARCs and DSARCs populate SADMS with sexual assault case information, including victim services. Per victims' requests, the losing unit SARC transfers advocacy/case data to the gaining unit SARC.

SADMS also includes data input from healthcare, legal and law enforcement sources.

Facilitating a warm-handoff of re-deploying victims, and those moving between installations and components, remains challenging. Deployed commands, Installation SARCs, and Reserve Component program managers remain vigilant to mitigate this challenge through monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARBs) while the Army SHARP Program Office tracks cases and follows up on a monthly basis with Installations and Command Program Managers to reconcile cases and victim services.

Additional challenges exist with tracking victim services when Soldiers elect to seek assistance at off-post agencies. To enhance coordination with off-post agencies installations have implemented Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) or Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) and facilitated cross-training with local agencies, including rape crisis centers, local hospitals and law enforcement.

3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason)

Despite extensive training, and feedback that training is effective, some Soldiers still do not fully understand the Restricted Reporting option. Specifically, some Soldiers are not clear whether Restricted Reporting can be retained if the assault is disclosed to a third party (spouse/family member/friend), or if the commander finds out about the sexual assault through another source. Army policy and training addresses these issues.

The only known incidents in which confidentiality was breached were two cases involving West Point Cadets. On two separate occasions a parent of a Cadet who submitted a Restricted Report, contacted members of the Cadet's chain-of-command inquiring about their actions taken in response to the sexual assaults.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain)

None.

3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes taken to improve Service member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.

Thorough, fair and competent investigations and appropriate prosecution of sexual assault cases are necessary to help maintain a positive culture and climate that does not tolerate sexual assault, and encourages victims to report without fear of reprisal. Accordingly, the Army continues with the following actions to improve confidence in the Army's investigation and prosecution capabilities:

- Maintained 12 Highly Qualified Experts to advise leadership, and to support the coordination and improve/increase training of sexual assault investigators, prosecutors and defense counsel.
- Maintained 23 special investigators and 16 special victim prosecutors at major Army installations to focus nearly exclusively on sexual assault cases, similar to civilian Special Victims Units. Adding 7 additional special victim prosecutors.
- Hired 33 additional examiners at the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) who were instrumental in meeting the congressionally mandated DNA

turnaround time of 60 days. Received funding to add five more examiners.

3.3.1. Describe how your Service is addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

Encouraging victims to participate in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault allegations is an integral part of Army training for investigators and prosecutors.

Each Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) is required by regulation to appoint Victim-Witness Liaison (VWL) personnel. These VWL are personally selected by the SJA to advise victims of their rights, help victims seek assistance from installation or local agencies and prepare victims for the military justice process. The feedback that victims provide on the services of the VWLs is overwhelmingly positive. VWLs are trained on an annual basis at conferences frequently sponsored by the Department of Justice Office of Victims of Crime and the National Center for Victims of Crime.

Army trial counsel training on sexual assault prosecution includes how to work with victims, including how to interview victims and how to prepare a victim for testimony at trial. The Special Victim Prosecutors (SVP) attend intensive training prior to assuming their duties, which includes two weeks of on-the-job-training with a domestic violence/sexual assault unit in a major metropolitan area. SVPs receive extensive training in interview and trial preparation techniques that avoid re-victimization.

Special sexual assault CID investigators (DA Civilians) have been hired and placed at 19 installations with a high density of Soldiers. These investigators receive instruction in an interview technique, developed at the Army Military Police School, called Experiential Interview of Trauma Victims. This technique allows investigators to obtain information about the assault and the offender while minimizing the traumatic effects on the victim. Investigators are also instructed on the dangers of re-victimization and how to avoid this problem.

Finally, when a victim recants an allegation, agents are trained to cautiously and compassionately investigate the recantation to ensure that the victim has not recanted merely to opt out of an investigation.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma associated with reporting sexual assault.

As previously noted, the most significant program initiative to reduce the stigma of reporting sexual assault, was the continued roll-out of the Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Strategy and "I. A.M. Strong" Prevention Campaign.

In alignment with the Army's primary prevention focus, "I. A.M. Strong" encourages Soldiers to take action to prevent Sexual Assault, fosters a culture of respect, and helps reduce the stigma of reporting by increasing victims' confidence in their chain of command to take appropriate action. During FY11, this Army-wide campaign included presentations of "Sex Signals" to thousands of Soldiers and a partnership with Army Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) to raise awareness through multiple efforts, including sponsorship of the BOSS program, the Army Soldier Show and the Army Concert Series.

Other initiatives include all the items cited in Section 3.1 above, and most notably the completely revised SHARP Unit Refresher, IET and BOLC Training.

3.5. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to increase a climate of confidence associated with reporting.

Continued implementation of the SHARP Program in all units is the forcing function which is intended to have a positive impact on the climate of confidence associated with reporting. One of the primary goals of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and Campaign is to specifically increase sexual assault victims' propensity to report.

As the Army continues to implement Phase III (Achieve Cultural Change) of the prevention strategy during FY12, the 80-hour SHARP MTT will help provide commanders with fully trained SARC/SHARP or VA/SHARP personnel. These SHARP personnel will assist leaders in monitoring and maintaining a culture and climate where incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault are rare, but when they do occur, victims feel free to come forward, without fear of reprisal, and confident their leaders will take appropriate action.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

The Army's effective sexual assault response capabilities are the result of an integrated coalition of command, advocacy, law enforcement, investigative, medical, legal, and chaplain resources. Chapter 8, AR 600-20 documents the Army's SAPR policy and its integrated partnerships necessary to provide a coordinated response to victims of sexual assault. The Army continues to combine prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response in order to ensure Soldiers seeking assistance for incidents of sexual violence or misconduct understand the difference between harassment and assault, and the options for reporting and support services in each area.

Collaboration among all response groups, including combined training and awareness events, has resulted in increased teamwork and cohesion. For example, the implementation of special investigators and special prosecutors at the larger Army installations, and their participation in SHARP MTT training at those locations, has helped demonstrate the Army's commitment to improving response to and care for sexual assault victims.

Additionally, Army installations and organizations continue to partner with local civilian agencies to ensure every victim of sexual assault receives the best possible response services. During FY11, more than three-fourths of Army installations reported having MOU/MOA with civilian agencies serving sexual assault victims, to include rape crisis centers, hospitals and law enforcement.

Also during FY11, as directed by DoD, the Army drafted a detailed policy for the expedited transfer of Soldiers who are victims of sexual assault. Commanders must start with a presumption in favor of granting the victims request for transfer. Commanders must take reasonable steps to prevent a transfer or reassignment from

<p>negatively impacting a victim's career. Commanders must ensure the victim is fully informed regarding reasonably foreseen impacts to his/her career, potential impact of the transfer on investigation and potential prosecution of the case, and any other possible consequences. Only a General Officer can disapprove a request. Implementation of this policy will occur in FY12.</p>
<p>4.2. List the number of new SARCS (include Deployable) and VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training; and if the training was received prior to deployment.</p>
<p>4.2.1. SARCS (include Deployable)</p>
<p>4.2.1.1. List the number of new personnel trained.</p>
<p>Installation SARCS trained a total of 440 new VAs, UVAs and DSARCS during FY11, including 73 newly appointed UVAs/DSARCS in the ARNG/Army Reserve.</p> <p>Additionally, the Army's SHARP MTTs trained more than 6,000 new SHARP personnel during FY11 using the 80-hour curriculum to be unit SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel.</p>
<p>4.2.1.2. Provide the types of training received (i.e., initial, refresher).</p>
<p>All personnel cited in 4.2.1.1 above received initial training.</p>
<p>4.2.1.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.</p>
<p>With the exception of 112 SHARP personnel trained in Kuwait by SHARP MTTs, all reported training occurred prior to deployment.</p>
<p>4.2.2. VAs (include Deployable)</p>
<p>See 4.2.1.1 above.</p>
<p>4.2.2.1. List the number of new personnel trained.</p>
<p>See 4.2.1.1 above.</p>
<p>4.2.2.2. Provide the types of training received.</p>
<p>See 4.2.1.2 above.</p>
<p>4.2.2.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.</p>
<p>See 4.2.1.3 above.</p>
<p>4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:</p>
<p>4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer)</p>
<p>During FY11, the Army School of Command Preparation (Pre-command course) trained 229 Brigade Commanders, 610 Battalion Commanders and 197 Command Sergeants Major on the responsibilities of SHARP as a Commander's program.</p>
<p>4.3.2. Criminal investigators</p>
<p>During FY11, all CID agents who investigate, or supervise agents who investigate, sexual assault allegations received training developed and fielded by the United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS).</p> <p>Additionally, USAMPS designed and implemented a Sexual Assault Investigations Refresher Training curriculum. This training highlighted tendencies towards victim</p>

blaming, problems involving alcohol and marital sexual assaults, and other potential bias producing elements.

4.3.3. Law enforcement

In FY 11, USAMPS provided specialized law enforcement sexual assault training to more than 3,500 military law enforcement investigators and first-responders in several professional development courses including the CID Special Agent Course, MP Investigations Course, Child Abuse Prevention & Investigations Course, Basic Officer Leader Course, MP Captains Career Course, CID Basic and Advanced Warrant Officer Courses, Advanced & Senior Leader Courses, and MP Pre-command Course.

4.3.4. Medical personnel

All healthcare personnel that train at the Army Medical Center and School receive initial/basic training for sexual assault response. Sexual Assault Clinical Providers (SACP) and Sexual Assault Care Coordinators (SACC) conduct follow-on and refresher healthcare/response training for healthcare personnel at their assigned Military Treatment Facility (MTF).

The Annual Sexual Assault Medical Management (SAMM) Conference, hosted by MEDCOM, assists the SACP and SACC with the development of their local mandatory training requirements. The FY11 SAMM Conference included Army, Air Force, Navy, Veterans Administration, National Guard, and Department of the Army Civilian healthcare providers.

MEDCOM also conducts Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) training to provide specialized education for health care providers to include registered nurses (RN) who plan to practice as Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE). The training provides a comprehensive education program based on the Department of Justice Training Standards for Medical Forensic Examiners and prepares candidates to work in coordination with other responders.

Building on the success of collaboration with victim advocacy and investigative services to assist in the medical management and response of sexual assaults, healthcare providers from 18 MTFs (150 percent increase from FY10) provided testimony as a factual or expert witness for 41 sexual assault cases (70 percent increase from FY10) during FY11.

4.3.5. Judge Advocates

The Army Judge Advocate General's School and Legal Center (TJAGLCS) provides first responder training to Army Judge Advocates. In FY11, TJAGLCS trained 700 Army Judge Advocates (JAG) in the Judge Advocate Basic Course, the Judge Advocate Graduate Course (Advanced Course) and two other courses. This training included 104 Army Reserve and 91 Army National Guard JAG Officers.

All Staff Judge Advocate field offices are required to conduct annual JAG refresher training. Standardized training materials are posted to the internal JAG network to assist in executing this requirement.

During FY11, the Army conducted the following Judge Advocate sexual assault

training under the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP):

- Special Victim Prosecutor (SVP) Conference (2). All 15 assigned SVPs throughout the Army attended to discuss trends and issues in the investigation and disposition of special victim cases. Each conference was a two-day event where TCAP personnel, active duty and civilian Highly Qualified Experts (HQE), provided military justice training to the attendees. (Note: The Army is adding eight additional special prosecutors to increase the total from 15 to 23. One of the eight is already in position while the other seven will be added during the normal assignment cycle process in FY12).
- Outreach Programs (14). These two and one-half day training events used an HQE and TCAP Training Officer to conduct training at various military installations. The training focused on basic military justice, new developments, sexual assault and special victim prosecutions, advocacy training and case review.
- Regional Conferences (4). TCAP's regional conferences are sexual assault and special victim prosecution focused and conducted by TCAP Training Officers, TCAP's HQEs, and prominent varied civilian experts in the field of sexual assault and special victim prosecutions.
- Military Institute(s) on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence (MIPSV) Programs (1). The MIPSV is an Army led training event, to provide Trial Counsel of all experience levels with an offender focused approach to prosecuting sexual assault cases.
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) Conference (2). The NCMEC conference specializes on training law enforcement personnel and prosecutors in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children. The training focuses specifically on child pornography and child sexual assault/abuse allegations in child cases.
- Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course (SATAC) (1). A two-week course focusing on the fundamentals of trial advocacy in the context of litigating special victim cases. The course includes numerous advocacy exercises, culminating in a full-day trial for each participant. The course is a follow on to TJAGLCS Criminal Law Advocacy Course.
- Sexual Assault Expert Symposium (1). Introduces the scientific disciplines encountered while litigating special victim cases, led by experts in their fields. The experts include a forensic pathologist, a forensic psychologist, a forensic psychiatrist, a sexual assault forensic examiner and a forensic toxicologist.
- Advanced Advocacy (Karton) Courses (4). The Advanced Advocacy course explores challenges for trial counsel when dealing with courtroom dynamics and focuses on improving the attendee's ability to more effectively present their cases to military court members (and Military Judges in judge alone cases).
- USACIL Courses (2). This course focuses on the capabilities of the varied disciplines within the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL). Various laboratory experts conducted classes on their areas of expertise, including: DNA processing, serology, trace evidence, tool marks,

handwriting, and ballistics.
4.3.6. Chaplains
<p>All first-term Active Component, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve Chaplains receive initial training at the Chaplain Basic Officer Leader Course. This initial training includes: reporting classifications and reporting requirements; ministry response and spiritual support to sexual assault victims; dynamics of sexual assault; installation and unit victim advocacy services and referral resources. All supervisory Chaplains receive training at the Chaplain Captain Career Course to provide supervision of pastoral response and spiritual support to sexual assault victims.</p> <p>Installation and Division Family Life Chaplains provide training to Unit Ministry Teams composed of Chaplains and Chaplain Assistants. This annual training includes pastoral response to victims of sexual assault and collaborative relationships with unit and installation treatment facilities and SARCs.</p>
4.4. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.
<p>As noted in Sections 4.1-4.3 above, the Army ensures units deploy with trained sexual assault response personnel. Deployed SAPR/SHARP Program personnel use organic transportation assets and/or coordinate for external assets as needed.</p> <p>All deployed, Level III Combat Support Hospitals maintain adequate supplies on hand to treat victims of sexual assault.</p>
4.4.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory results, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.
There were no reported gaps in supplies, personnel or transportation resources.
4.4.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe how this information is collected.
Reports from installation SARCs and the Army Medical Command cited no instance in which a lack of SAFE kits or other medical supplies hindered the ability of Army healthcare personnel to provide care to sexual assault victims.
4.4.3. For any lack of available SAFE kit cases reported in 4.4.2., describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation at those locations.
N/A
4.4.4. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation.
The USACIL processes SAFE kits for evidence for all U.S. military forces, including units deployed to the CENTCOM AOR. There were no reports of sexual assault cases during FY11 in which processing issues at USACIL hindered an investigation.

4.4.5. Describe any medical and mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service to decrease the short-term or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.

MEDCOM has a number of courses directed at behavioral treatment of trauma, to include sexual trauma. The cognitive behavioral approach used in the various modalities taught through the Army Medical Department and School have proven to be effective (evidence based effectiveness) in reducing the negative consequences of sexual trauma.

Sixty percent of the Army's Sexual Assault Care Coordinators (SACC) are Behavioral/ Mental Healthcare Providers. MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 provides the overall guidance on their roles and responsibilities associated with sexual assault patients. The annual SAMM Conference provides continuing education courses to SACC for a therapeutic treatment validated for the resolution of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

The Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Center & School, Department of Behavioral Health offers evidence-based behavioral health training that assists with the a full spectrum of treatment and behavioral health care of sexual assault patients.

Additionally, since 2008, the AMEDD Center & School partnered with Fayetteville State University and established an accelerated Master of Social Work degree program to support the shortage in behavioral health care personnel.

4.5 Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve sexual assault response.

The primary plan to improve sexual assault response is the continued training of SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel through the 80-hour MTT delivered curriculum. The goal is to have a total of 17,000 personnel trained by the end of FY12.

During FY12, OTJAG will add eight additional Special Victim Prosecutors, for a total of 23.

4.6. Other (Please explain)

During FY11, the SHARP Office coordinated with the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) to certify the 80-hour SHARP curriculum through the National Advocate Credentialing Program (NACP). Pending approval in FY12, this certification allows Soldiers and Civilians who have completed the 80-hour course to apply for credentialing under the NACP and be recognized as professional advocates.

During FY11, the Army supported DoD in piloting and launching the DoD Safe Helpline which provides personal, confidential, 24/7 support and advice to DoD sexual assault victims. The Army continues to support the Safe Helpline by providing contact information to facilitate a warm hand-off of Army victims to the nearest Army installation and service provider.

Additionally, IMCOM remains committed to providing timely victim advocacy throughout the Army's transition to a fully operational SHARP program.

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how your Service executes its oversight of the

SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASA M&RA) has direct oversight of the Army's SHARP Program, while the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 is responsible for program implementation and assessment. The day-to-day operation of the Army SHARP Program is the responsibility of the Army SHARP Program Office which reports to the Director of Human Resources Policy in the Office of the Army G-1.

The Army SHARP Office executes the Army SHARP Program through a network of Program Managers at major unit level (Army Command through Division) who work with first response personnel as well as installation resources. Installations and deployed commands (Brigade and higher) also exercise local SAPR and SHARP Program oversight using Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB) to review sexual assault cases, issues, and processes. In accordance with Chapter 8, AR 600-20, the senior mission commander, or designated representative, chairs the monthly SARB.

Commands play a key role in implementing the SHARP Program throughout the Army. Commands are responsible for victim advocacy program management, training, and ensuring that each installation has a coordinated, 24/7 victim advocacy response system in place. SARCs work with the senior commander, and all unit commanders, to ensure that UVAs and DSARCs receive training prior to providing services to victims and prior to deployment.

To support Army commanders, IMCOM maintains a centrally managed victim advocacy contract. Quality assurance measures along with training and staff assistance visits are used to execute oversight. The Family Advocacy Program Manager at the Installation level, provides the day to day oversight of the Installation SARCS and VAs and ensures the 24/7 coverage is properly manned.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY11 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews

AR 600-20 charges commanders and SAPR/SHARP Program proponents at all levels with oversight of program implementation. During FY11, organizations reported conducting several reviews/inspections/assessments, including:

- The USAREUR SHARP Program Task Force conducted five Staff Assistance Visits which included interviews and focus groups. USAREUR noted that units are in compliance with the requirements in AR 600-20.
- The CID Inspector General (IG) completed evaluations of investigative services related to sexual assault investigations. General findings verified, with few exceptions, that CID conducted investigations of sexual assault in a thorough and timely manner, and met the investigative standards of the command.
- Office of the Judge Advocate General (OTJAG) conducted several reviews/evaluations: an evaluation of the Victim/Witness Liaison (VWL) Program; evaluations of the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) training, the Victim/Witness Liaison (VWL) training, and training at the Judge Advocate

General's Legal Center and School; and inspections of field legal offices pursuant to Article 6(a), UCMJ.

- MEDCOM conducted assessments of 39 Army Medical Treatment Facilities ranging in size from medical centers to health clinics and one deployed facility.
- IMCOM has incorporated SAPR Program requirements into the Army Community Service (ACS) Accreditation Standards. During FY11, IMCOM conducted ACS Accreditation visits at 27 installations (100% passed the victim advocate standards).
- FORSCOM created inspection checklists for use by Senior Mission Commanders during assistance visits and their Operations Inspection Program.

5.2.2. IG inspections of the program

The Department of the Army Inspector General (DAIG) conducts inspections at the direction of the Secretary of the Army. The Army SHARP Program Office works closely with the DAIG to help the inspection team prepare for inspections of the SHARP Program, to include identifying subject matter experts to augment the team. The DAIG last conducted a comprehensive inspection of the SHARP Program in FY10.

Although SHARP/SAPR specific inspections were not conducted in FY11 at the HQDA level, the DAIG did review aspects of the SHARP program circumstantial to other inspections. For example, a recent inspection on Disciplined Leadership and Company Administration at numerous Army installations reviewed whether units were conducting SHARP training and the frequency of occurrence. The inspection found that units are conducting SHARP training as required and in a timely manner.

5.2.3. Other (Please explain)

Three members of the SHARP Program Office, including the SHARP Program Manager, travelled to Afghanistan to assist in conducting an assessment of the program in theater.

Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB) continue to serve as the primary forum to share best practices, identify lessons learned and locally assess program implementation. Installations and brigade level and higher deployed units conduct monthly SARBs. These forums allowed commanders and first responders to review cases and refine/improve program practices and procedures.

During FY11, Army installations reported holding SARB meetings on a monthly basis as required by AR 600-20, Chapter 8.

5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your Service's SAPR program; if your Service has begun assessing your SAPR program using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.

The ultimate metric is the number of sexual assaults. However, given that sexual assault is the most under-reported crime in the nation, this metric is, by itself, inaccurate and misleading. Therefore, the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy has corresponding goals to reduce sexual assault while increasing victims' propensity to report. (Propensity to report is the percentage of Soldiers, in response to Army

survey questions, who cite they were sexually assaulted during the previous twelve months and did report the incident).

To date, the Army has not achieved its first intermediate goal which calls for increasing Soldiers' propensity to report to 50%. Army survey data indicates that the propensity to report has remained at about 33% since FY09. Initiatives such as full-time unit SHARP personnel, revised PME training and increased resources for commanders are planned for implementation in FY12 and are intended to have a positive effect on increasing propensity to report.

5.4. Describe steps taken to address recommendations from the following external oversight bodies:

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office

The GAO report published in June 2011 on Military Justice recommended that the Services leverage expertise for investigating and adjudicating alleged sexual assault incidents, such as consolidating training programs and sharing resources, including highly qualified experts who are used to advise criminal investigators and judge advocates. As a result of this recommendation, the Army, at DoD's request, has agreed to host investigator training for all Services at the US Army Military Police School at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

Additionally, Army OTJAG HQEs, through the TCAP program, continue to work with the other Services to leverage resources and personnel to maximize opportunities for trial and defense counsel to train together.

5.4.2. DoD/Military Service IG

There were no DoDIG inspection reports during FY11. However, the Army continued to work on recommendations from the FY10 DoDIG Report on Efforts to Prevent Sexual Assault/Harassment Involving DoD Contractors During Contingency Operations. Specifically, the Army reviewed contractor statements of work and training requirement to ensure compliance with CENTCOM's Theater Specific Individual Training requirements for pre-deployment training.

There were also no DAIG inspection reports during FY11 but the Army continued to address observations from the FY10 inspection to establish full-time SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel. In coordination with US Army Manpower Analysis Agency (USAMAA), Army G-8 and Army Budget Office, the SHARP Program Office continued to work on funding and resourcing of the SHARP Concept Plan which documents Army civilian billets at brigade and higher echelons.

5.4.3. Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services

The Army continues to work with DoD regarding implementation of recommendations from the December 2009 Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS) report. During FY 11, the Army's actions to sustain the "I. A.M. Strong" sexual assault prevention campaign and establish full-time unit level resources in the expanded SHARP Program helped address and support several DTF-SAMS recommendations. For example:

- The Army has developed a plan to implement the SHARP Program in all units. Once implemented, each commander at brigade and higher echelons will have a

designated deployable SARC. In support of this item, the 80-hour SHARP training continued throughout FY11.

- The Army has formal, progressive and sequential SAPR training programs of instruction for use in Professional Military Education (PME) and unit training. During FY11, the Army SHARP Program Office and TRADOC continued revising PME training to incorporate increased prevention initiatives associated with the SHARP Program and the “I. A.M. Strong” sexual assault prevention campaign.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

The Army continued to monitor several versions of draft legislation, including the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which directs the implementation of portions of the DTF-SAMS report.

The ASA M&RA and the Army SHARP Program Office supported the congressionally mandated assessment of the Military Service Academies during the DoD assessment team’s visit to United States Military Academy (USMA). Based on an initial review of the DoD report, which was released in FY12 (Dec 11), USMA has already begun addressing findings and recommendations of the assessment.

5.5. Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities.

5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place within your Service during the past fiscal year.

In addition to the required DoD data collection and reporting requirements to support this annual report, the Army conducted other research and data collection activities during FY11.

The Army’s primary research and survey organization is the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI). As one of the lead research institutes for training, leader development, and Soldier research, ARI conducts survey research and occupational analysis. ARI provides valuable trend data and analysis of Soldier and leader attitudes and concerns. One of ARI’s recurring efforts, the Sample Survey of Military Personnel (SSMP), provides valuable research/data to the Army SHARP Program.

ARI conducts a bi-annual SSMP to determine views from Soldiers on a range of issues. Since 1996, the SSMP has periodically examined gender related issues.

5.5.2. Provide the initiation or execution of any survey for the purpose of informing or improving Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

ARI conducted the Spring 2011 SSMP which addressed: whether Active Army Soldiers received sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention training during the last 12 months; their perceptions of the effectiveness of this training; and their perceptions of their chain of command’s likely responses to reports of sexual assault in their unit.

- Ninety-five percent indicated they had received sexual assault prevention training. Depending on gender and rank, 76% to 83% of Soldiers said that the training they received was very effective or moderately effective.

- Depending on gender and rank, 85% to 96% said it was very likely or moderately likely that their “current chain of command would be supportive” if someone in their unit were to report a sexual assault incident.
- Among both males and females, officers (males: 92%; females: 87%) were more likely than enlisted Soldiers (males: 63%; females: 79%) to indicate that “some corrective action would be taken” if someone in their unit were to report a sexual assault incident.
- For each of three possible negative outcomes for a person making such a report (being labeled a troublemaker, one’s career would suffer, and not being believed), more females than males (both officers and enlisted) reported that they believed negative outcomes would result from reporting incidents.

5.5.3. Provide the initiation or execution of any empirical research or evaluation project to inform or improve Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

In FY12, the Army will continue its periodic (every three years) Operational Troops Survey. Following incidents of sexual misconduct at Army training centers in 1996, the Army G-1 and ASA M&RA tasked ARI to assess the Army human relations climate in operational units. To meet this goal, ARI conducted assessments in 2000, 2003, 2006, and 2009. ARI is again supporting this effort in 2012 which will use an online survey to collect self-reported data on Soldiers’ perceptions and experiences with sexual harassment and sexual assault in the Active Army, to include their propensity to report.

5.5.4. Other (Please explain)

None

5.6. Provide an update on how your Service has aligned its strategic planning documents to the *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*.

Launched in 2008, the Army’s Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, with its “I. A.M. Strong” Campaign, remains aligned with DoD’s strategy. The Army’s strategic goal is to prevent sexual assault and harassment by creating a climate where sexual misconduct is recognized and addressed in a way that respects the dignity of every Soldier, Civilian and Family Member.

While increasing emphasis to prevent sexual assaults before they occur, the Army continues to emphasize victim services and response capabilities, to include enhancements to investigation and prosecution resources. This also includes reducing the stigma of reporting, so that those who are victims of sexual assault can come forward, without fear, and receive the help they need and deserve.

During FY 11, the Army continued implementing a comprehensive SHARP Concept Plan which documents the resources necessary to ensure success to the Army and DoD complementary strategies. The Concept Plan will assist commanders in establishing and maintaining positive command climates.

5.7. Describe what measures are taken by your Service to ensure that Service members protected by a military protective order are informed in a timely manner of the member’s option to request transfer from the command of assignment.

Commanders' use of military protective orders (MPO) and consideration of transferring sexual assault victims (and/or subjects) is documented in Army policy in Chapter 8, AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy), and included in pre-command training. Additionally, the current SHARP MTT discusses MPO use in the senior leader portion of the training.

Locally, training for commanders (to include some installation level Commander/First Sergeant courses), reinforces how military protective orders (MPO) can be used. In addition, SARC and VAs inform the victim of their rights regarding separation from the offender, MPOs, and temporary restraining orders.

5.8. Describe what steps are being taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service is preparing data systems to interface with the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

In FY11, the Army continued developing a web-based application to replace the current case reporting spreadsheet application with an automated tool that utilizes interfaces with authoritative data sources. This application, called SHARP, will assist SARC with data entry accuracy, victim and offender demographic data, and data completeness through the information retrieved from authoritative sources. The data entered through SHARP will provide a viable case file for integration into the Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS). The case file links the criminal investigative data from CID, Army Court's-Martial data from OTJAG, and sexual assault related medical appointment data into a complete and accurate sexual assault case in SADMS.

Additionally, in preparation for the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) system, the Army continues to work with DoD personnel to accommodate data requirements for DSAID that are not in SADMS.

5.9. Explain how your Service is reviewing military justice processes to improve investigations and prosecutions.

In order to ensure that the Army most effectively addresses allegations of sexual assault, the Army Judge Advocate General Corps (JAGC) continues to implement the Special Victims Prosecutor (SVP) and Highly Qualified Expert (HQE) programs. These efforts are intended to establish the best practices available in regard to disposition of sexual assault allegations and to ensure the Army's ability to most effectively prosecute and defend sexual assault and special victims' cases.

The Army's SVPs (currently 16) focus nearly exclusively on the prosecution of sexual assault and special victims' cases and train and assist other prosecutors on the same types of cases. The Army assigned SVPs to more effectively serve not only their installation but also their entire geographic area of responsibility. This mission requires SVPs to maintain excellent working relationships with the CID sexual assault special investigators and those professionals working to meet the physical and emotional needs of the victims.

SVPs also develop sexual assault and family violence training programs for investigators and trial counsel in their areas of responsibility, using local, state, and federal resources in conjunction with information provided by JA organizations. SVPs coordinate with the Chiefs of Military Justice to provide this training.

The Army has seven OTJAG HQEs in support of the SHARP Program. Three are devoted exclusively to the support and training of Army prosecutors from within the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP). Two HQEs are dedicated to the support and training of Army defense counsel. One HQE is working to improve the sexual assault advocacy training at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School. The final HQE supports the supervision of the entire sexual assault program implementation within the Army JAG Corps.

5.10. Describe the policies, procedures, and processes implemented by your Service to monitor sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national.

Deployed CID elements notify the Army CID headquarters within 24 hours of the initiation of any sexual assault report in a deployed environment. CID monitors investigations on a monthly basis to ensure completion in a timely and thorough manner. The reporting, investigation, forensic examinations, and all other policies, procedures and processes related investigative actions for cases occurring in deployed environments are identical to cases occurring in the United States. Further, CID monitors action taken against the offender on a monthly basis until there is a final disposition. This includes engaging with host nation authorities as necessary to get updates and status on cases involving foreign nationals.

5.11. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve system accountability.

The Army plans to expand sexual assault training in the CID Agent Basic Course by adding a full week dedicated specifically to sexual assault investigations and the newly developed and highly advanced investigative techniques to enhance sexual assault investigative skills.

USAMPS is also expected to complete development of the Special Victims Unit Course and continue to provide advanced training skills and consultation support for agents and other first responders.

As previously stated, OTJAG will add eight additional Special Victim Prosecutors during FY12, for a total of 23.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service's efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program (i.e., Held briefings, attended summits, etc.) to raise Service member's awareness of sexual assault matters.

The Secretary, Chief of Staff and Sergeant Major of the Army continue to be personally involved in sustaining the momentum created by the Army Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign. Each uses their position to help shape the Army's sexual assault prevention and response efforts and ensure all Army leaders and unit commanders remain committed as well.

The Annual Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Summits continue to feature the Secretary, Chief of Staff and Sergeant Major of the Army involvement. In FY11, all three spoke at the 4th Annual SHARP Summit. The primary target audience was Brigade and Battalion Leaders (Commanders/CSM) and their SHARP Program personnel.

Additionally, units, organizations and installations across the Army (including deployed units) conducted town hall meetings and other sexual assault awareness activities (walks, runs, etc).

As previously cited, the SHARP MTTs conduct Senior Leader Training at each installation. This training is for Battalion Commanders and above. The training begins with a video introduction from the Chief of Staff and presents a candid examination of the “continuum of behavior” of sexual violence and associated behaviors, along with the roles and responsibilities of Army leaders and SHARP personnel, and the resources available to them.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of response-related SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY11, including specific audiences and related goals.

The Army continues marketing and socializing the Army prevention strategy in order to positively affect cultural change, prevent sexual assaults, and reduce the stigma of reporting. This includes development and distribution of SHARP marketing materials and sponsorship of the BOSS program, Army Concert Tour and Soldier Show. The SHARP Program’s use of BOSS Soldiers at venues and events across the Army (e.g. Soldier Show and Concert Tour) helps foster the peer-to-peer interaction that supports active intervention to prevent sexual harassment and sexual assault.

- The Soldier Show performed 106 times at over 50 Army installations. It was a high-energy ensemble production, offering a wide range of popular music and stage spectacle to Soldiers and Families on Army Garrisons worldwide. Motivational "I. A.M. Strong" commercials appeared during each performance.
- The Army Concert Tour is a summer concert series of major performing artists at Army installations. For the third year in a row, the SHARP Program and the “I. A.M. Strong” campaign sponsored the tour, which held six concerts, beginning at Redstone Arsenal, AL on 28 May and concluding at Aberdeen, MD on 20 Aug.

6.3. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your Service’s outreach efforts (i.e., Surveys) and detail results.

The SHARP Program conducted on-line surveys in conjunction with the Soldier Show. Total survey responses revealed that Soldier and Army Community personnel enjoyed the performances, understood the SHARP messaging, and acknowledged their responsibility to intervene to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment.

6.4. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations for the purpose of research and evaluation in conjunction with SAPR program activities.

In addition to Section 2.1.3, which cites the Army’s partnerships with nationally recognized subject matter experts and organizations, the Army continues to work with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Marshal Service to help identify methods to manage and track registered sex offenders.

Also, as noted in Section 4.3.5, Army OTJAG and the TJAGLCS routinely partner with non-federal agencies to provide education and training opportunities for military justice practitioners.

6.5. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional

staff assistance meetings.

Throughout FY11, the Army SHARP Program Office reviewed and provided feedback to several pieces of legislation impacting sexual assault prevention and response. These included numerous House and Senate versions of the FY12 NDAA.

During their testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee in FY11, both the Secretary and Chief of Staff answered questions regarding the Army's commitment to prevent sexual assault.

Army personnel, to include the SHARP Program Manager and representatives from OTJAG, met with Congressional committee staff to discuss sexual assault legislation.

6.6. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

Pending funding, additional Army plans to improve SAPR/SHARP knowledge and understanding in FY 12 include:

- Conducting the 5th Annual Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Summit.
- Conducting Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities.
- Updating and revising Strategic Communications tools.
- Establishing an Army-wide Speakers Bureau.
- Implementing revised SHARP training at all levels of Professional Military Education.

6.7. Other (Please explain)

Communications and marketing are key elements designed to improve understanding of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. The Army has a Communications Working Group meets regularly to map out communications, media, and public affairs activities for high-visibility issues including those regarding sexual assault prevention and response.

Additionally, the SHARP Program Office and the Office of the Chief, Public Affairs (OCPA) work together to ensure each are aware of issues that may result in significant media coverage.

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary discussion of the progress made and challenges confronted by your Service's SAPR program in FY11.

The Army made important progress in implementing its Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign during FY11. Much of the visible progress was the training, marketing and messaging activities that served to implement Phase III of the Prevention Strategy (Achieve Cultural Change). Examples of these activities include:

- Continuing the SHARP MTTs which trained over 6,000 command-selected SHARP personnel to execute the program worldwide.
- Fielding new mandatory annual unit training which included the self-study interactive video "Team Bound."

- Revising Professional Military Education (PME) training in order to upgrade and integrate previous POSH and SAPR programs of instruction.
- Completed new training for ROTC.
- Continuing the “I. A.M. Strong” Campaign.
- Development of new Phase III marketing materials, created to target specific demographics (Leaders, Mid-Level Leaders and New Soldiers/Civilians).
- Development of a Products-on-Demand website to allow units to order SHARP Program and “I. A.M. Strong” materials.
- Increased marketing of the SHARP Program through Army News Service and other Public Affairs channels.
- The continued sponsorship of the Army Soldier Show and Army Concert Tour.

The primary challenges continue to be the oversight and implementation of a comprehensive and complex program which relies primarily on collateral duty personnel at the unit level, where sexual assault and sexual harassment are most prevalent. In FY11, this challenge was compounded by unavoidable delays in funding decisions which correspondingly delayed implementing the SHARP Program Concept Plan to provide full-time personnel down to the brigade level.

7.2. Supply the status of FY11 plans described in last year’s report, including but not limited to:

7.2.1. Prevention

- SHARP Mobile Training Teams (MTT). SHARP MTTs trained more than 6,000 SHARP personnel during FY11. This 80-hour training curriculum integrates sexual harassment and assault prevention and response, and the “I. A.M. Strong” Campaign.
- Professional Military Education (PME). In coordination with TRADOC and Cadet Command, the Army SHARP Office revised and implemented integrated SHARP training in Initial Entry Training (IET), Drill Sergeant Training, Basic Officer and ROTC training. Revisions included implementation of “Sex Rules” messaging targeted for new recruits (Sex Rules - Follow Them) and includes a pocket guide with scenarios for Drill Sergeants (Sex Rules - Teach Them) to use during IET. Revisions for the remainder of PME courses are now planned for FY12.
- Mandatory sexual assault and sexual harassment self-study requirement. “Team Bound” is an interactive, multiple scenario video in which Soldiers, in a self-study mode, become the lead character and must make choices in realistic situations dealing with sexual harassment and sexual assault. In FY11, the Army SHARP Program Office made “Team Bound” available through the Army Learning Management System (ALMS).
- GTSY.com social network pilot testing is now scheduled for 2nd Quarter FY12.
- The National Guard conducted its first Sexual Assault Prevention Leadership Summit in FY11.

7.2.2. Response

The Army trained over 6,000 unit SHARP personnel during FY 11.

7.2.3. Oversight

The most significant oversight action is the implementation of the SHARP Concept Plan. The implementation plan is still being developed to meet the guidance in the FY 12 NDAA and has not yet been finalized.

7.3. Summarize your Service's plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress toward the five DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Priorities:

The primary focus during FY12 and beyond is to continue to move forward with executing the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and the "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign. Specific actions, already cited in this report, include:

- Continue implementing of a comprehensive SHARP Program throughout all Army organizations.
- Develop improved metrics to assess program effectiveness and facilitate program improvement.
- Continue the SHARP MTTs to train unit SHARP personnel.
- Revise Army policy to comply with DoD policy revisions and new legislation and to document an integrated, comprehensive SHARP Program.
- Implement the web-enabled SHARP application to improve integration of case files into SADMS.
- Launch GTSY.com.
- Conduct Annual Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Summits.
- Deploy the SHARP Products-on-Demand website.
- Distribute new Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy marketing materials.
- Launch the new SHARP Program public website and expand outreach efforts to more effectively engage all components of the Army and raise awareness internally/externally.
- Develop a Local Communities Program and sponsor a "Mission One Voice" Concert Tour to reach more diverse demographics.

Implementing these initiatives will help the Army to achieve its goals to establish and maintain a culture where sexual assault is rare and where victims' feel free to come forward and report an incident when it does occur. As noted, the Army's goals include increasing victims' propensity to report. As this goal is met, a short term increase in reported cases is expected even though the actual number of incidents (reported and unreported) should decrease.

7.4. Other (Please explain)

The Army remains committed to preventing sexual assault, and the enabling behavior of sexual harassment. To do so requires a comprehensive program consisting of dedicated personnel with adequate resources. During FY12, the Army SHARP Program Office will continue to work with all of its partners to formally document and obtain the resources necessary to fulfill this commitment. This includes investing in full-time, trained personnel to support commanders in implementing the SHARP Program.

Part 2 - Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: Army

1. Analytic Discussion

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 FY10 (in percentages)
- Possible explanations for changes, or lack of change, in data
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Other (Please explain)

There were 1394 unrestricted reports and 301 restricted reports of sexual assault in the Army during FY11. The total number of reports (restricted and unrestricted) increased less than 1% from FY10. The FY11 data equates to 2.5 reported cases per 1000 active duty Soldiers, unchanged from FY10, and compared to 2.6 per 1000 in each year from FY07 through FY09.

The number of reported cases is not in line with the Army's strategic goal to increase Soldiers' propensity to report (to 50% by FY10) which would cause a corresponding, near-term increase in reported cases. One explanation for this is that several of the Army's "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign initiatives were still in development and/or pending approval in FY11. These initiatives, planned for implementation in FY12, should have a positive effect on reducing the stigma of reporting.

Reports of Sexual Assaults (Rate/1000) ¹	CY 2004 ²	CY 2005 ²	CY 2006	FY 2007 ³	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Army Rate/1000	1.1	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
CENTCOM Rate/1000	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5

Figure 1: Reported Sexual Assaults in the Army – Rate/1000 (2004 - 2011)

Note 1: Includes restricted and unrestricted reports.

Note 2: Restricted reporting did not go into effect until June 2005.

Note 3: Beginning in 2007, DoD directed reporting be by fiscal year, not calendar year.

Additionally, as displayed in Figure 1 above, reported cases of sexual assault involving Soldiers in CENTCOM are historically much lower than the rate of reported cases throughout the Army. The disparity between the Army-wide and CENTCOM rates/1000 calls into question whether sexual assaults actually occur at a much lower rate in CENTCOM, or whether sexual assaults are reported at a much lower rate than

the rest of the Army. Current available survey data indicate that under-reporting is more prevalent among deployed Soldiers and that the rate of sexual assaults in CENTCOM could be comparable to the total Army rate.

Tabs 1 through 6 in the attached spreadsheet contain the detailed sexual assault data in the reporting formats required by DoD for restricted and unrestricted reports. These data represent cases reported Army-wide and in the CENTCOM Combat Area of Interest (CAI) during FY11.

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**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

Figure 2 shows the breakout of victims (service members and non-service members) and each type of sexual assault investigated for the 1394 unrestricted reports in FY11. The proportion of assault type (e.g. 59% rape/aggravated sexual assault cases) and cases with service member victims (70%) are both comparable to the data reported in FY10.

Victim Status by Assault Type (all unrestricted cases)	Service Member Victim	Non-Service Member Victim	Total Cases	Percent of Total
Rape	264	193	457	33%
Non-Consensual Sodomy	70	26	96	7%
Aggravated Sexual Assault	257	108	365	26%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	29	10	39	3%
Abusive Sexual Contact	40	17	57	4%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	321	55	376	27%
Indecent Assault	3	1	4	<1%
Total	984	410	1394	100%

Figure 2: Victim Status by Assault Type (FY11 Unrestricted Cases)

Some demographic trends have remained relatively consistent over the past few years. For example, 84% of Army victims in FY11 were in the grades E1-E4; compared to 86% in FY10. Also in FY11, 66% of victims in completed investigations were 24 years old or younger. This is comparable to the 64% in FY10, but lower than the 70% in FY09, 73% in FY08, and 75% in FY07. While there is no definite reason

why there has been a 10% decline since FY07, the Army's awareness and prevention efforts have specifically targeted this age group, suggesting a positive impact on peer-to-peer intervention.

The percentage of male victims (13%) in FY11 completed cases increased noticeably from FY10 (8%). While there is no specific Army data to quantify male Soldiers' propensity to report, the most recent Defense Manpower Data Center Survey (2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members) cited that male Service member victims reported their sexual assault at half the rate of their female counterparts. Accordingly, the increase in percentage of male Soldiers reporting a sexual assault does not necessarily mean there were more male victims in FY11. The increase may mean a higher percentage of male victims chose to report.

Victims in reported sexual assaults in CENTCOM continued to be older and of higher rank than victims in Army-wide cases. Specifically, 73% of Army victims in CENTCOM reported cases in FY11 were E1-E4 compared to 84% of victims Army-wide. Similarly, 52% of victims in CENTCOM reports were 24 years old or younger, compared to 66% Army-wide.

There were 181 Military Protective Orders (MPO) issued in FY11. None were reported to have been violated.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Figure 3 shows the breakout of subjects (alleged offenders) and each type of sexual assault investigated in FY11 unrestricted reports. The proportion of FY11 cases with service member subjects (82%) is slightly lower than the 84% reported in FY10 cases. The percentage of unidentified offenders in FY11 was 12% compared to 11% in FY10.

Offender Status by Assault Type (all unrestricted cases)	Service Member Offender	Non-Service Member Offender	Unidentified Offender	Total Cases	Percent of Total
Rape	376	15	66	457	33%
Non-Consensual Sodomy	70	8	18	96	7%
Aggravated Sexual Assault	309	10	46	365	26%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	36	1	2	39	3%
Abusive Sexual Contact	49	6	2	57	4%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	306	43	27	376	27%
Indecent Assault	4	0	0	4	<1%
Total	1150	83	161	1394	100%

Figure 3: Offender Status by Assault Type (FY11 Unrestricted Cases)

Trends regarding alleged Army offenders remained mostly unchanged in FY11.

Identified alleged offenders were 97% male in FY11; the same as FY10. The percentage of alleged offenders who were E1-E4 remained at 59% in FY11; unchanged since FY09. Also, 46% of alleged offenders in FY11 were 24 years old or younger; compared to 44% in FY10 and 47% in FY09.

Subjects in reported sexual assaults in CENTCOM during FY11 also tended to be older and higher rank than subjects in Army-wide cases. Specifically, 35% of Army subjects in CENTCOM reported cases were E1-E4 compared to 59% of subjects Army-wide. Similarly, 34% of subjects in CENTCOM reports were 24 years old or younger, compared to 46% in Army-wide reports.

Under the provisions of AR 600-20, paragraph 8-5(m)(5), the authority to dispose of a sexual assault allegation is withheld to the Battalion commander level and above. A commander authorized to dispose of sexual assault allegations may only do so after receiving the advice of the servicing judge advocate. The time in which a disposition decision is made will depend on many factors, including the complexity of the allegation and corresponding investigation, the availability of evidence, the cooperation of victims and witnesses, and coordination with civilian authorities.

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. Although the format of this report requires the Army to place each allegation into a single disposition category, the explanations provided below and in the Sexual Assault Synopses Report (Enclosure 7) reflect that several disposition categories may be appropriate for a single allegation.

Of the 915 allegations of sexual assault, ranging from rape to indecent assault, ready for disposition decisions in FY11:

- 272 allegations were disposed of through the preferral of court-martial charges.
- 40 allegations were disposed of through an involuntary, adverse administrative discharge of the subject. Of those 40 subjects that were administratively discharged, 14 were also given non-judicial punishment, with reductions in rank, forfeitures in pay, extra duty and restriction, prior to separation. In 10 of the 40 allegations in which the subject was administratively discharged, the victim would not cooperate in a military justice proceeding.
- 103 allegations were disposed of through non-judicial punishment. Of those 103 offenses, 101 involved a non-penetration sexual assault offense, the vast majority of which were an unwanted touch over the clothing. In the two penetration sexual offenses (forcible sodomy), the victims ceased cooperating with the military justice proceeding and the subjects were given non-judicial punishment for consensual sodomy.
- 42 allegations were disposed of through other adverse administrative actions. All of these allegations involved a non-penetration sexual assault and 26 of the 42 allegations involved an improper touch over the clothing. Of the 16 remaining allegations, 11 arose from other incidents in all male units.
- 60 allegations provided probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. In these allegations, there was insufficient admissible evidence to establish guilt

beyond a reasonable doubt of the founded sexual assault offense and punitive action was taken against the subject for a non-sexual assault offense, for example adultery, fraternization or indecent acts. In nine of these cases, the subject was administratively discharged for the non-sexual assault offense. In 40 of these cases, the subject was given non-judicial punishment for the non-sexual assault offense and in 14 cases the subject was given other adverse administrative actions. In four of these cases, the lack of probable cause was related to the victim's refusal to cooperate with the prosecution.

- 41 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.
- 62 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority although the accused was a person subject to the jurisdiction of the Army. In these cases, all of which occurred outside the limits of a military installation, the civilian authorities served as the primary investigative agency and determined that the allegation merited charges.
 - In two of the 62 allegations the civilian authorities prosecuted the sexual assault offense to conviction.
 - In two of the 62 allegations the civilian authorities chose to prosecute only the non-sexual assault offense.
 - In 29 of the 62 allegations the civilian authorities declined to prosecute any offense for lack of sufficient evidence.
 - The remaining 29 allegations are pending adjudication in civilian court.

(Note: Army commanders can, and do, take punitive actions against subjects charged in civilian courts. In 23 of the 62 allegations, the Army took punitive disciplinary actions against subjects, including 15 administrative discharges, 4 non-judicial punishments and 4 other adverse administrative actions).

- 103 allegations were determined to have insufficient evidence of any offense. Although the allegations made against the offender met the standard for titling in a criminal investigation of at least one eligible offense, there was not enough admissible evidence to legally prove those elements beyond a reasonable doubt and proceed with a military justice action.

Of the 915 allegations, 192 could not be prosecuted by the Army:

- 87 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority because the accused was not subject to the jurisdiction of the military (i.e. the subject was a civilian or a foreign national).
- 96 allegations involved an unknown subject.
- 7 allegations involved a subject who was deceased or had deserted.
- 2 allegations involved an expired statute of limitations.

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an

overview of such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (i.e., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The unrestricted reports of sexual assault discussed above, and detailed in Enclosure 1, represent all cases reported to CID during FY11 in which either the victim or alleged offender was a service member, but neither was a juvenile. CID thoroughly investigates and documents each unrestricted report, regardless if the case is later determined to be unfounded.

While other jurisdictions may dispose of reports of sexual assault before opening an investigation, the Army's practice is to formally investigate every allegation. Although this practice may contribute to a seemingly higher number of cases, it demonstrates the Army's commitment to thoroughly investigate all unrestricted reports of sexual assault.

The length of time to complete a sexual assault criminal investigation during FY11 averaged 84 days, slightly lower than 93 days in FY10. 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, ages and types of victims, amount of physical evidence, and cooperative or uncooperative witnesses. As a result, 488 of the 1394 investigations started during FY11 were pending completion at the end of the fiscal year.

The amount of time it took victims to file an unrestricted report following an incident was comparable to FY10. 38% of victims filed their unrestricted report within 3 days, compared to 41% in FY10; whereas 8% of victims waited over a year to file an unrestricted report, compared to 7% in FY10. Additionally, 65% of unrestricted reports occurred on a military installation in FY11, unchanged from FY10.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

During FY11, the Army recorded 355 restricted reports, of which 54 reports later changed to unrestricted (for a net of 301 restricted reports). This includes 31 restricted reports in the CENTCOM Combat Area of Interest, of which 7 reports later changed to unrestricted (for a net of 24 restricted reports).

Restricted report victim demographics yielded some differences from unrestricted reports. For example, 56% of restricted report victims were 24 years old or younger, compared to 66% in unrestricted reports.

Similar to the demographics in CENTCOM unrestricted reports, victims in FY11

restricted reports among deployed units tended to be older and higher rank than victims in Army-wide restricted reports. Specifically, 32% of Army victims in CENTCOM reported cases were E1-E4 compared to 69% of victims Army-wide. Also, 29% of victims in CENTCOM restricted reports were 24 years old or younger, compared to 56% in Army-wide restricted reports.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (i.e., Did more occur reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

There are some similarities between restricted and unrestricted reports. For example, most (46-47%) of reports (restricted and unrestricted) occurred on Saturday or Sunday. However, there was no predominant day of the week pattern for either report in the CENTCOM CAI.

There was one notable contrast between restricted and unrestricted reports. Only 41% of restricted reports were for alleged assaults that occurred on a military installation, compared to 65% for unrestricted reports.

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**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Soldiers and other service members receiving victim services related to unrestricted reports of sexual assault continue to overwhelmingly use military facilities (greater than 92%) rather than civilian facilities. This includes 11 victims who received services for an incident that occurred prior to joining the military. Additionally, there were 158 SAFE exams conducted for unrestricted reports.

All (100%) victims receiving services related to unrestricted reports of sexual assault in CENTCOM did so in military facilities, including five SAFE exams.

4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

92% of Soldiers and other service members receiving victim services related to

restricted reports of sexual assault did so in military facilities. This includes 20 victims who received services for an incident that occurred prior to joining the military. Additionally, there were 118 SAFE exams conducted for restricted reports.

All (100%) victims receiving services related to restricted reports of sexual assault in CENTCOM did so in military facilities, including two SAFE exams.

4.3. Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

There were 115 referrals of non-military personnel who received victim services related to unrestricted reports of sexual assault during FY11. Most of these victims (101) received services in military facilities, including one in the CENTCOM AOR.

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

ARMY FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.	FY11 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports	1520
# Service Member victims	1108
# Non-Service Member victims	412
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	1394
# Service Member on Service Member	740
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	410
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	83
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	161
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	1394
# On military installation	892
# Off military installation	481
# Unidentified location	21
# Investigations Initiated (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	1394
# Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	488
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-11	906
# Restricted Reports	355
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	54
# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	301
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN FY11	FY11 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	1394
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	530
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	417
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	335
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	112
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault	1394
# Midnight to 6 am	416
# 6 am to 6 pm	342
# 6 pm to midnight	429
# Unknown	207
Day of sexual assault	1394
# Sunday	265
# Monday	127
# Tuesday	111
# Wednesday	113
# Thursday	115
# Friday	165
# Saturday	291
# Unknown	207
C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11)	FY11 Totals
# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	906
# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	171
# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	1002
# Your Service Member subjects	786
# Service Member subjects from other Services	17
# Non-Service Member subjects	69
# Unidentified subjects	130
# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	1026
# Your Service Member victims	742
# Service Member victims from other Services	32
# Non-Service Member victims	252
# Unknown	0

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS	FY11 Totals
# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	1002
DoD Action Precluded:	423
# Unknown Subjects	67
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	244
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	43
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	69
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	97
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	30
# Subject deceased or deserted	5
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	19
# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	43
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	0
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	148
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	334
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	334
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	176
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	94
# Administrative discharges	31
# Other administrative actions	33
E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10 (30-Sep-10)**	495
# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	89
# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	406
# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed by 30-SEP-11	575
# Final DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed in FY11	575
DoD Action Precluded:	171
# Unknown Subjects	29
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	105
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	19
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	18
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	116
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	30
# Subject deceased or deserted	2
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	22
# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	60
# Statute of limitations had expired	2
# Unfounded by Command	0
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	165
# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	123
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	123
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	96
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	9
# Administrative discharges	9
# Other administrative actions	9
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	
** There were 559 cases pending action at the end of FY10. When processing the status of those 559 cases at the end of FY11, there are 19 instances in which action actually took place in FY10. There is no accurate process to determine which 19 cases actually had FY10 action taken because the database has been updated with the action taken and the date, in FY10. Additionally, 45 domestic cases were erroneously reported pending at the end of FY10. These should not have been reported as SAPR cases.	

1b. Unrestricted Reports (F-G)

G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY11 Totals	
DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS																				
Gender of SUBJECTS	15	4	2	0	51	40	8	13	36	11	0	213	206	28	43	280	52	0	1002	
# Male	9	4	1	0	42	30	7	13	28	7	0	172	179	24	37	251	44	0	848	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	13	0	0	24	
# Unknown	6	0	1	0	9	9	0	0	8	4	0	39	24	4	2	16	8	0	130	
Age of SUBJECTS	15	4	2	0	51	40	8	13	36	11	0	213	206	28	43	280	52	0	1002	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	15	0	5	26	2	0	55	
# 20-24	2	1	0	0	15	11	1	9	4	2	0	82	83	9	18	85	20	0	342	
# 25-34	4	1	1	0	22	13	3	2	15	2	0	68	68	12	11	97	12	0	331	
# 35-49	2	2	0	0	4	5	4	1	8	3	0	17	16	3	5	45	9	0	124	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	0	13	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	7	0	1	0	9	9	0	0	8	4	0	40	24	4	3	19	8	0	136	
Grade of SUBJECTS	15	4	2	0	51	40	8	13	36	11	0	213	206	28	43	280	52	0	1002	
# E1-E4	1	0	0	0	21	14	3	9	4	1	0	115	130	8	27	128	31	0	492	
# E5-E9	7	4	1	0	18	15	4	3	17	3	0	39	40	13	6	88	6	0	264	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	3	4	1	1	6	2	0	26	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	8	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	9	4	0	5	8	3	0	35	
# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	25	1	0	34	
# Unknown	6	0	1	0	9	9	0	0	8	4	0	39	24	4	2	16	8	0	130	
Service of SUBJECTS	15	4	2	0	51	40	8	13	36	11	0	213	206	28	43	280	52	0	1002	
# Army	9	4	1	0	42	30	8	12	24	5	0	159	173	22	34	223	40	0	786	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	7	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	9	4	0	5	8	3	0	35	
# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	25	1	0	34	
# Unknown	6	0	1	0	9	9	0	0	8	4	0	39	24	4	2	16	8	0	130	
Status of SUBJECTS	15	4	2	0	51	40	8	13	36	11	0	213	206	28	43	280	52	0	1002	
# Active Duty	8	3	1	0	37	28	8	12	19	3	0	150	162	21	34	197	38	0	721	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	4	6	0	0	14	1	0	34	
# National Guard (Activated)	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	8	1	0	17	1	0	40	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	9	4	0	5	8	3	0	35	
# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	25	1	0	34	
# Unknown	6	0	1	0	9	9	0	0	8	4	0	39	24	4	2	16	8	0	130	

2. Restricted Reports

ARMY FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 TOTALS	Civilians* (Not in FY11 Totals)
# Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports	355	6
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report**	54	0
# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	301	6
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	355	6
# Service Member on Service Member	26	3
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	28	0
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	301	3
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	355	6
# On military installation	143	1
# Off military installation	201	3
# Unidentified location	11	2
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS	Civilians
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	355	6
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	137	3
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	75	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	82	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	44	0
# Unknown	17	2
Time of sexual assault incident	355	6
# Midnight to 6 am	147	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	52	0
# 6 pm to midnight	130	1
# Unknown	26	2
Day of sexual assault incident	355	6
# Sunday	63	3
# Monday	31	0
# Tuesday	32	1
# Wednesday	33	0
# Thursday	36	0
# Friday	52	0
# Saturday	91	0
# Unknown	17	2
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS	Civilians
# VICTIMS	355	6
# Army victims	333	0
# Navy victims	3	0
# Marines victims	1	0
# Air Force victims	2	0
# Coast Guard	3	0
# Unknown	13	6

2. Restricted Reports

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS	Civilians
Gender of VICTIMS	355	6
# Male	44	0
# Female	290	5
# Unknown	21	1
Age of VICTIMS	355	6
# 16-19	64	1
# 20-24	136	0
# 25-34	81	2
# 35-49	25	0
# 50-64	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0
# Unknown	49	3
Grade of VICTIMS	355	6
# E1-E4	247	0
# E5-E9	51	0
# WO1-WO5	2	0
# O1-O3	19	0
# O4-O10	3	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0
# US Civilian	0	6
# Unknown	30	0
Status of VICTIMS	355	6
# Active Duty	301	0
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0
# National Guard (Activated)	25	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0
# US Civilian	0	6
# Unknown	24	0
* Per exception to policy approved by DoD, the US Army Europe was authorized to offer restricted reports to eligible adult civilians in FY11.		
** Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

3. Victim Services

ARMY FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
<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 MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	474
# Medical	186
# Counseling	209
# Legal	79
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	39
# Medical	17
# Counseling	13
# Legal	9
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	158
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	11
B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	223
# Medical	110
# Counseling	99
# Legal	14
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	18
# Medical	6
# Counseling	9
# Legal	3
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	118
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making a RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	20
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	101
# Medical	39
# Counseling	39
# Legal	23
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	14
# Medical	8
# Counseling	5
# Legal	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
D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	181
# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	0
<i>*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 to the victim.</i>	

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	FY11 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	212
# Service Member victims	207
# Non-Service Member victims	5
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	185
# Service Member on Service Member	110
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	37
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	33
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	185
# On military installation	174
# Off military installation	11
# Unidentified location	0
# Investigations (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	185
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	46
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	139
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	31
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	7
# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	24
B. FY11 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	185
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	69
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	55
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	43
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	18
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault	185
# Midnight to 6 am	26
# 6 am to 6 pm	48
# 6 pm to midnight	56
# Unknown	55
Day of sexual assault	185
# Sunday	24
# Monday	14
# Tuesday	17
# Wednesday	19
# Thursday	19
# Friday	18
# Saturday	19
# Unknown	55
C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11) IN CAI	FY11 Totals
# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	139
# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	28
# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	159
# Your Service Member subjects	100
# Service Member subjects from other Services	1
# Non-Service Member subjects	31
# Unidentified subjects	27
# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	162
# Your Service Member victims	155
# Service Member victims from other Services	4
# Non-Service Member victims	3
# Unknown	0

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	159
DoD Action Precluded:	68
# Unknown Subjects	16
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	22
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	30
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	16
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	6
# Subject deceased or deserted	0
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	10
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	0
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)***	0
# Subjects pending completion of command action as of 30-SEP-11	35
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	40
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	40
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	13
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	16
# Administrative discharges	1
# Other administrative actions	10
E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR PRE-FY11 SUBJECTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (From investigations opened prior to FY11 that were completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10	43
# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	11
# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	32
# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed as of 30-SEP-11	56
# Final FY11 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	56
DoD Action Precluded:	22
# Unknown Subjects	9
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	5
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	8
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault (definitions provided below Section E)**	6
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subject deceased or deserted	0
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	4
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	0
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	18
# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	10
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	10
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	7
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
# Administrative discharges	1
# Other administrative actions	1
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 Totals
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	31
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	7
# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	24
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	31
# Service Member on Service Member	2
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	29
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	31
# On military installation	31
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
B. CAI INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	31
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	7
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	9
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	10
# Unknown	1
Time of sexual assault incident	31
# Midnight to 6 am	10
# 6 am to 6 pm	8
# 6 pm to midnight	11
# Unknown	2
Day of sexual assault incident	31
# Sunday	7
# Monday	5
# Tuesday	5
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	2
# Friday	2
# Saturday	7
# Unknown	1
C. CAI RESTRICTED REPORTS - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
# VICTIMS	31
# Army	24
# Air Force	0
# Navy	0
# Marines	0
# Coast Guard	1
# Unknown	6

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

D. CAI DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	31
# Male	3
# Female	19
# Unknown	9
Age of VICTIMS	31
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	9
# 25-34	10
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	10
Grade of VICTIMS	31
# E1-E4	10
# E5-E9	10
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	3
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# US Civilian	0
# Unknown	8
Status of VICTIMS	31
# Active Duty	19
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated)	4
# US Civilian	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Unknown	8
* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 4a, Section A.	

5b. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Section E)

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 Totals
<i>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</i>	<i>31</i>
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
Bahrain	0
Iraq	16
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Kuwait	3
Oman	0
Qatar	0
Uganda	0
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	0
Central and South Asia	
Iran	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	12

6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST: FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
<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 FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	21
# Medical	12
# Counseling	8
# Legal	1
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims in UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	18
# Medical	9
# Counseling	6
# Legal	3
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	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 in RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	1
# Medical	0
# Counseling	1
# Legal	0
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	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
D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	9
# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	0
<i>*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 to the victim.</i>	

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
1	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject came to her office, attempted to kiss her and then grabbed her waist. Subject given letter of reprimand in OMPF.
2	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal		YES	YES				Victim alleged that male subject had sex with her in a hotel room after she was intoxicated. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 hearing and subject given NJP for adultery and indecent acts, E-1, \$733.
3	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that male subject with whom she had a prior consensual sex, penetrated her after she said no, then stopped when she cried. Convicted of sodomy at GCM. \$1487 forfeiture, 45 restriction, 45 hard labor without confinement.
4	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject instructed victim to accompany him during his barracks bed checks and tried to kiss her and touch her breast in empty room. NJP with E-5, FF \$400 x 2, 30 extra duty.
5	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Male victim alleged that male subject put his testicles on the forehead of victim while victim was sleeping. NJP with \$1466 and 45/45.
6	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							UOTHC	Female victim alleged aggravated sexual contact. Subject pending administrative separation board.
7	Abusive Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign Military	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that two male subjects provided alcohol to victim and then touched her breast and inserted fingers in her vagina. Co accused.
8	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Two victims stated that subject, a local national, placed his hand in small of their backs and touched their buttocks while at the subject's carpet shop. Subject denies intentionally touching any customer in such a manner.
9	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
10	Abusive Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
11	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female Soldier victim alleged that male foreign national contractor grabbed her breast over her clothing. Subject discharged from position and barred from installation.
12	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign Military	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
13	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
14	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
15	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged male subject sexually assaulted her. Pending adjudication in civilian court.
16	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	O-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victims alleged that subject, Commander, made sexually oriented comments to several female Soldiers in the command and grabbed the buttock of subordinate officers. CM charge preferred. Pending trial.
17	Rape	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal	YES	YES	YES			UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted victim while deployed. Charges preferred but victim requested not to testify and government accepted plea deal to NJP and administrative discharge.
18	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks without permission. Subject acquitted at NJP hearing.
19	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged forcible sodomy. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA, NJP for non SA offense. Reduced to E-5, \$2906, 45/45.
20	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
21	Rape	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
22	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
23	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female victim alleged that subject male foreign national touched her buttocks without permission. Subject fired from position and barred from all installations.
24	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES		YES				Female victim subordinate alleged that male subject made sexual advances, kissed her without consent, and sent a pornographic photo of himself to her over the internet. Subject convicted at SPCM and sentenced to reduction to E-5 and 45 days hard labor.
25	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	O-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES			Female victim subordinate alleged that male subject made multiple sexual advances and exposed himself and placed her hand on his penis without her consent. Court-martial charges preferred. Chap. 10 discharge with concurrence of victim.
26	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Three female victims alleged groping over the clothing. Referred to SCM and pending trial.
27	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject entered her CHU while intoxicated and rubbed the legs and kissed her inner thigh, when she said no he withdrew and left. NG SM redeployed and no action taken.
28	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject showed up at the motor pool drunk on cough syrup and began inappropriately touching and kissing females. Subject given FG NJP.
29	Forcible Sodomy	Iraq	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female victim alleged that male subject performed oral sex on her without consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and subject given non-judicial punishment.
30	Rape	Iraq	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim, who had a prior consensual relationship with male subject, initially alleged that subject had raped her. Victim later recanted and stated that sex had been consensual and that consensual relationship continued after allegation.
31	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that when consensual intercourse with male subject became painful, she asked subject to stop, began to cry, hit him and tried to push him off. GCM set for 4 Jan 12.
32	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that 10 months ago after going out for drinks with male subject, her squad leader, she woke up naked and alone with memory of sexual intercourse with subject. Second victim came forward. Charges drafted and referral Nov 11.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
33	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim agreed to sleep in male subject's barracks room after social event. Victim awakens to subject digitally penetrating her and he proceeds to attempt intercourse. Victim pushes him off and leaves room. GCM set for 9 Dec 11.
34	Aggravated Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject put his hands down her pants during combative training in a manner to humiliate the victim. Subject given FG NJP - reduction to E-5, forfeit 1/2 months pay for 2 months, 45 extra duty.
35	Rape	Kuwait	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
36	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOC		Female victim, also accuser in rape case from 2009, alleged that male subject touched her inappropriately while sleeping together on the floor. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and subject counseled by command.
37	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
38	Rape	Iraq	O-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject raped her. Charges preferred and pending adjudication.
39	Rape	Iraq	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject raped her. Acquitted of all offenses at GCM.
40	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES			YES			Female victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by male subject. Subject convicted at GCM and sentenced to 90 days confinement and BCD.
41	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject raped her prior to a deployment in 2009. Female victim also accuser in unrelated abusive sexual contact allegation. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
42	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-5	Male	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
43	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Female victim dependant spouse alleged that male subject had sexual intercourse with her in a car when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted at GCM of indecent acts and sentenced to E-3, FF \$975 x 2, 60 days restriction.
44	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject unlawfully entered her home and sexually assaulted her. Victim's husband, in bed with victim, chases subject out of house. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to TF, E-1, 6 months confinement, and BCD.
45	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Victim alleged that subject had sex with her while she was incapacitated from alcohol after a night drinking with subject and others in a club. After charges were preferred, victim refused to testify at Article 32 hearing. Charges dismissed.
46	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that after meeting male subject at club and going to his car to drink, subject sodomized her and raped her. Prior consensual sex between parties. Pending GCM in Jan 12.
47	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject invited her to his room, then began to kiss her and fondle her breasts. Victim managed to push the male subject off and demanded he leave, which he did. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
48	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				After a night of drinking together, victim alleged that subject, a neighbor, raped her in her apartment. Victim is moving and does not want to return for trial. Subject given NJP for adultery with reduction to E-4/ff \$1115/45/45
49	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
50	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Victim out drinking with subject and a friend, got sick in subject's room doesn't remember anything but felt sore in anus and vagina. Victim subsequently unwilling to participate. Subject pending NJP and admin sep for unrelated misconduct.
51	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action						LOC		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject given written counseling in local file.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
52A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by six individuals not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. Co accused.
52B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by six individuals not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. Co accused.
52C	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by six individuals not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. Co accused.
52D	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by six individuals not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. Co accused.
52E	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by six individuals not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. Co accused.
52F	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by six individuals not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. Co accused.
53	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Female victim alleged rape by male subject. Subject pleaded guilty to statutory rape at civilian trial in AZ. Administratively separated by U.S. Army.
54	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Seven female victim soldiers have come forward stating that subject touched them inappropriately when he was their drill sergeant. SM found guilty of multiple counts of wrongful sexual contact and indecent acts, 22 month confinement and a BCD
55	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Seven female victim soldiers have come forward stating that subject touched them inappropriately when he was their drill sergeant. SM found guilty of multiple counts of wrongful sexual contact and indecent acts, 22 month confinement and a BCD
56	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim claims that she awoke to her neighbor digitally penetrating her vagina while her husband was sleeping next to her. Art. 32 hearing pending.
57	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim stated that she held a party in her barracks room and fell asleep soon after. She states that she awoke in the morning without her clothes on and with dried semen on the sheets. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
58	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim stated that she consented to the subject to insert his penis in her vagina but the subject did not stop when she told him to. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
59A	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES			General	Female civilian victim alleged that that after meeting three male subjects on website, she came to barracks and was raped by all three. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for adultery/indecent acts with E-1, 45/45 and admin. discharge general.
59B	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female civilian victim alleged that that after meeting three male subjects on website, she came to barracks and was raped by all three. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for adultery and indecent acts with E-4, 45/45.
59C	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES			UOTHC	Female civilian victim alleged that that after meeting three male subjects on website, she came to barracks and was raped by all three. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for adultery/indecent acts with E-1, 45/45 and admin. discharge OTH.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
60	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
61	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Kuwait	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged improper touching. Subject given NJP with E-4, 15 days restriction and 30 days extra duty.
62A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOHTC	Female victim alleged that two male subjects took her into bathroom, told her she owed them a favor, and forced her to perform oral sex. Chap 10 discharge approved with victim concurrence. Co accused.
62B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOHTC	Female victim alleged that two male subjects took her into bathroom, told her she owed them a favor, and forced her to perform oral sex. Chap 10 discharge approved with victim concurrence. Co accused.
63	Rape	OCONUS	E-2	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged male subject sexually assaulted her. Pending adjudication in civilian court.
64	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged she was raped by male subject in her barracks room. GCM set for December 2011.
65	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her genitalia. Found guilty at a FG Art 15, Red E2; FF \$811 for 2 Mos; 45/45
66	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	W-2	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim alleged that she went to male subjects house for drinks, blacked out, woke up naked in bed and subject asks her to have sex 'again'. Victim showers with subject, leaves. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Victim concurred with GOMOR.
67A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Victim stated while walking back to her barracks room, three unknown black males accosted her. One kissed her, one grabbed her breast, and third grabbed her vaginal area. Co-accused.
67B	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Victim stated while walking back to her barracks room, three unknown black males accosted her. One kissed her, one grabbed her breast, and third grabbed her vaginal area. Co-accused.
67C	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Victim stated while walking back to her barracks room, three unknown black males accosted her. One kissed her, one grabbed her breast, and third grabbed her vaginal area. Co-accused.
68A	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge							Honorable	Female victim alleged male subject raped her. Male subject not mentally competent to proceed and administratively discharged under Chapter 5-17 - Mental Health. Co accused
68B	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female victim alleged rape. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject given NJP for inappropriate relationship. Unknown punishment. Co accused
69	Rape	OCONUS	E-1	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOHTC	Female victim alleged that male subject broke into her home, attempted to rape her and forced her to perform oral sex. Subject convicted in civilian court and sentenced to 7 years confinement. Admin Sep - OTH.
70	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject touched her buttocks. Subject convicted at SPCM and sentenced to BCD; confinement
71	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOHTC	Female victim alleged that male subject had sex with her in hotel when she was passed out from drinking. Chapter 10 OTH discharge, victim did not concur.
72A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that after night of drinking, she wakes up to being forced to perform oral sex on one male subject while other stands guard. Told next morning she had sex with third male subject. Pending referral of charges. Co-accused
72B	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that after night of drinking, she wakes up to being forced to perform oral sex on one male subject while other stands guard. Told next morning she had sex with third male subject. Pending referral of charges. Co-accused
72C	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	O-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that after night of drinking, she wakes up to being forced to perform oral sex on one male subject while other stands guard. Told next morning she had sex with third male subject. Pending referral of charges. Co-accused
73	Rape	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							First female victim alleged male subject forced her into a bathroom and raped her. Second female victim alleged that same subject groped her breasts on different occasion. Referred GCM awaiting docketing.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
74	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Male victim alleged that male subject touched victim's penis without consent. Charges preferred. Art. 32 set for 28 October.
75	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject slapped her buttocks. Evidence was insufficient to prosecute offense.
76	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Two female victims alleged male subject touched their buttocks. Found guilty at a FG Art 15, Red E5; \$1,380 FF; 45/45.
77A	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
77B	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
78	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that after a night out drinking with male subject, she blacked out and woke up to subject having sexual intercourse with her. Victim subsequently declined to cooperate with military justice investigation.
79A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subjects assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted at GCM, BCD, 2 years confinement, TF E-1. Co accused
79B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subjects assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted at GCM, BCD, 4 years confinement, TF E-1. Co accused
79C	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction			YES				Victim alleged she was assaulted by male subjects at barracks party. Convicted at GCM, reduced to E-1. Co-accused
80	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge				YES			General	Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her breast without consent. Found guilty at a FG Art 15 with reduction to E-1 and administratively separated for misconduct with general discharge.
81	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that after a night drinking with several male Soldiers she went back to the hotel with one for consensual sex and woke up to two other male subjects having sex with her. Convicted at a GCM, BCD; 5 years. Co accused unfounded
82	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Victim out drinking with male subject, wakes up to subject having intercourse with her. Convicted at GCM, BCD, 5 years confinement, E1, TF.
83	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject forced her to have sex after a date on two occasions. Victim ceased cooperating after charges preferred and subject given Chap. 10 discharge.
84	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that after drinking with a group of friends, she woke up the next morning with only a flash of an attack by male subject. Charges referred to GCM, no trial date set
85A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that she was drinking with several male subjects and smoked Spice. She goes into room with two male subjects, who she alleged took turns having sexual intercourse with her while she is incapacitated. Pending referral. Co accused
85B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that she was drinking with several male subjects and smoked Spice. She goes into room with two male subjects, who she alleged took turns having sexual intercourse with her while she is incapacitated. Pending referral. Co accused
86	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged male subject grabbed her breast over her clothing at a party. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
87	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after night of drinking she stayed with male subject at hotel room and remembers waking up with clothes off and having sex with subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
88	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she drank heavily with male subject and woke up the next morning not remembering anything. Subject informed her that they had consensual sex, but she does not remember. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
89	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks at an off post club. Found guilty of FG Art 15 for drunk and disorderly.
90	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject entered her room and grabbed her buttocks. Found guilty at a FG Art 15, Red E5; FF \$250; 45/45
91	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim stated male subject grabbed her breast and buttocks without consent. Found guilty at a FG Art 15, Red E2; FF \$500 for two mos; 45/45; Oral Reprimand

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
92	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed victim's buttocks at a bar. Found guilty at a FG Art 15, Red E4; FF \$1169 for 2 Mos; 45/45.
93	Rape	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
94	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged she was sexually assaulted by male subject in her room but subsequently declined to participate in military justice action.
95	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her breasts under IOTV while on convoy. Subject given NJP with E-4, \$2424 and 45 extra duty.
96	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
97	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	O-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by male subject. Charges preferred and subject given discharge in lieu of court-martial with concurrence of victim.
98	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-8	Male	O-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject attempted to kiss enlisted victims in his office and sexually assaulted one victim. Found guilty at a GCM of sexual assault, BCD;12 Mos Conf; Red E-1.
99	Forcible Sodomy	Iraq	O-4	Male	Foreign National	Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Male foreign national victim alleged that male subject performed oral sex by force. Male victim ceased cooperating with investigation and subject given NJP with unknown punishment.
100	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed the buttocks, groin area and breast of a fellow female Soldier while on shift at the bulk fuel farm. NJP with E-3, \$1025, 45 days extra duty.
101	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her breasts under IOTV while on convoy. Subject given NJP with E-4, \$2424 and 45 extra duty.
102	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her breasts under IOTV while on convoy. Subject given NJP with E-4, \$2424 and 45 extra duty.
103	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her breast and shoved his (clothed) groin in her face. Turned down FG Art. 15 - pending further disposition.
104	Rape	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
105	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject placed his hands down the front of victim's pants while dancing. Referred to GCM, no trial date set.
106	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim alleged that subject raped her on two separate occasions after partying together in the barracks. Victim alleged a separate rape by a second unrelated subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
107	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged wrongful touching and subject given NJP, reduced to E1, forfeit \$3290, and 45 days extra duty/restriction.
108	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subject followed her to her room after party and raped her, but declined to cooperate further with investigation.
109	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim, 17 years old, alleged that male subject provided her with alcohol and had sex with her when she was intoxicated. Chapter 10 with OTH approved with concurrence of victim
110	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
111	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign Military	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
112	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject touched her vaginal area and exposed himself to her. Subject given non-judicial punishment with reduction to E-1, \$1468 and 45 days extra duty/restriction.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
113	Rape	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
114	Rape	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
115	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that foreign national male subject touched her in her vaginal area.
116	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
117	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Male victim alleged that male subject touched victim in the groin area on numerous occasions. Non-judicial punishment E-1, \$733 x 2, 45/45, reprimand.
118	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject raped her. Alleged rape occurred prior to subject's entry onto active duty and Army lacked jurisdiction to prosecute this offense. Referred to civilian authorities.
119	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her when she was asleep in off-post incident. VA commonwealth Attorney has dismissed all charges due to insufficient evidence to prosecute.
120	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject held her down on the bed, groped her and ground his genitals into her buttocks. Referred to a GCM and subject given Chap. 10 discharge when victim ceased cooperating and changed contact information.
121	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted								Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by male subject. Male subject died prior to adjudication.
122	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Male victim alleged that on two occasions male subject forced oral sodomy upon him. Victim subsequently recanted and stated that relationship was consensual. Pending GCM in Dec 11.
123	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge								Male victim alleged that male subject groped him repeatedly over clothing. Administrative discharge - type unknown.
124A	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Male victim alleged that two male subjects assaulted him by one subject placing his penis on victim's forehead while other subject held victim down in the barracks. Subject given letter of reprimand. Co accused
124B	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Male victim alleged that two male subjects assaulted him by one subject placing his penis on victim's forehead while other subject held victim down in the barracks. Subject given letter of reprimand. Co accused
125	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						LOC		Female victim alleged that male subject touched her inappropriately. Subject counseled and medically discharged for combat related injuries.
126	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						LOR		Male victim alleged that he was forcibly sodomized by HIV+ male subject. Civilian dismissed sex assault and indicted on contributing to delinquency of a minor. Subject given GOMOR.
127	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Acquittal							Victim alleged that subject touched her vaginal area while she was incapacitated from alcohol. Civilian prosecution (Columbus GA) for misdemeanor sexual battery and trial set for July 11. Acquitted at non-judicial punishment hearing.
128	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						UOTHC		Male victim alleged that he awoke to male subject anally sodomizing him. Subject incarcerated by civilian authorities pending trial. Subject administratively discharged with OTH.
129	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that she was choked, punched, raped, and forced to perform sodomy after male subject entered her home without her permission. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 35 years confinement, E-1, TF, and DD.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
130	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Victim alleged that subject entered her home without permission, physically assaulted her and raped her. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 35 years confinement, DD, TF, E-1.
131	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES		YES			UOHTC	Victim alleged that subject grabbed her breast and vaginal area and forced her hand on his groin while driving. Subject convicted at SCM and administratively separated with OTH discharge. Sentenced to 10 days confinement, E-1.
132	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject lifted her shirt and groped her breast while victim was asleep in her bedroom. Convicted at SPCM and sentenced to reduction to E-1 and 60 days restriction.
133	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that she went to house to babysit male subject's daughter and subject digitally penetrated her vagina and touched her breasts without consent. Charges drafted preferal in Nov. Civilian authorities declined jurisdiction.
134	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim reported male subject touched her buttocks over her clothing on 3 occasions in the past. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
135	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female subject, civilian spouse of Soldier, alleged she was raped by male subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape and subject given non-judicial punishment for adultery.
136	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim was seen having sex in car with male subject but does not remember anything due to alcohol intoxication. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and subject given letter of reprimand.
137	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Subject Deceased or Deserted								Male victim alleged that male subject kissed him and touched his penis when he was sleeping. Subject AWOL.
138	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
139	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that male subject raped her when she went to his home after meeting him in a bar. Victim subsequently declined to participate in any proceedings or further investigation.
140	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victims, ex-wife and ex-girlfriend, alleged that male subject forcibly sodomized them. Convicted at GCM, BCD, 42 months confinement, E-1, TF
141	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that at subject's party at his house, she became drunk, threw up and passed out and subject proceeded to fondle and digitally penetrated her. Charges preferred Nov 11.
142	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES			UOHTC	Photos found in locker of 16-year old student showed student victim and male subject in bed naked. Female victim student did not cooperate. NJP and administrative discharge with OTH. E-1, \$733 x 2, 45/45.
143	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge							UOHTC	Female victim alleged she was raped in her home after a night of drinking. Victim refused to cooperate with military justice proceedings and subject was administratively discharged for misconduct with OTH discharge.
144	Rape	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged male subject raped her off post. Male subject was not in Title 10 status and no jurisdiction over offense. Referred to local authorities.
145	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged she was raped by male subject. Case was dismissed by State due to insufficient evidence.
146	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOHTC	Female victim alleged that consensual sex with male subject became nonconsensual when she asked him to stop and he refused. Subject given Chap. 10 discharge with concurrence of victim.
147	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOHTC	Female victim alleged she was raped by male subject. Subject given Chapter 10 discharge after victim recanted during the Art 32 hearing.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
148	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged sexual assault by male subject. Convicted at GCM, E-4, 6 months confinement.
149	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES			Female victim alleged sexual assault by male subject. Chapter 10 discharge approved with concurrence of victim after Art. 32 hearing.
150	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that she awoke to male subject on top of her with his hands on her breasts, and raping her. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 hearing.
151	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject choked and raped her. Found not guilty of 120 offenses
152	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her. Charges preferred and subject given Chapter 10 discharge with concurrence of victim.
153	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that subject and another male raped her at a party in North Dakota while on leave. Pending GCM on 12 January 12.
154	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject raped her in his car. Subject denied, but DNA evidence found on victim's bra. Chapter 10 with OTH with concurrence of victim
155	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES		YES				Female victim alleged abusive sexual contact by male subject. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to 21 days hard labor without confinement and E-1.
156	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged male subject raped her in her barracks room. Charges preferred on 7 November and pending Art. 32 hearing.
157	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that she was drunk and asleep when male subject carried her to her bedroom and raped her. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
158A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim, teenage friend of subject, alleged that subject and co accused invited her to subject's home and gave her alcohol and then sexually assaulted her when she was drunk. Charges referred to BCDSPCM.
158B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim, teenage friend of subject, alleged that subject and co accused invited her to subject's home and gave her alcohol and then sexually assaulted her when she was drunk. Charges referred to BCDSPCM.
159	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that she was drunk and asleep when male subject carried her to a bedroom and raped her. GCM set for 23 January 12.
160	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject raped her when she was incapacitated. GCM set for 1 Feb 12.
161	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Female	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that female subject touched her vaginal area. GCM set for 23 November 11.
162	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject attempted to rape her and digitally penetrated her in a bathroom at a party at a friend's house. Charges drafted and preferred Nov 11.
163	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject attacked victim from behind with a knife. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 12 years confinement, DD, E-1, TF.
164	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by male subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
165	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged rape by male subjects. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused unknown unfounded.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
166	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victims alleged male subject engaged in inappropriate behavior (language & touching) while on CQ. NJP with E-1, \$733 x 2, 45/45.
167	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Male victim alleged that male subject touched his groin. NJP with unknown punishment.
168	Indecent Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Statute of Limitations Expired								Female victim alleged indecent assault in 1990s. Statute of limitations expired.
169	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
170	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
171A	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
171B	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
172	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
173	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged she was sexually assaulted by male subject in her room but subsequently declined to participate in military justice action.
174	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged a rape in the barracks by male subject, but subsequently recanted her allegation and refused to cooperate further.
175	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated victim, but victim recanted that she may have been confused and asked that charges be dropped.
176	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that civilian male subject sexually assaulted her. Civilian authorities in Cumberland County, NC declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence.
177	Rape	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged she was raped by male subject after night of drinking at club. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 6 years confinement and a dismissal.
178	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleges that male subject touched her breast and kissed her neck. SPCM set for November 11.
179	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							UOTHC	Female victim initially alleged that while in a relationship with male subject he raped her, but subsequently declined to cooperate with military justice action. Subject administratively discharged for this and other misconduct with OTH discharge.
180	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	O-1	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
181	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Female victim alleged off post sexual assault by male subject. Civilian authorities dismissed charges for lack of sufficient evidence. Subject administratively discharged for misconduct with OTH discharge.
182	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							General	Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her when she was intoxicated. Civilian authorities filed 2nd degree rape charges then dismissed for insufficient evidence. Subject administratively discharged.
183	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Female victim alleged rape by male subject. Prosecution by civilian authorities. Subject released on bail and administrative separation proceedings initiated.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
184	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject raped her in off-post incident. Pending civilian prosecution and administratively discharged.
185	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject, a friend, attempted to rape her. Charged by civilians and administratively separated from Army for misconduct, Chapter 14-12(c).
186	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject raped her off post. Pending civilian charges and administratively discharged from Army for misconduct, UP paragraph 14-12 (c).
187	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged sexual assault by male subject. Charges preferred but dismissed after Art. 32 hearing.
188	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	W-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal	YES	YES	YES			UOTHC	Victim reported that the subject sexually assaulted her in her CHU while in Iraq. Victim did not want to testify in any proceeding and government accepted plea agreement for GO NJP and admin discharge.
189A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that one male subject performed oral sex on her and another male subject digitally penetrated her when she was passed out from drinking. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 5 years confinement, DD, TF, E-1. Co accused
189B	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female		Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that one male subject performed oral sex on her and another male subject digitally penetrated her when she was passed out from drinking. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 179 days confinement and E-1. co accused
190	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal	YES	YES	YES			UOTHC	Female victim subordinate alleged male subject touched subordinate female in a sexual manner in a bathroom without her permission. After Art. 32 hearing, subject given NJP for fraternization and adultery and administratively discharged.
191	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject came to her bedroom after a party and forced her to engage in sexual intercourse and attempted to force her to perform oral sex. Charges preferred, pending trial 28 Nov. Defective referral, pending re-referral.
192	Rape	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject continued to have sexual intercourse with victim after she told him to stop. Incident occurred in Afghanistan. Charges preferred on 28 October.
193	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that when she went to subject's room to wait for a friend, subject threw her on the bed and sexually assaulted her. Charges preferred on 23 August 11.
194	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject raped her in barracks room. Pending referral. Art. 32 completed.
195	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject, pending Chapter 10 discharge for desertion, had sex with her when she was substantially incapacitated. Evidentiary issues with victim and Chap. 10 accepted..
196	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim wife of another Soldier alleged that male subject performed oral sex on her by force in a public area in on-post housing. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
197	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim alleged that subject raped her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
198	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
199	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that she was raped by male subject who she met at a club. Victim refused to cooperate after initial report and does not want to prosecute.
200	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Victim alleged that subject, who had previously dated her, groped her and digitally penetrated her. Victim declined to cooperate after subsequently stating that groping had begun as consensual activity.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
201	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge								Female victims alleged that male subject would engage in horseplay with female soldiers and touch them in ways that made them uncomfortable. Administrative discharge for pattern of misconduct. Type unknown.
202	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her breast and butt during consensual kissing after she told him not to. Subject given letter of reprimand in local file.
203	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject raped her in 2004. Report made in 2010 and subject discharged from Army in 2005 and cannot be located. Referred to civilian authorities.
204	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim initially alleged that male subject, friend of her older brother Soldier, got her drunk and had sexual intercourse with her. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for lack of evidence.
205A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged that she was raped by subject in off-post incident. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute due to lack of evidence. Subject given non-judicial punishment for adultery and other related offenses.
205B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged that she was raped by subject in off-post incident. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute due to lack of evidence. Subject given non-judicial punishment for adultery and other related offenses.
206A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that four male subjects sexually assaulted her while she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 6 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF. Co accused
206B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that four male subjects sexually assaulted her while she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 6 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF. Co accused
206C	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that four male subjects sexually assaulted her while she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 6 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF. Co accused
206D	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that four male subjects sexually assaulted her while she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 6 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF. Co accused
207	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject, her ex-fiancé, would get drunk and continue to engage in intercourse after she said no. Charges preferred and pending referral to GCM.
208	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject pulled her pants and underwear down, performed oral sex on her, then inserted his penis into her vagina while she was substantially incapacitated. Art. 32 completed, pending referral as GCM.
209	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject pulled down her pants, performed oral sex on her, and had sexual intercourse with her when she was substantially incapacitated. Art. 32 completed, pending referral to GCM.
210	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject engaged in sex acts with her while she was passed out at his residence. Article 32 completed, pending GCM.
211	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was passed out after drinking at her boyfriend's party. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
212	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject entered her apartment, held her down and raped her by force. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
213	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject broke into her apartment and performed oral sex on her while she was incapacitated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
214	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim, wife of deployed Soldier, alleged that male subject, an invited guest in the house, raped her while she was asleep in her bed. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
215	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
216	Indecent Assault	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged indecent assault by male subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
217A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her while she was drunk, but victim does not remember incident and no physical evidence. Co accused.
217B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her while she was drunk, but victim does not remember incident and no physical evidence. Co accused.
218	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female victim alleged that male subject fondled her breasts. NJP with written reprimand.
219	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject entered victim's room held her down and raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. Subject given NJP for assault with E-1, \$773 x 2 and 45/45.
220	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Subject Deceased or Deserted								Female victim alleged that male subject forced victim to perform oral sex on him and then raped her. Subject deserted and warrant issued for arrest.
221	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
222	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim alleged that after engaging in consensual kissing, showering together, and nude massage, subject performed oral sex on her and had intercourse with her without her consent when she was intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
223	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she was raped by male subject, superior officer, in 2009, after a night of drinking. Referred by civilian authorities, who declined to investigate.
224	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							Two female victims, prostitutes, alleged that male subject sexually assaulted them at his home. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject acquitted at NJP hearing.
225	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. NJP with E-5, \$2964 and 45 days extra duty.
226	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge								Male victim alleged that female subject grabbed genitals of victim. Pending NJP for simple assault and pending administrative discharge for this and other misconduct. Type unknown.
227	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject slapped her buttocks. Unit has given letter of reprimand and considering admin separation UP Paragraph 14-12c.
228	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Dependant spouse reports that, after a drinking party with her husband and Soldier friends, waking to someone having intercourse with her and then passing out again. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute.
229	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Victim dependant spouse of deployed Soldier, alleged that subject, friend of husband staying with her at house, digitally penetrated her while she was asleep. Civilian authorities declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
230	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that after drinking with male subject and passing out, she awoke to subject vaginally penetrating her. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to E-1, FF 2/3 pay and 30 days restriction.
231	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Soldier victim reports going to a party, becoming intoxicated and going home. Victim allows subj to stay because he says he too is highly intoxicated. Subj and victim go to sleep in sep. beds. Victim wakes to subj penetrating her. Pending Art. 32.
232	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim reports she was digitally penetrated by the subject without her consent in her barracks room. Art. 32 completed, awaiting IO report.
233	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleges that subject snuck into her room and had intercourse with her while she was intoxicated and going in and out of consciousness. Charges drafted for preferal.
234	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Civilian victim reports that while at subject's home, subject raped while choking her and pinning her arms down. Art 32 hearing completed, pending IO report.
235	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after drinking with fellow Soldiers and then falling asleep she awoke to her pants unbuttoned and the male subject claiming that he digitally penetrated her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
236	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim initially reported sexual intercourse while intoxicated too consent or resist, but recanted to a friend. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
237	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after argument with male subject boyfriend, subject demanded sex and attempted penetration then stopped when victim cried. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
238	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assault while intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
239	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES						Male victim alleged that male subject touched the victim's penis over his clothing. Nonjudicial punishment with extra duty/restriction, oral reprimand.
240	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject groped and shoved her on multiple occasions. NJP for assault E-1, 45/45.
241	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject groped her during consensual kissing without her consent multiple times and ejaculated on her while she was sleeping. Victim not responding to attempts to contact her. Subject pending NJP.
242	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks while walking up the stairs in her barracks. NJP with E-2, \$822 x 2, 45/45.
243	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by male subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute assault and subject received field grade NJP for adultery.
244	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged that she left her sleeping husband to give subject ex-boyfriend a ride home from the bar and he raped her. Subsequently, victim stated consensual sex. Non judicial punishment for adultery, E-3, FF \$975, 30/30, reprimand.
245	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
246	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Victim alleged that subject, boyfriend in prior adulterous relationship, penetrated her while she was sleeping at his house after night of drinking then stopped when she woke up and pushed him off. Victim does not want to pursue court-martial.
247	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge						LOR	UOTHC	Female victim initially alleged that male subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was intoxicated, but subsequently declined to participate in military justice action. Subject given letter of reprimand and administrative separation board.
248	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES		YES				Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted of non-SA offenses at GCM and sentenced to E-3, 14 days restriction.
249	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim recruit alleged that male subject made unwanted sexual advances. Subject given GO NJP with reduction to E-5, FF \$1482 for 2 months.
250	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subject engaged in sexual intercourse with the victim while she was sleeping and intoxicated. Victim declined to participate in further investigation and prosecution.
251	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Subject therapist alleged to have touched the genitals of two victims over their clothing during therapy sessions.
252	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-4	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by individual not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
253	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject forcibly raped and sodomized her at an off post residence. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for lack of sufficient evidence. Command requested further investigation.
254A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that she was simultaneously anally and vaginally raped by subject and his friend after a night of drinking. Jefferson County District Attorney elected not to prosecute for lack of sufficient evidence. Co accused

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
254B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that she was simultaneously anally and vaginally raped by subject and his friend after a night of drinking. Jefferson County District Attorney elected not to prosecute for lack of sufficient evidence. Co accused
255	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Accused entered the victim's residence while her boyfriend was at work, dragged her into her bedroom, and forcibly raped and sodomized her in front of her 2 year old daughter. Pending civilian prosecution in Vermont.
256	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Pending Adjudication							Two victims alleged that subject touched their buttocks over the clothing without their consent. Watertown PD investigated but elected not to prosecute any offense. Pending NJP from command for adultery.
257	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her while she was on her way out of the apartment belonging to a man with whom she had just had sexual intercourse. Pending grand jury date from civilian prosecution.
258	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that she awoke to subject having sexual intercourse with her. Upon waking up, victim was able to fight off subject. Civilian prosecution pending grand jury.
259	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject raped her. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 18 years and dishonorable discharge.
260	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Cadet/Mi dshpmn	Male	Cadet/Mi dshpmn	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction		YES					Female victim West Point CDT alleged that she awoke at an off post social to male subject CDT having sexual intercourse with her. Convicted at GCM of indecent conduct and sentenced to forfeitures. Admin separation pending.
261	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Victim reported that she awoke to vaginal pain and discharge, as well as bruises on her breasts and other parts of her body. Subject was the only male sleeping at the residence that night. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 3 months confinement, E-1, BCD.
262A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that she became intoxicated, passed out, and awoke to subject and another Soldier sexually assaulting her. Co accused. Art. 32 set for 17 Nov.
262B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted								Female victim alleged that she became intoxicated, passed out, and awoke to the subject and another Soldier sexually assaulting her. Subject AWOL. Co accused
263	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim ex-girlfriend alleged that male subject physically and sexually assaulted her in barracks room by repeatedly hitting her in the face and choking her for approximately 15 minutes. Convicted at GCM, 10 months, BCD, TF, E-1
264	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Victim reported that the subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was substantially incapacitated. Discharge in lieu of court-martial approved after prefferal of charges.
265	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that after falling asleep at an off post residence, she awoke to subject sexually assaulting her. GCM set for Jan 2012.
266	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial						UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject took her to a hotel and sexually assaulted after a night of drinking. Chap. 10 discharge approved.
267	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victims, male and female subordinates, alleged that subject committed wrongful sexual contacts, including grabbing breasts, exposing his penis, and showering with other Soldiers. Subject killed in a car accident while pending trial.
268A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks while at a nightclub/bar. NJP with E-1, \$1063 x 2 and 30 days restriction/extra duty. Co accused
268B	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks while at a nightclub/bar. NJP with E-2, 30 days restriction/extra duty. Co accused
269	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject								Male victim reported that in 2008 an unknown male entered his barracks room through the bathroom and forcefully anally sodomized him.
270A	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Victim reported that she was raped by three unidentified males as she was getting into her car.
270B	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Victim reported that she was raped by three unidentified males as she was getting into her car.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
270C	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Victim reported that she was raped by three unidentified males as she was getting into her car.
271	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that male subject inappropriately and sexually touched her at on post quarters while watching a movie. Victim declined to cooperate after initial report.
272	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES					UOTHC	One victim alleged she woke-up to the subject's penis inside her vagina, then verbally consented to the intercourse. Second alleged subject put his hand on her thigh. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to 30 days confinement. Admin discharge - OTH
273	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Victim alleged that while doing combatives in the operating room of a medical unit the subject held him down and attempted to put his penis in victim's ears and rectum. Charges preferred and subject given Chap. 10 discharge.
274A	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged abusive sexual contact and forcible sodomy by two civilian subjects, co accused.
274B	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged abusive sexual contact and forcible sodomy by two civilian subjects, co accused.
274C	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim, who was involved in extortion scheme with male subject, alleged that male subject raped her. Both perpetrator and victim received Chapter 10's. Co accused with two civilians.
275	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
276A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged male subjects sexually assaulted her in off post hotel and recorded on phone video. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction. Co accused
276B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged male subjects sexually assaulted her in off post hotel and recorded on phone video. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction. Co accused
276C	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged male subjects sexually assaulted her in off post hotel and recorded on phone video. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction. Co accused
277A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subjects engaged in sexual intercourse with female victim while she was intoxicated. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction then declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence. Co accused
277B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subjects engaged in sexual intercourse with female victim while she was intoxicated. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction then declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence. Co accused
278	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Two victims alleged male subject raped them. Subject acquitted of charges on first victim at civilian trial. Court martial charges preferred on both rapes. GCM scheduled for 12 December 2011.
279	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim, 16, alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks and kissed her in violation of no contact order. Convicted at GCM, BCD, E-1, 179 days confinement.
280	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Two victims alleged male subject raped them. Subject acquitted of charges on first victim at civilian trial. Court martial charges preferred on both rapes. GCM scheduled for 12 December 2011.

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281	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES			UOHTC	Female victim ex-wife alleged that male subject shoved his hand down her pants during visitation with child. Subject pled guilty at SCM to non-SA charges in incident. Pending admin. Discharge.
282	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim with disabilities engaged in sexual intercourse with the alleged offender. Victim legally capable of consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
283	Rape	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim subordinate alleged that male subject raped her at her home. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
284	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim alleged that subject raped her, engaged in forcible pandering, and photographed daughter while her stepbrother touched her genital area. Digital forensic review negative. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
285A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim alleged that male subjects grabbed her breast on the outside of her uniform. N.J.P with E-4, 45/45.Co accused.
285B	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim alleged that male subjects grabbed her breast on the outside of her uniform. N.J.P with E-4, 45/45.Co accused.
286	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject touched her breast and thigh and subsequently kissed her without consent. N.J.P with E-4, \$1162, 45/45.
287	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Male victim alleged male subject made a thrusting action towards him from behind touching his buttocks when he was addressing platoon of Soldiers. N.J.P with reduction/forfeitures.
288	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject committed aggravated sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA, N.J.P for adultery. E-4, \$1146, 45/45
289	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subject shoved his hand down her pants, then subsequently declined to participate in military justice proceedings.
290	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject forced his hand down her pants and digitally penetrated her after off-post party. Insufficient evidence to prosecute, pending GOMOR.
291	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by male subject. Subject given unknown adverse administrative action.
292	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpmn	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged sexual assault by male subject. Subject is Georgia National Guard, not on active duty, forwarded for disposition.
293	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject wrongfully engaged in a sexual act while she was intoxicated and incapable of consenting. Trial scheduled for 26 Oct 11.
294	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject touched her vaginal area over the clothing while on an airplane. Subject was acquitted at SCM.
295	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Multiple victims, enlisted Soldiers, alleged male subject touched them on the buttocks and made sexual comments. Art. 32 set for 26 August 11.
296	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged male subject raped her, causing bodily injury. Art. 32 pending.
297	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject pushed her down on the bed and forcibly raped her while she was intoxicated. Charges preferred 25 Aug 11
298A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES					Victim male Soldier alleged that two subject male Soldiers made sexual comments, grabbed his buttocks and grinded against him. N.J.P \$822 x 2, reprimand. Co accused
298B	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES					Victim male Soldier alleged that two subject male Soldiers made sexual comments, grabbed his buttocks and grinded against him. N.J.P \$732 x 2, reprimand. Co accused
299	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES					Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks and her hips and grinded on her and pulled her shorts and underwear down in front of other Soldiers. N.J.P \$732 x 2, reprimand.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
300A	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that in hotel room off-post for party with friends, she became intoxicated and awoke to two male subjects having sex with her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for indecent acts with reduction to E-1, \$342, 14/14. co accused
300B	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that in hotel room off-post for party with friends, she became intoxicated and awoke to two male subjects having sex with her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for indecent acts with reduction to E-1, \$342, 14/14. co accused
301	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
302A	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
302B	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
302C	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
302D	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
303A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
303B	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
303C	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
303D	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
303E	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
303F	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Co accused.
304	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that after drinking alcohol at a party and falling asleep at subject's house, victim awoke to subject performing oral sex on her while groping her breast. Male subject deserted after Art 32 Investigation completed
305	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim alleged that subject had sexual intercourse with her at an off-post residence after she was substantially incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
306	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES			General	Female victim alleged that male subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was incapacitated due to alcohol while two other Soldiers were in the hotel room. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP and Admin Discharge for indecent acts.
307	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge								Victim alleged that subject, her supervising NCO, touched her, exposed himself to her and forced her hand onto his genitals. Pending FG NJP 15 and admin separation.
308	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge			YES	YES			UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject NCO forcefully kissed her and touched her genital area while on duty in the unit motor pool. NJP with reduction, forfeitures and administrative discharge initiated with OTH.
309	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						LOC		Victim alleged that subject slapped the victim on the buttocks several times while in the motor pool. Subject received command counseling and retraining.
310	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that while riding in a GSA van with members of her unit, subject touched her on the upper thigh and pushed her legs open. GOMOR filed permanently.
311A	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. co accused
311B	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. co accused
312	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-7	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that 15 years ago, male subject accompanied victim to her barracks room after bowling, pinned her to the bed and raped her. Subject no longer in Army.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
313	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject had sexual intercourse with victim after she had fallen unconscious due to the consumption of alcohol. Subject ETS'd one month prior to report. Referred to civilian authorities.
314	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that subject, her civilian ex-boyfriend, sexually assaulted her while she was unable to resist after having consumed alcohol. Civilian authorities have taken over jurisdiction in this case.
315	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged sexual assault off post by civilian subject. Charges have not yet been preferred by civilian authorities
316	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that subject her civilian boyfriend physically assaulted her and raped her. U.S. Attorney has not preferred charges yet.
317	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by civilian not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction.
318A	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that three male subject raped her in off-post hotel room. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence and victim declined to participate with military justice action. Co accused
318B	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that three male subject raped her in off-post hotel room. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence and victim declined to participate with military justice action. Co accused
318C	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that three male subject raped her in off-post hotel room. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence and victim declined to participate with military justice action. Co accused
319	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Male	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject had sex with her while she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for lack of evidence.
320A	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject raped her in hotel room. Texas Grand Jury refused to indict due to insufficient evidence and civilians dropped charges. GOMOR for indecent acts. Co accused
320B	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject raped her in hotel room. Texas Grand Jury refused to indict due to insufficient evidence and civilians dropped charges. GOMOR for indecent acts. Co accused
321	Rape	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Multiple female victims off post alleged that male subject broke into their homes and sexually assaulted them. Subject convicted in civilian court and sentenced to prison. Subject administratively discharged with OTH.
322	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged male subject forcibly performed cunnilingus on her and then raped her. Civilian prosecution pending.
323	Rape	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Female victim initially alleged that male subject raped her after a party but declined to cooperate with investigation. Civilian authorities dismissed case and subject was administratively discharged with OTH for underlying misconduct.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
324	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged sexual assault by male subject. Civilian authorities have taken jurisdiction, and subject remains in pre-trial confinement.
325	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	O-2	Male	O-2	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Male victim alleged that male subject performed fellatio upon him after he had passed out due to the consumption of alcohol. Civilian prosecution pending and victim approved of show cause board for subject.
326	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that subject neighbor forced victim into his off-post apartment and engaged in sexual intercourse and sodomy against her will. Subject remains in pre-trial confinement pending trial.
327	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that she was raped by male subject in her on-post quarters. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 90 days confinement, reduction to E-1, and reprimand.
328	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject had sexual intercourse while she was passed out in his spare bedroom after a party. He also groped civilian spouses at various parties that year. Convicted at GCM. BCD, 6 months, E-1, TF
329	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. SCM charges pending upon his return from Iraq
330	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject digitally penetrated the victim's vagina and fondled her breast without her permission while she slept. Added to pending CM charges for possession of child pornography.
331	Rape	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that during the course of a consensual relationship, the male subject raped her on two occasions. GCM scheduled for 17 December.
332	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Victim alleged that subject forced victim to perform fellatio upon him and put his mouth on her breasts against her will. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Found not guilty at a SCM
333	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that subject, her boyfriend, had raped her by force and forcibly sodomized her on prior occasions. After charges preferred, subject assaulted a second victim. Article 32 investigation scheduled for 16 August 2011
334	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that subject, a senior NCO, pulled her into a supply closet, put his hand into her pants and digitally penetrated her, and sucked on her breast. GCM set for 29 - 30 August 2011
335	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal					LOR		Victim alleged that subject lured her to his house then attempted to rape her. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 hearing and subject issued letter of reprimand.
336	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Victim alleged that subject NCO had sexual intercourse and sodomized her after she lost consciousness due to alcohol consumption. Subject acquitted of all charges at GCM.
337	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject has sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 90 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF.
338	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged that subject NCO exposed his genitalia to her and then forced her to touch them. Found guilty at a SCM, Red E2; FF \$1342, suspended 180 days
339	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that during a dating relationship, subject became increasingly violent and engaged in sexual intercourse with her against her will and physically assaulted her. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32.
340	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that subject touched her sexually without consent. Subject went AWOL prior to be questioned by police but back in military control. Charges preferred, Art 32 Investigation pending
341	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that while at a party at an off-post residence, male subject used force to put his hand under a civilian female's shirt and fondle her breast. Subject is subject of three other investigations. GCM set for 28 November 11.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
342	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim wife alleged that three weeks prior male subject husband entered their room while she was sleeping and forced her to have intercourse. Two other victims have come forward and subject placed in pretrial confinement.
343	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject had sex with her against her will while she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
344	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject digitally penetrated victim while she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption after a party at her residence. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
345	Rape	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim live-in girlfriend alleged that male subject raped her by pinning her down on the floor of their residence, holding his hand over her mouth and having sexual intercourse with her against her will. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
346	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject entered the victim's unsecured barracks room while she slept and had sexual intercourse with her against her will. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
347	Indecent Assault	Iraq	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim junior enlisted Soldier alleged that 7 years prior, male subject NCO forced her to kiss him and also grabbed her chest and genitals. Victim AWOL for seven years and made allegation at her court-martial.
348	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim alleged that she awoke to find herself on top of subject having sexual intercourse with him. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
349	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject pinched her buttocks while on duty. Insufficient evidence to proceed.
350	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after attending BOSS event, male subject undressed her, kissed her, and digitally penetrated her, all without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
351	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged a wrongful touching. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
352	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject, with whom she had a consensual sexual relationship, penetrated her while she was asleep. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
353	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged that subject sexually touched her without consent in her barracks room. Found guilty at a FG Art 15, Red E1; FF \$733; Oral Reprimand; 45/45
354	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject came up behind her while she was sitting on steps outside the barracks and touched his penis while fully clothed to the back of her head. Pending FG Art 15.
355	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	O-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES			LOR		Female victim junior enlisted Soldier alleged that male subject officer entered into a sexual relationship with her and a few months later, forcibly sodomized her. Insufficient evidence of force. GO NJP with 1/2 pay for two months, GOMOR in OMPF.
356	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged that she blacked out from alcohol consumption and awoke to find subject having sexual intercourse with her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject given NJP for false official statement.
357	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female victim alleged sexual assault by male subject after she broke off relationship. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape, NJP for adultery with unknown punishment.
358	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject. Victim alleged she was assaulted by "SGT Martin" but investigation has not led to identification of subject.
359	Rape	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by unknown male subject.
360	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
361	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
362	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that male subject pulled the victim into his bedroom during a party at his off-post residence, pushed her onto the bed and raped her. Victim subsequently declined to cooperate with further investigation.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
363	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim, wife of subject's roommate, initially alleged that male subject had sexual intercourse with victim at their off-post residence after she had fallen unconscious from consuming alcohol. Victim ceased cooperating with investigation.
364	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Victim initially alleged that after she met three unknown males at a bar and accompanied them to an off-post apartment, male subject forcibly digitally penetrated her. Victim subsequently recanted and refused to cooperate.
365	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Victim alleged that she went to sleep after drinking alcohol at an off-post residence and awoke to subject engaging in sexual intercourse with her. Victim declined to cooperate after making initial report.
366	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim, former NCO, alleged that male subject raped her at a party in 2004. Two other victims alleged sexual assault and there were unrelated drug charges. Convicted at GCM of one SA and sentenced to 30 months confinement, DD, E-1, and TF.
367A	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subjects sexually assaulted her several months prior when she was intoxicated in off-post hotel. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused
367B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subjects sexually assaulted her several months prior when she was intoxicated in off-post hotel. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused
368	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that they were in a on-post hotel watching a movie when the subject kissed her without her consent knowing she was married and groped her breast and buttocks over her clothes. GOMOR filed locally.
369	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-1	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Male victims alleged that female subject grabbed their buttocks at an off-post party and while in training. Brigade Commander Letter of Reprimand filed locally.
370	Rape	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-6	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim, ending long term relationship with male subject officer, alleged that he had raped her once in the past and physically assaulted her. Guilty at a GCM and sentenced to 6 months confinement and dismissal.
371	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that at an off-post party, victim awoke to male subject having penetrated her anus with his finger in a room full of other soldiers. Charges preferred but dismissed after Art. 32 hearing. Subject found not guilty at Art. 15.
372	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that at an off-post party, victim reported waking up after drinking to the male subject have sexual intercourse with her. Charges preferred but dismissed after Art. 32 hearing when victim declined to testify.
373	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she fell asleep after consensual intercourse with male subject to subject having sex with her again. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
374	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks while they were sitting in a car together at an off-post gas station. NJP with E-2, FF \$383. 14/14.
375	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that male subject rubbed inner thigh and genital of victim while his wife was in the other room. Victim subsequently declined to cooperate with investigation and prosecution.
376	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject neighbor raped her during a visit to her home by holding a knife to her throat and threatening to kill her. Acquitted of charges at GCM.
377	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Two female victims alleged that male subject groped them in a night club. Third female victim alleged sexual assault in 2007. Charges preferred.
378	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Male victim subordinate Soldier alleged that male subject grabbed his penis on one occasion and used threats to compel the victim to touch his penis. Charges dismissed after Art. 32.
379	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she awoke to male subject engaging in sexual intercourse with her; she was highly intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
380	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim alleged that subject groped her breast and vaginal area after a party in victim's on-post residence. NJP with E-1, \$822 x 2, 45/45.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
381	Rape	Unknown	E-7	Male	E-7	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subject raped her, but subsequently refused to participate in investigation or military justice action.
382	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES			UOHTC	Victim alleged that subject pulled down his pants and forced victim to touch his penis, then digitally penetrated her. NJP with E-1, 733 x. 2, 45/45 and admin discharge with OTH.
383	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES			General	Female victim alleged that male subject rubbed his genitals on the victims buttocks. NJP with FF \$678 x 2, 30 days extra duty. Administrative discharge with uncharacterized service.
384	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							General	Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks during a training exercise. Administrative discharge with uncharacterized service.
385A	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge							General	Female victim alleged that three male subjects repeatedly pressed their clothed genitals against her clothed buttocks on numerous occasions. Administrative discharge with uncharacterized service. Co accused
385B	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim alleged that three male subjects repeatedly pressed their clothed genitals against her clothed buttocks on numerous occasions. NJP with E-1, \$4733 x 2. Co accused
385C	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that three male subjects repeatedly pressed their clothed genitals against her clothed buttocks on numerous occasions. NJP with \$733, 45/45. Co accused
386	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES			General	Female victim alleged that male subject squeezed her buttocks during training exercise and grabbed her inner thigh and groin area on a separate occasion. NJP with E-1, \$733, 45/45 and administrative discharge with uncharacterized service.
387	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Female	E-2	Male	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						LOC		Victim male trainee alleged that subject female trainee grabbed his buttocks. Subject received local counseling.
388	Rape	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by subject. Reservist not on Title 10 status. Referred to civilians.
389A	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Fifteen victims alleged that subject, physical therapist, touched them sexually during examinations in a manner that was outside his duties. Subject fired from civilian position. Civilian authorities have not made prosecution decision.
389B	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Fifteen victims alleged that subject, physical therapist, touched them sexually during examinations in a manner that was outside his duties. Subject fired from civilian position. Civilian authorities have not made prosecution decision.
389C	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Fifteen victims alleged that subject, physical therapist, touched them sexually during examinations in a manner that was outside his duties. Trial set for Dec 2011. Co accused with two civilians.
390	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged forcible sodomy by individual not subject to UCMJ. Subject admits to sexually assaulting several victims while on active duty. Civilian authorities pending decision to prosecute.
391	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-1	Male	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her. Pending adjudication in civilian court.
392	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOHTC	Female victim alleged sexual contact with male subject drill sergeant. Subject given Chap. 10 discharge OTH.
393	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim trainee alleged that male subject forced her to touch his genitals, forcibly touched breast of another trainee, and had inappropriate relationship with a third trainee. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 12 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF
394A	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that two subjects sexually assaulted her. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 5 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF. Co accused

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394B	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that two subjects sexually assaulted her. Convicted at GCM of attempted sodomy. 1 month hard labor, \$733 forfeiture. Co accused
395	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Two victims alleged that subject sexually assaulted them by groping their breasts in an elevator and a hotel room. Trial scheduled for Dec 11.
396	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victims trainees alleged that male subject exposed himself to trainee, forced trainee's hand onto his genitals, made inappropriate comments to trainees. Referred to GCM, trial set for Jan 12.
397	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Two victims alleged that subject sexually assaulted them, by digitally penetrating and performing oral sex on one victim and grabbing the breasts and buttocks of another victim. Trial scheduled for 5 December.
398	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Male	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Male victim alleged that male subject slapped his buttocks on two occasions. NJP with E-1, \$722 x 2, 16/16.
399	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that male subject placed hands on trainee's buttocks. NJP, FF \$342; 10 days extra duty.
400	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed			YES				Female subject recruit alleged that male subject made unwanted sexual advances. FG NJP. Reduction to SGT, reprimand.
401	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject rubbed his clothed groin on her leg and slapped her buttocks. NJP with E-2, \$403
402	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Subject rubbed victim's buttocks with the Company guidon flag. NJP with \$57 and 7 days restriction/extra duty.
403	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Subject smacked another female trainee's buttocks and grabbed a second female trainee's breast. NJP with \$342 and 14/14.
404	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							First female victim alleged that female subject put her head between her clothed breasts while waiting in chow line and second victim alleged that female subject did same in barracks room. Acquitted at NJP hearing.
405	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks, breasts and vaginal area and second and third female victims alleged that same subject slapped their buttocks. NJP with \$733 x 2, 45/45.
406	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks. NJP with E-5, \$1231 x 2.
407	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Two female victims alleged that female subject touched their buttocks without consent. NJP with unknown punishment.
408	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject touched her buttocks without consent. NJP with E-5, \$1482 x 2, 45/45.
409	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her while she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault and subject given GOMOR for inappropriate conduct.
410	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Subject Deceased or Deserted								Victim alleged that she was raped by subject. Subject died prior to adjudication.
411	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
412	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
413	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victims alleged that male subject digitally penetrated one when they were smoking outside of the bar. Subject touched the breast of the other victim when he returned to the table in the bar. Convicted at GCM, 18 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF.
414A	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							General	Female victim alleged that four male subjects had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent outside of a bar. Victim recanted and subject administratively discharged with General discharge for role in assault. Co accused.
414B	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							General	Female victim alleged that four male subjects had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent outside of a bar. Victim recanted and subject administratively discharged with General discharge for role in assault. Co accused.
414C	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal						General	Female victim alleged that four male subjects had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent outside of a bar. Victim recanted and subject administratively discharged with General discharge for role in assault. Co accused.
414D	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that four male subjects had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent outside of a bar. Charges preferred, but victim recanted and refused to testify. Chap. 10 accepted. Co accused.

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415	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge			YES				UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks. Admin separation board set for Dec 11. NJP with \$2140 forfeitures.
416	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject came up behind her and touched her clothed genitalia without her consent while she was working in Army medical office. Subject administratively discharged with OTH.
417	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject touched her chest and her vagina while she on her living room couch. Charges drafted and referral Nov 11.
418A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim, incapacitated by her prescription meds, awoke naked with moisture on sheets, but did not report until returned from deployment. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
418B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
419A	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
419B	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
420	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subject had sex with her while she was intoxicated, but later recanted stating that she and the subject had an ongoing consensual sexual relationship.
421	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject videotaped sexual acts with victim while victim was unconscious. GCM referred and pending trial date.
422	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							General	Female victim alleged male subject, NG Soldier from ND, sexually assaulted her. Subject administratively separated by National Guard unit.
423	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that after consensual sexual foreplay with male subject; victim asked him to stop and he didn't. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP E-2 FF \$882, 45/45. Admin discharge for misconduct.
424	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject made sexual advances toward victim and touched her clothed genital area. Subject given memorandum of reprimand.
425	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject groped and fondled the victim while she slept. GOMOR in permanent file.
426	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed victim's breast under her shirt while wrestling. GOMOR fled in permanent file.
427	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial	YES	YES	YES	YES		UOTHC	Charged with sexual misconduct with trainees. Charges preferred and Chap 10 discharge approved with NJP and OTH discharge.
428	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that male subject raped victim in a hotel room after drinking. Charges dismissed based on Art. 32 hearing officer's recommendation.
429	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Victim alleged that subject used his rank and pressured victim into a sexual relationship. Subject was acquitted at a prior rape trial involving an unrelated victim. Pending charges, victim cooperation issues.
430	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject raped her in his office by using his rank. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
431	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Accused of touching victim's clothed breast and genital area and forcing her to touch his exposed genital area. NJP E-1, \$733 x 2
432	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed and held victim's arm, kissed her neck, and touched her clothed buttocks. Subject found not guilty at NJP hearing.
433	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that male subject slapped her buttocks. NJP with \$811, 30 days extra duty.
434	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed and touched the victim's buttocks. NJP \$733, 10/10.
435	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed			YES				Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. NJP reduced to E-2.
436	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Female	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks. NJP with E-2, \$250, 10 days extra duty.
437	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged male subject committed aggravated sexual assault. Art. 32 completed, pending referral and trial date.

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438	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject forced victim to perform oral and receive anal sodomy. Pending trial. Co accused.
439	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged male subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
440	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge								Victim accused subject of slapping buttocks. Subject administratively separated for this and other misconduct. Type unknown.
441	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES			General	Female victim accused male subject of repeatedly pushing his penis into victim while in the line at the chow hall. NJP with \$733 x 2, 45/45 and administrative discharge with uncharacterized service.
442	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Female	E-3	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOC		Male victim alleged that female subject pinched his buttocks. Subject counseled and ordered to attend POSH training for second time.
443	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Male subject slapped the buttocks of male victim. Subject given rehabilitative transfer to new unit.
444	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						LOC		Female victim alleged male subject of standing so close that she could feel his chest and penis. Subject given letter of concern.
445	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged male subject slapped her on buttocks several times. Subject given letter of reprimand in permanent file.
446	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged wrongful touch by male subject. Reprimand.
447	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her. Pending adjudication in civilian court.
448	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged male subject raped her in house during a party. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
449	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged male subject inserted various sex toys in her while she was passed out. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 7 years confinement, BCD, TF, E-1.
450	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES		YES				Female victim alleged that male subject penetrated her vagina with his finger when she was incapacitated from drinking. Subject convicted at GCM and sentenced to reduction to E-2, 45 days hard labor, 45 days restriction.
451	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	O-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES					Victim accused subject of digitally penetrating her then raping her. Convicted of LIO at GCM and sentenced to 75 days confinement, FF \$2570 x 3, reprimand.
452	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES						Female victim alleged Marine male subject met victim at gym, forced her to have oral sex behind the post theater in car. Convicted of LIO at SPCM and sentenced to 30 days restriction.
453	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim, trainee, alleged that male subject, Drill SGT, called her to his office late at night and assaulted her, including digital penetration. Pending trial 7 Nov.
454	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged she woke up to male subject performing oral sex on her and digitally penetrating her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
455	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her after a night of drinking. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
456	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that the male subject slapped her on buttocks and kissed on the neck. Subject acquitted at NJP hearing.
457	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged male subject of touching her buttocks several times. NJP with E-1, FF \$342, 14 days extra duty.
458	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged male subject of slapping her buttocks. NJP with FF \$733, 45/45.
459	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged male subject rubbed hands on victim's genital area through clothing. NJP with 45/45, FF \$733.
460	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged wrongful touch by male subject. NJP with E-1, \$342, 7 days restriction.
461	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Female	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim alleged that female subject slapped her on buttocks. NJP with E-1, \$342

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462	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victims fellow trainees alleged that male subject engaged in inappropriate, unwanted touching, NJP with E-1, \$342, 14 days restriction.
463	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
464	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
465	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
466	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
467	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
468	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subject attempted to fondle breasts twice while kissing her and stopped each time when asked, but then subsequently refused to cooperate with any military justice action.
469	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject committed the offense of cruelty and maltreatment, forced sodomy, indecent acts, and abusive sexual contact. Trial scheduled for 30 Nov 11.
470	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim neighbor alleged that male subject forced her to have sex by telling her he would call CPS on her unless she had sex with him. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
471	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged wrongful sexual touch by male subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
472	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge						General		Female victim alleged that she passed out in male subject's room and awoke with her pants off and feeling she had sexual intercourse. Admin discharge with general discharge.
473	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge								Victim alleged that when consensual intercourse with subject became painful and victim asked him to stop, subject refused and held her down and raped her. Victim declined to cooperate and subject being administratively discharged for misconduct.
474	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge						General		Male victim alleged that on several occasions, male subject touched victim's genitals/buttocks and made other threats and sexual advances toward him. Subject administratively discharged with general discharge.
475	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action					LOC			Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed victim by the waist, pressed his genitals against her, and grabbed her buttocks. Only offense founded was simple assault. Subject given adverse admin counseling.
476A	Abusive Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
476B	Abusive Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
476C	Abusive Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
476D	Abusive Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
476E	Abusive Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
476F	Abusive Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
476G	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
476H	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
476I	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action					LOR			Male victim alleged that male subjects groped him through clothing and attempted sodomy with a broom handle. Subjects given letters of reprimand filed locally. Co accused.
477A	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject and a civilian male dragged her into a bedroom, took off her clothes, and sexually assaulted her. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence. Co accused with civilian.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
477B	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Female	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject and a civilian male dragged her into a bedroom, took off her clothes, and sexually assaulted her. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence. Co accused with civilian.
478	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject, her boyfriend, engaged in physical and sexual assault Subject currently in civilian confinement and pending trial in Fife, WA. Pending administrative discharge.
479	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject engaged in non-consensual sexual intercourse with a her in a hotel room while she was substantially incapacitated/asleep. Pending adjudication in civilian court.
480	Rape	CONUS	W-1	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						LOR		Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted at off post residence after consuming alcohol at party. Civilian authorities dismissed prosecution for insufficient evidence and subject given letter of reprimand.
481	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged rape by male subject. Civilian trial scheduled for Dec 11.
482	Rape	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged she was raped by male subject. Pled guilty and convicted in June 2001 in civilian court of non-sexual 4th degree assault.
483	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim, wife of another Soldier, alleged that she was raped by male subject. Civilian prosecution pending adjudication.
484	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by male subject. Additional charges of child pornography possession. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 3 years confinement. E-1, TF, DD
485	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that after passing out in truck, she woke up in her barracks she felt vaginal/anal pain and had bruising on her neck and thighs. After Art. 32, victim declined to participate in further proceedings.
486	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES		YES			Female victim alleged that male subject digitally penetrated victim's vagina and attempted to kiss her breast while driving on post in vehicle. Convicted at BCDSPCM and sentenced to 6 months confinement and BCD.
487	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject raped victim while he was the SDNCO and victim was on extra duty. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 3 months confinement, \$3000 x 3 months, and reduction to E-4.
488	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subject performed oral sex on him while he was sleeping. SCM for indecent acts after Art. 32 recommendation and sentenced to E-2, 10 days restriction.
489	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES			YES			Victim alleged that subject invited her to his room when she was highly intoxicated to engage in illegal use of "spice" then sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 60 days confinement and BCD.
490	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by subject. Convicted at GCM, 10 years confinement, DD, E-1 TF.
491	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that when she was intoxicated male subject entered her room and "dry humped" her outside her clothing. Convicted at GCM, E-2, TF, 4 months confinement.
492	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject attempted to rape her in her barracks room. Convicted at SPCM and sentenced to 12 months confinement and E-1.
493	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject digitally penetrated her vaginally w/out her consent, off base. Civilian prosecutor dismissed case and Army preferred charges with second victim. Art. 32 complete and subject in pre trial confinement.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
494	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject invited her to his room to talk and began kissing her; she said no, he pushed her to his bed, touched, then bit her breast. GCM set for 9 November.
495	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Male victim alleged that male subject performed oral sex on him while he was asleep and attempted anal sodomy. GCM set for 10 November 11.
496	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she was drinking alcohol and passed out in male subject's room then awoke to male subject having sex with her. She alleged this had happened once in 2009 also. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
497	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she woke up on couch naked and believes she had nonconsensual sex with male subject when she was too drunk to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
498	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject, a friend from church, was giving her a massage in his room then initiated sexual intercourse. Victim said no and got dressed and left. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
499	Indecent Assault	Iraq	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject touched her breasts and vaginal area over the clothing while deployed in 2004. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
500	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject rubbed his genitals against her. NJP with reduction to E-3, \$975, and 30 days restriction.
501	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that on two separate occasions, male subject touched her over her clothing without her consent, once on the buttocks, and once in the vaginal area. NJP with E-1, FF \$733 x 2, 45/45.
502	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject forced victim into bathroom, locked the door and touched her breast. Subject acquitted at NJP hearing.
503	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense							General	Female victim alleged that male subject joined victim in her bed and raped her using his body weight to hold her down. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject administratively discharged with general discharge.
504	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown individual.
505	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
506	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	Cadet/Midshpmm	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
507	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that male subject forced the victim to perform oral sex on him against her will. Victim declined to cooperate in further investigation or military justice proceedings.
508A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subjects had sex with her when she was too drunk to consent. Subsequently victim declined to participate in military justice action. Co accused
508B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subjects had sex with her when she was too drunk to consent. Subsequently victim declined to participate in military justice action. Co accused
509	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim in male subject's room to use internet and fell asleep. Awoke to subject trying to penetrate her with his penis, and kissing her. Victim subsequently declined to participate in military justice proceedings.
510	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge						LOR	UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject came up behind victim and put his hand on her breast outside her clothes. GOMOR and admin separation initiated.
511	Rape	CONUS	O-4	Male	O-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim officer alleged that male subject officer raped her during annual Reservist training. Court martial jurisdiction requested and approved. Pending Art. 32.
512	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject slapped her buttocks. NJP with forfeitures of 7 days pay and reduced to E-2.
513	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim alleged forcible sodomy by male subject. Insufficient evidence of force and subject given NJP with reduction to E-5, \$1482, and admin sep board initiated.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
514	Rape	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-1	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES					Female victim alleged rape by male subject. Female victim has only spotty memory of incident. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA. NJP for adultery \$2808 x 2.
515	Forcible Sodomy	Kuwait	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
516A	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-7	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
516B	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-7	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
517	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
518	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-7	Female	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject forced her to perform oral sex. Civilian law enforcement closed case due to insufficient evidence. CID continued investigation and found insufficient evidence to prosecute.
519	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Male	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Male victim alleged that male subject touched the victim's buttocks, grabbed his hips from behind and thrust his genital area into the victim's buttocks on multiple occasions. Subject given NJP with reduction to E-5, \$200 for 2 months, 30 days extra duty.
520	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject groped her buttocks, breast, and inner thigh while she gave him a ride home. Subject administratively discharged for this and other unrelated misconduct.
521	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject raped her. Subject was acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 26 May 2011.
522	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Victim alleged that subject threatened to kill her and throw her body in the Chesapeake Bay if she did not perform oral sodomy on him. Convicted at GCM. 5 years confinement, DD, TF, E-1.
523	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject raped her just prior to deploying. Injuries to victim include bite marks and bruises. Art. 32 completed, pending IO recommendation.
524A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim, homeless female, alleged that subject, recruiter, allowed her in barracks and threatened to throw her out if she did not have sex. Victim ceased cooperating and requested an attorney. Subjects given GO NJP for violation of regulations. Co accused
524B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-8	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Victim, homeless female, alleged that subject, recruiter, allowed her in barracks and threatened to throw her out if she did not have sex. Victim ceased cooperating and requested an attorney. Subjects given GO NJP for violation of regulations. Co accused
525	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense							General	Female victim alleged that male subject fondled her buttocks and genital area and ejaculated on her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and subject administratively discharged for improper relationship.
526	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	O-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ.
527	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that at off post hotel during a TDY, male subject raped her and forced the victim to perform oral sex on him. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Army took jurisdiction and charges preferred on 12 Sep 11.
528	Rape	CONUS	E-8	Male	O-2	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleges subject struck her on the head with an open hand, forcefully removed her underwear, spread her legs and attempted to engage in sexual intercourse. US Attorney declined to prosecute.
529	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Two female victims alleged that male subject inserted finger into vagina of one victim and touched buttocks of second victim. Both victims then refused to cooperate with investigation after initial report.
530	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Victim alleges that subject held her neck, forced her pants down, forcibly penetrated her vagina with his penis without consent and told her not to tell anyone. Charges pending in civilian court. Subject administratively discharged with OTH.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
531	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that she was raped by male subject in off post residence. Subject acquitted of all charges at GCM.
532	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject touched her breasts and buttocks. Subject given Chapter 10 discharge in lieu of court-martial with OTH discharge.
533	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that after a night of drinking with male subject, she awoke to subject performing oral sex and having sexual intercourse with her. Charges preferred, Art. 32 scheduled for 12 Aug 11.
534	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she awoke to male subject having sex with her. Subject and victim engaged in prior consensual extramarital affair. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
535	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject, with whom she had prior consensual relationship, came to her barracks room to watch movie and performed oral sex and digital penetration of vagina without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
536	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she awoke to male subject having sex with her. Subject and victim engaged in prior consensual extramarital affair. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
537	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after a night of drinking with male subject, she woke up in subject's bed wearing only bra and panties feeling like she had sex. DNA evidence does not indicate sexual contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
538A	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim initially made a restricted report alleging that she was raped by male subject. Victim has no memory of events and does not want to prosecute. Subject given non judicial punishment for indecent acts. co accused
538B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Victim initially alleged that male subjects kissed and digitally penetrated her while she was intoxicated but subsequently declined to prosecute, saying subject probably believed she was consenting.co accused
539	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed			YES				Female victim alleged that male subject raped her when she visited his on-post house. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Non judicial punishment for adultery with reduction to E-5.
540	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim reported that while asleep she felt someone rub her genitalia and that male subject was at her house prior to going to sleep. Subject given non judicial punishment for false official statement. NJP with E-3, 45 days restriction.
541	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted								Female victim alleged that after drinking with male subject, he came to her room and digitally penetrating victim's roommate, who was passed out and remembered nothing. Subject overdosed on heroin and died prior to charges being preferred.
542	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that male subject entered her room three times digitally penetrating vagina, touching her breast, and exposing penis. Victim declined to participate in military justice action.
543A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged she stayed late at party and had non-consensual sexual intercourse with the male subject but subsequently declined to participate in military justice action. Co accused at same event.
543B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that male subject, with whom she had prior sexual relationship, digitally penetrated vagina of victim after she fell asleep during a backrub. Victim declined to participate in military justice action. Co accused at same event.
544	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged she was forcibly sodomized by male subject in her off post home. Local law enforcement investigated and declined to prosecute.
545	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject digitally penetrated the victim while she was sleeping in the guest room at his home. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
546	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject forced her to have sex with him while deployed to Iraq.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
547	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-5	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Male victim alleged that female civilian subject rubbed her genitals against the male victim without consent and has continued to stalk victim. Pled guilty to non SA offenses and sentencing pending in Dec. 11.
548	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged sexual assault by male subject. Offense committed in Title 32 status so no jurisdiction. Civilian authorities investigating.
549	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged to civilian police that she was sexually assaulted by male subject. Subject was in Title 32 status at time of offense so no jurisdiction. Civilian authorities investigating.
550	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that she passed out from alcohol while male subject was giving her a tattoo and that she awoke to him having sex with her. After Article 32 completed, victim disconnected her phone and left area. Charges dismissed.
551	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleges that she awoke after going to sleep in her own bed with the tip of male subject's penis in her vagina. GCM set for 9 Dec 11.
552	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject digitally penetrated her while sleeping in her bed. Subject convicted at GCM, sentenced to 179 days confinement and reduction to E-1.
553	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES		YES			Female victim alleged that after several months of consensual sexual relationship with male subject she awoke to subject anally sodomizing her and he refused to stop. Convicted at SPCM and sentenced to BCD, 11 months confinement.
554	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Two female victims. One awoke to find subject penetrating her vagina with his penis. The other victim awoke to find subject's crotch pressed against her midsection. Art. 32 hearing complete, pending referral.
555	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged she was passed out in her room after night of drinking and male subject came into her room and raped her. Victim woke up to male subject on top of her. Charges preferred and pending Art. 32 hearing on 1 Dec.
556	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged the accused entered her room in the B-hut she shared with Accused and 5x other male Soldiers, laid on top of her, and touched her vagina through her clothing. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32 hearing.
557	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Male victim alleged that male subject unfastened the victim's pants while the victim was incapable of declining participation. The subject then touched victim's penis and performed oral sex on victim. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32 hearing.
558	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						General		Female victim alleged that male subject engaged in sexual intercourse when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA offense. Subject administratively discharged for underlying misconduct.
559	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that she blacked out and when she woke up she was wearing different clothes and found herself in bed with subject. Insufficient evidence of penetration/SA offense. NJP for non-SA offense.
560	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES		UOTHC		Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks over the clothing on three occasions. Non judicial punishment with E-1, \$733 x 2, 45/45 and OTH administrative discharge.
561	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged she was raped by male civilian subject.
562	Rape	CONUS	W-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim live-in girlfriend alleged she was raped by male subject off-post. They continued to date after alleged assault and civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Subject administratively discharged for behavioral health issues.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
563A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that she awoke partially undressed after a night of drinking with male subject and other trainees. Charges preferred. Co accused.
563B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that she awoke partially undressed after a night of drinking with male subject and other trainees. Charges preferred. Co accused.
564	Rape	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim, with TBI injury known to subject, alleged that subject groped her and forced her to have sex. Pending Art. 32
565	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject touched her breast and put hand down her pants while she was sleeping. NJP E-2, FF \$822, 45/45.
566	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	O-5	Male	E-6	Female	Q1	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject touched buttocks and breasts through clothing, forced her to perform oral sex and have intercourse on two occasions. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA. Subject given General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand.
567	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ.
568	Rape	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim initially alleged rape, but subsequently testified at the Art. 32 hearing that she was unsure of penetration because her memory was impaired from drinking. Subject given Chapter 10 discharge with concurrence of victim.
569	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim, Junior enlisted, alleged that male subject her squad leader made sexual remarks and held her down on her bed and forced to have sexual intercourse. Charges preferred on 15 Nov 11. Pending Art. 32.
570	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after night of drinking, she blacked out but remembers lying on the ground with pants down and subject pressing his weight on top of her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
571	Rape	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after she invited male subject to spend the night at her house, subject raped her in the morning when she was taking a shower. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
572	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								While on staff duty, female victim alleged that male subject followed victim into closet and touched her vagina and buttocks outside her clothes. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
573	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she and a friend were raped by three male subjects and an unknown male at party in an off-post hotel. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
574	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim and male subject were making out in a hotel room and victim claimed male subject grabbed her breast without consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute after interview of witnesses present.
575	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim and male subject were drinking together and subject touched her upper/inner thigh. NJP with E-2, FF \$700 x 2, 40/40.
576	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject laid on victim and rubbed her knee, touched her breast, and rubbed her upper/inner thigh at off-post apartment. NJP E-2, FF \$700, 45/45.
577	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject got into bed with her and touched her over her clothing in the buttocks and groin area. NJP with E-5, FF \$1423 x 2, reprimand.
578	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her breast. NJP with E-1, FF \$550 x 2, 30/30.
579	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her crotch and buttocks while embracing in the company area. Another victim alleged male subject grabbed his groin to show shape of his penis through his clothes. NJP with E-3, 45 days extra duty.
580	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed			YES				Victim initially alleged that male subject raped her off post while she was drinking and in and out of consciousness. Victim subsequently declined to participate in military justice action. NJP for adultery with E-2.
581	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-7	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that when she was taking shower alone at night while deployed, she was beaten, rendered unconscious, then raped by unknown male subject.
582	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Victim alleged that at the unit's "smoke-shack" near the Brigade HQ and between the walls, the male subject bent the victim over and raped her and then forced her to give oral sodomy. Victim subsequently declined to participate in military justice action.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
583	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Male	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Male victim initially alleged that male subject sodomized him but victim recanted to CID and would not cooperate with any prosecution.
584	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that she went to male subject's off post residence after club. While engaging in consensual kissing, subject removed her pants and had intercourse with her while she told him to stop. Subject acquitted at GCM.
585	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge						General		Female victim alleged that male subject touched her buttocks and rubbed his penis against her while standing behind her in line. Subject administratively discharged with Uncharacterized service.
586	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-2	Female	E-1	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that when they were laying together in bunk, female subject touched her without her consent on her legs, back, and buttocks. Subject had already been administratively discharged for misconduct from the Army when this report was made.
587	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Male victim alleged that male subject touched his thigh and placed his hand under his PT shorts while sleeping. Subject was acquitted of all charges at GCM.
588	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Male victim alleged that male subject fondled his genitals on a cab ride back to post after the victim had passed out. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 2 years confinement, DD, E-1, and TF.
589	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that male subject invited her to his room, provided her with "spice" and then removed her clothing and rubbed her groin area without consent. Convicted at GCM of battery and sentenced to 2 months confinement and \$1200 for 2 months.
590	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Male victim reports drinking at male subject former-drill sergeant's house and awakening to subject fondling his genitals. Art. 32 completed, pending trial date.
591	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES					Two female victims alleged that subject touched their buttocks. NJP with \$316 FF.
592A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim reported drinking with the subjects, passing-out, and then awakening to voices and feeling of digital penetration, but unable to identify subject. DNA evidence excluded subject. Subject given letter of reprimand. Co accused
592B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim reported drinking with the subjects, passing-out, and then awakening to voices and feeling of digital penetration, but unable to identify subject. DNA evidence excluded subject. Subject given letter of reprimand. Co accused
593	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim reported that while she was camping, she fell asleep after consuming alcohol and awoke to the subject having intercourse with her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sex offense, NJP for non-SA offense with E-1, \$733 x 2, 45/45.
594	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
595A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
595B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
596	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged that male subject, Staff Duty NCO, drove victim to the hospital without a chaperone and sexually assaulted her in car. Victim subsequently refused to cooperate with investigation.
597	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged digital penetration and attempted oral sex by male subject while female victim pretended to sleep. Trial stayed during appellate review of suppression of evidence.
598	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Three victims in Korea alleged male subject sexually assaulted them. Charges drafted and preferal in Nov 12.
599	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that male subject engaged in intercourse with her when she was passed out. Subject put in pre-trial confinement and after Art. 32, victim ceased cooperating causing charges to be dismissed.

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600	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim and male victim alleged that male subject performed oral sex on them while they were unconscious from drinking. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32.
601	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject NCO touched her breasts and buttocks and asked to have sex. Two other female victims alleged that subject had sexual relationships with them. Convicted at GCM. Six months confinement and dismissal.
602	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject digitally penetrated her while she was asleep. Pending referral of charges.
603	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject forcibly sodomized her on several occasions, Art. 32 hearing completed, pending referral.
604	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim passed out in barracks and reports she was raped, but is unable to identify subject.
605	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject, with whom she had a prior consensual relationship, groped her without her consent. Victim refused to participate in proceedings and subject found not guilty at a FG Art 15.
606	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		Female victim engaged in consensual vaginal intercourse with male subject she met at a club. When subject digitally penetrated her anus, victim told him to stop but he continued. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Counseled for drinking offense.
607	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject drove her to his off post residence and sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. GOMOR for barracks rule violation.
608	Rape	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged she was raped by subject, but refused to cooperate with investigation.
609A	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that two male subject raped her in the barracks after giving her alcohol. Convicted at GCM of indecent acts, 45 days hard labor without confinement, 45 days restriction, \$733 x 2. Co accused.
609B	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that two male subject raped her in the barracks after giving her alcohol. Convicted at GCM, DD, 5 years. Co accused.
610	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge							General	Female victim alleged that the male subject committed wrongful sexual contact. Subject administratively discharged with general discharge.
611	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by civilian not subject to UCMJ.
612	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by civilian not subject to UCMJ.
613	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ							UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject performed oral sex on her without consent. Pending prosecution in state court and initiation of administrative separation proceedings.
614	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged she was raped by male subject. Pending adjudication in civilian court.
615	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her at a Chaplain's retreat after they were drinking together in her room. Charge were dismissed after Art. 32 hearing.

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616	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that while drinking with male subject, he dragged her back to his room and removed their clothing and performed oral sex on her. GCM set for 12 Dec.
617	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim, intoxicated in bar, took a cab with male subject to barracks. Awoke next morning with her pants & panties off. GCM set for 14 Dec.
618	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she was sexual assaulted by the male subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
619	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged the male subject made sexual contact with her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute any offense.
620A	Rape	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by four male subjects during a unit field training exercise. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused.
620B	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by four male subjects during a unit field training exercise. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused.
620C	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by four male subjects during a unit field training exercise. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused.
620D	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by four male subjects during a unit field training exercise. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused.
621	Aggravated Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
622A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								One female victim alleged six separate sexual assaults over 3 years by six male subjects on three separate occasions. All incidents occurred off post when victim was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute offenses. Co accused
622B	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								One female victim alleged six separate sexual assaults over 3 years by six male subjects on three separate occasions. All incidents occurred off post when victim was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute offenses. Co accused
622C	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								One female victim alleged six separate sexual assaults over 3 years by six male subjects on three separate occasions. All incidents occurred off post when victim was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute offenses. Co accused
623	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								One female victim alleged six separate sexual assaults over 3 years by six male subjects on three separate occasions. All incidents occurred off post when victim was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute offenses.
624	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								One female victim alleged six separate sexual assaults over 3 years by six male subjects on three separate occasions. All incidents occurred off post when victim was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute offenses.
625	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								One female victim alleged six separate sexual assaults over 3 years by six male subjects on three separate occasions. All incidents occurred off post when victim was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute offenses.
626	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense							General	Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and subject administratively discharged for misconduct with general discharge.
627	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Subject Deceased or Deserted								Female victim alleged male subject committed forcible sodomy. Male subject died prior to disposition of allegation.
628	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
629	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
630	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Male victim alleged that male subject performed oral sodomy on him in bar bathroom while he was passing in and out of consciousness from drinking. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 7 years confinement and DD.
631	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge							UOTHC	Male victim alleged that the male subject, National Guard Soldier, took out his penis, and straddled his thigh in the motor pool while in Iraq. Subject demobilized and administratively discharged for misconduct - OTH.

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632	Rape	OCONUS	O-3	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that she met male subject at club, let him stay at her home, then engaged in consensual kissing and fondling. Victim alleged that subject then forced intercourse multiple times., German police dismissed for insufficient evidence.
633	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject forcibly raped her on the hood of a car. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 7 years confinement, DD, E-1, TF.
634	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that when she became intoxicated and was helped back to a hotel room by her boyfriend and her sister, she awoke to male subject raping her. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 12 months confinement, BCD, TF, E-1.
635	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal	YES		YES				Female victim alleged that although she had no memory of incident, two witnesses saw her having sex with male subject on stairwell and told him to stop. Charges dismissed after Art. 32. NJP for indecent acts with E-2, 45/45.
636	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal	YES		YES			UOTHC	Victim alleged that after night of drinking with male subject, she does not recall anything, but had vaginal pain and bruises. Victim would not testify at trial and subject convicted of adultery. E-1, 14 days confinement and admin discharge with OTH.
637	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction		YES	YES				Female victim alleged that after "passion party" for sex toy vendor, male subject and his wife engaged in sexual intercourse with victim when she was too intoxicated. SCM and sentenced to E-4, 2/3 pay for 2 months.
638	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that after she became intoxicated at off-post party, male subject had sex with her in the bathroom. Acquitted of charges at SCM.
639	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim sister-in-law alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks and tried to kiss her when he was intoxicated. NJP with E-1, FF \$733, 45/45.
640	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed victim's buttocks. Pending NJP.
641A	Rape	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim initially alleged she was raped by two male subjects, but later recanted and stated the threesome had been consensual. Subject given non-judicial punishment for indecent acts. E-2, \$822 x 2. Co-accused.
641B	Rape	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES	YES				Female victim initially alleged she was raped by two male subjects, but later recanted and stated the threesome had been consensual. Subject given non-judicial punishment for indecent acts. E-2, \$822 x 2. Co-accused.
642	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim initially alleged to German police that male subject committed sexual assault after partying together at club. Victim and German witnesses no longer cooperating.
643	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that as part of "truth or dare" game in hotel room she stripped naked, and had consensual sex with one Soldier, but was then raped by male subject also playing game. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
644	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Male victim alleged that male subject got victim drunk then sodomized him at off post residence. No jurisdiction, but barred subject from post.
645	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject pressed his pelvic area against victim's buttocks while grabbing her cell phone as she was leaning up against bar at club. Delayed report by 5 months. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
646	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that after a night of drinking, she woke up in male subject's bed and they were both naked. Subject acquitted of all charges at GCM.
647	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim claimed subject groped her at off post club. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
648	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged a wrongful sexual contact by male subject. Subject given letter of reprimand.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
649	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that she engaged in consensual sexual activity with subject, but refused to have intercourse without protection and subject penetrated her without consent. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 hearing. NJP for indecent acts.
650	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	O-1	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged male subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her while she was substantially incapacitated. Referred to a GCM, no trial date set.
651	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed victims' hand and place it on his genitals. Charges preferred and subject received a Chapter 10 OTH Discharge with concurrence of victim.
652	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject entered her bedroom while she was sleeping after taking Percocet and raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Found guilty at a FG Art 15 for non SA offense, Red E4; FF \$1,162; 30 days extra duty
653	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
654	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
655	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female victim alleged that male subject reached into the truck victim was sitting in and touched her breast on the outside of her clothing twice w/o her consent at the FOB Fenty Fuel Point, JAF. Subject fired and debarred for one year.
656	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female victim alleged that male subject local national touched victim's vaginal area and buttocks while she was asleep. Subject fired and debarred for one year.
657	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
658	Abusive Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign Military	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
659	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
660	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by subject male local national. Subject fired and debarred for one year.
661	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject groped and attempted to kiss her during a closed door meeting. Subject given letter of reprimand.
662	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by individual not subject to UCMJ. Subject fired from job and returned to Kosovo, banned from installations.
663	Abusive Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign Military	Male	O-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged that subject touched her breasts. Individual not subject to UCMJ but was "severely punished" by Afghan National Army and transferred out of Kabul area.

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664	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge							UOTHC	Female victim alleged that subject raped her. Victim declined to participate in military justice action and has continued a consensual sexual relationship with subject since reporting. Subject administratively discharged with OTH discharge.
665	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Sister of female victim alleged that she heard victim screaming in bedroom and found male subject attempting anal intercourse then male subject told sister to leave. Second victim has come forward. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32.
666	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that at a sex toy party, after consuming alcohol, male subject raped her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Art. 32 officer has recommended dismissing charges. Pending decision by commander on referral.
667	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject pulled down her shorts, digitally penetrated her, and performed oral sex on her without consent when she came to his room. Charges preferred but victim will not testify. Chapter 10 discharge accepted.
668	Abusive Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-8	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim subordinate alleged that male subject 1SG touched her breast and genital area in her CHU. GOMOR in OMPF.
669	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by male subject. Subject given GOMOR and reassigned.
670A	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female victim alleged aggravated sexual contact by male subject local national. Subject fired and barred from future employment. Co accused.
670B	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female victim alleged aggravated sexual contact by male subject local national. Subject fired and barred from future employment. Co accused.
671	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
672	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
673	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign Military	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
674	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim alleged male subject made offensive comments and gestures, smelled her hair, and touched her breast and inner thigh. Acquitted of charges at BCD-SPCM.
675	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Two female victims alleged that subject puts drugs in their drink at a club and awoke naked in her bed with subject lying beside them. Charges preferred Nov 11.
676	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES		YES	YES			Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 4 months confinement, BCD, and E-1.
677	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that one year earlier male subject, her boyfriend, raped her before deploying. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
678	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject given FG NJP. Punishment unknown.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
679	Rape	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim alleged rape by male subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject given non judicial punishment for adultery. NJP E-5, 45/45.
680	Rape	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Victim alleged rape by subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. NJP for adultery. Punishment unknown.
681	Rape	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
682	Rape	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
683	Rape	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
684	Rape	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
685	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
686	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Unknown	Unknown	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
687	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Foreign Military	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
688	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject indecently exposed himself to a commissioned officer. Charges preferred and Chapter 10 discharge accepted with concurrence of victim.
689	Forcible Sodomy	Qatar	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged forced oral sex by male subject. Charges preferred and Chapter 10 discharge in lieu of court-martial accepted with concurrence of victim.
690	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Kuwait	W-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject spanked her without consent. Subject given GOMOR in OMPF.
691	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Egypt	Foreign National	Male	O-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
692	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Kuwait	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
693	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Kuwait	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
694	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Kuwait	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by male subject. Charges preferred and Chapter 10 discharge in lieu of court-martial accepted with concurrence of victim.
695	Rape	Kuwait	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female subject alleged that male subject raped her. Charges were preferred and subject was given a Chap. 10 discharge in lieu of court-martial with concurrence of victim.
696	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject committed wrongful sexual contact. Referred for SPCM with unknown date.
697	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject invited her over for dinner and movie, then pinned her down and assaulted her. Art. 32 completed, pending trial date.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
698	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Kuwait	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged male subject touched her breast and pulled her hair without consent. NJP with E-2, \$250 x 2, 30 days extra duty.
699	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Kuwait	E-3	Female	E-4	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim alleged that female subject hugged her and touched her breasts and crotch over the clothing all without consent. NJP with E-2, 14 days extra duty.
700	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Kuwait	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks and attempted to kiss her without consent. NJP with E-4 and 14 days extra duty.
701	Rape	Qatar	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female subject alleged rape. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape, but subject given NJP for underlying misconduct. Punishment unknown.
702	Rape	Kuwait	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged rape by male subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape and subject given NJP for non-SA offenses with E-4, \$2230 and 45/45.
703	Rape	Kuwait	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that male subject looked down her shorts. A second victim came forward and said he raped her. Rape victim did not want to go forward with any military justice action. Pending non judicial punishment.
704	Rape	OCONUS	E-8	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							Female victim, local national, alleged she was raped at SF Compound in El Salvador by subject. Subject acquitted of all charges at GCM.
705	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female victim alleged that male subject was intoxicated, came into her barracks room and attempted to put his hands down victims pants and inappropriately touch her and she pushed him away. NJP with unknown punishment.
706	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
707	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Male	Q2	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES		LOR	General	Male victim alleged that male subject touched his buttocks as he reached through the shower curtain Found guilty at a FG Art 15, administratively discharged with general discharge and Letter of Reprimand.
708	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged male subject placed his hands on her bare breasts and her hand on his penis when she was sleeping and incapacitated due to alcohol. Art. 32 complete. SCM set for 15 Nov 11.
709	Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that after a night of partying, male subject raped her while she was unconscious from alcohol. Charges preferred.
710	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was substantially incapacitated from alcohol, was unable to consent. Charges preferred but victim has left Army and cannot be located.
711A	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject invited her to his barracks room with his two fellow marines present, they locked her in the room and all three raped her. GCM set for 17 November. Co accused.
711B	Rape	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject invited her to his barracks room with his two fellow marines present, they locked her in the room and all three raped her. GCM set for 17 November. Co accused.
711C	Rape	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject invited her to his barracks room with his two fellow marines present, they locked her in the room and all three raped her. GCM set for 17 November. Co accused.
712	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed			YES				Female victim alleged that male subject touched her thigh with his hand and also put his hand up her shirt and touched her breast. NJP with E-4, reprimand.
713	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that subject touched her breast and buttocks over the clothing. Subject turned down NJP.
714	Indecent Assault	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-6	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim alleged that while in a car, male subject reached back and touched her crotch area and inner thighs with his hands through her clothes. Insufficient evidence to prosecute, Subject given General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand.
715	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Statute of Limitations Expired								Female victim alleged sexual assault in 1994 of forced oral sex. Statute of limitations is 5 years.

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716	Rape	Iraq	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged rape by male subject. Insufficient evidence of rape, NJP for adultery. E-1, \$734, 45/45/
717	Forcible Sodomy	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
718	Rape	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
719	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
720	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							After leaving Oktoberfest, victim went to room of male subject and blacked out and woke up with accused having sex with her. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 hearing.
721A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Victim alleged that when incapacitated, two male subjects had sexual intercourse with her. With concurrence of victim, subjects given Chapter 10 discharges. Co accused.
721B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Victim alleged that when incapacitated, two male subjects had sexual intercourse with her. With concurrence of victim, subjects given Chapter 10 discharges. Co accused.
722A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ. Subjects barred from any employment and from installations. co accused
722B	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ. Subjects barred from any employment and from installations. co accused
723A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ. Subjects barred from any employment and from installations. co accused
723B	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ. Subjects barred from any employment and from installations. co accused
724	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ. Subjects barred from any employment and from installations. co accused
725	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female victim alleged wrongful sexual touching by male subject. Subject given NJP with unknown punishment.
726	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	O-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES					Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject given NJP with \$2000 and written reprimand.
727	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject given NJP with \$2328 and 45 days extra duty.
728	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victims alleged that male subject drugged them and they awoke to subject having sex with them. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 6 years confinement, DD, E-1 and TF.
729	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject drugged her and she awoke to him having sexual intercourse with her. Second victim alleged subject had sexual intercourse with her when passed out. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 6 years confinement, DD.
730A	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Male victim alleged that after exiting a port a potty in Iraq he was held down by 3 male subjects and broomstick inserted in his anus while being called a snitch. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused.
730B	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Male victim alleged that after exiting a port a potty in Iraq he was held down by 3 male subjects and broomstick inserted in his anus while being called a snitch. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
730C	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Male victim alleged that after exiting a port potty in Iraq he was held down by 3 male subjects and broomstick inserted in his anus while being called a snitch. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Co accused.
731	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject touched her vagina and breasts while she was asleep. Victim was later uncooperative following husband's deployment, and didn't want to see subject "get in trouble." Subject administratively discharged with OTH discharge.
732	Rape	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ.
733	Rape	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ.
734	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
735	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-7	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by individual not subject to UCMJ.
736	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged that male subject raped her by force at his home off post. Honolulu Police Department (local authorities) have taken jurisdiction on the criminal offenses.
737	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that she was raped by male subject in his barracks room after a night of drinking. Victim refused to testify at Art. 32 hearing. Charges dismissed. Victim has agreed to go forward with charges against USMC subject.
738	Aggravated Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim stepdaughter alleged that male subject grabbed her and forced her onto lap and put his hand down her pants. Charges drafted and preferred.
739	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES			YES			Female victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by male subject. Subject convicted at GCM and sentenced to BCD and 60 days confinement.
740A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim passed out fully clothed and awoke to male subject's penis in her mouth and female subject, wife of male subject, rubbing her vagina on victim's vagina. Charges preferred. Co accused.
740B	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-3	Female	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim passed out fully clothed and awoke to male subject's penis in her mouth and female subject, wife of male subject, rubbing her vagina on victim's vagina. Charges preferred. Co accused.
741	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject unlawfully entered her home and forced her to upstairs to her son's room to perform oral sex. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
742	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that she awoke to male subject having sexual intercourse with her without her consent. Subject's live-in girlfriend walked in on sexual intercourse. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
743	Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject raped her in her barracks room. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
744	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim, former nanny for male subject's children, alleged that subject had sexually assaulted her on four prior occasions. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
745	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after falling asleep after barracks party she awoke to find male subject having intercourse with her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
746	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject, known to her only as "West" attempted to rape her in his barracks room. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
747A	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her when she was passed out. Victim identified different subject at CID lineup and DNA does not identify subject at party. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. co accused
747B	Rape	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
748	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed and slapped victim's clothed breast and buttocks on numerous occasions without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
749	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged that male subject slapped her buttocks and forcefully grabbed victim from behind, restricting her movement and rubbed his groin against her buttocks. NJP with E-5, \$800 x 2, 45/45.
750	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		Subject and female victim engaged in consensual sexual relationship. Victim alleged that subject physically assaulted victim, then forced her to engage in anal sodomy. Insufficient evidence to prosecute, subject given adverse administrative punishment.
751	Rape	OCONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense							UOTHC	Victim alleged rape by subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape, subject administratively discharged for misconduct with OTH discharge.
752	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense							UOTHC	Victim alleged rape by subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape, subject administratively discharged for misconduct with OTH discharge.
753	Forcible Sodomy	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
754	Rape	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-7	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
755	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
756	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that male subject threatened and raped her in her barracks room. Art. 32 hearing officer found insufficient evidence to prosecute.
757	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that male subject anally sodomized her and then slapped her in the face with his penis. Insufficient evidence to prosecute any offense.
758	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-2	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOR		Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact but subsequently declined to participate in any military justice action. Subject given Battalion Letter of Reprimand.
759	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim reported an unidentified civilian working at the mailroom drove her to a field where he attempted to force her to engage in oral sex and then masturbated
760	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim girlfriend alleged that male subject boyfriend forced her to perform oral sex on him and then forcibly raped her after taping her wrists together. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 28 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF.
761	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject came to her home to deliver a package and raped her. Charges referred to GCM set for 6 Jan 12..
762	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged that male subject threatened and raped her in her barracks room. Art. 32 hearing officer found insufficient evidence to prosecute.
763	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault. Charges preferred and subject given Chap. 10 discharge with concurrence of victim.
764	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged that after moving in with male subject and engaging in consensual intercourse multiple times, without her consent he rolled her over and forced her to engage in anal sex. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
765	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							Victim reported that white male, identified as subject, grabbed her buttocks at the Shopette. Subject acquitted of offense at non-judicial punishment hearing.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
766	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Victim initially alleged that she had sexual intercourse with male subject in her room out of fear, but subsequently declined to cooperate with military justice action.
767	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Male victim alleged that male subject grabbed his genitals over his clothing at a party in a barracks room. Victim chose not to participate in any further proceeding and PCS'd. Command elected to take no action.
768	Aggravated Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Acquittal							Female victim alleged that male subject came to her room and exposed his penis and grabbed her hand in an attempt to force her to touch his penis. Subject acquitted at non judicial punishment hearing.
769	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
770	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge		YES	YES	YES		General		Female victim alleged that male subject pushed himself into a fellow female soldier's room and grabbed her breasts over her clothing. NJP and admin discharge, E-2, \$872, 45/45 and general discharge.
771	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	Foreign Military	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ		YES						Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by Iraqi Soldier. Iraqi Air Force administered non judicial action under the provisions of the Iraqi Air Force, 1 month restriction to quarters and privileges withheld.
772	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	O-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES				LOR	Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject given NJP with \$6,632 in FF and written reprimand in OMPF.
773	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge							UOTHC	Female victim, 16 year old stepdaughter, reported sexual assault by male subject two years ago. Victim, now 18 years old, refuses to cooperate, and stated acts were consensual. Administrative discharge with OTH.
774	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						LOC		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject counseled in writing by command.
775	Rape	Iraq	US Civilian	Male	O-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ.
776	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Charges preferred however victim declined to testify at SCM proceedings.
777	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial				YES		UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed the buttocks of a female Soldier, over her clothing. Chap. 10 discharge accepted with concurrence of the victim.
778	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Iraq	E-6	Male	O-2	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Female victim alleged that male subject fondled her breasts and genital area. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Letter of reprimand given for violating visitation rules at living quarters.
779	Rape	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
780	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
781	Rape	Iraq	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
782	Rape	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
783A	Rape	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
783B	Rape	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her. Co accused.
784A	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Female victim alleged that male subject committed wrongful sexual contact, including demanding that a potential recruit strip to her underwear to undergo tape tests and touching her body without permission. GOMOR in OMPF, relief from recruiting duty.
784B	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Female victim alleged male subject made several sexual comments to her before he grabbed her breasts and buttock. Subject relieved from 1SG position and given relief for cause NCOER. Co accused.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
784C	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Female victim alleged male subject grabbed buttocks and breast. Soldier ETS'd prior to report. Local state prosecutor declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence. Co accused.
785	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that she was raped on three occasions by her ex-boyfriend subject. Referral of charges 21 November 11.
786	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
787	Rape	CONUS	E-9	Male	W-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim, former junior enlisted Soldier now warrant officer, alleged that male subject CSM forced her to engage in sexual acts while she served as his driver many years prior. Found guilty at a GCM, Red E-4; FF \$1162 per month for 6 Mos
788	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		Female victim fell asleep on the couch at male subject's home and awoke to him fondling her breasts and vagina. Subject was AAFES employee and was sent home early return of dependents. Case forwarded to DOJ for possible MEJA prosecution
789	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed							Female victim alleged that male subject groped her buttocks and vaginal area over her clothing in a club as he passed by her. Non judicial punishment with unknown sanctions.
790	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Two male victims alleged that male subject performed oral sex on them when they were too intoxicated to consent on separate occasions. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA. Received a GOMOR filed locally
791	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpmn	Male	Cadet/Midshpmn	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge						Cadet/Midshpmn Disciplinary System	General	Female victim cadet alleged that male subject cadet intentionally touched her on the buttocks and had engaged in stalking behaviors. Subject referred to Misconduct Investigation, a form of administrative separation for cadets.
792	Rape	CONUS	O-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Female victim alleged that male subject crossed the line in a master-slave sexual relationship converting what began as a consensual act to a physical and sexual beating. Convicted at GCM with 17 months confinement and dismissal.
793	Rape	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Pending Adjudication							Female victim alleged that male subject raped and forcibly sodomized victim at his off post quarters. Charges preferred.
794	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed		YES				LOR	Female victim alleged male subject, physician's assistant, conducted an unauthorized breast exam on victim co-worker. Subject given GO NJP with forfeitures of \$1938 for 2 months and reprimand filed in OMPF.
795	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpmn	Male	Cadet/Midshpmn	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES						Female victim reported that male subject fondled her buttocks without her permission. Subject given non-judicial punishment (Article 10 for Cadet) - 35 demerits, 60 hours extra duty, 16 days restriction.
796	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		Female subject alleged that male subject had sex with her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient admissible evidence to prosecute. Subject given Letter of Concern.
797A	Rape	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpmn	Male	Cadet/Midshpmn	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by 3 male subject cadets after becoming intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA. Subject given NJP with 35 demerits/120 hours extra duty/90 restriction, reduction in rank. Co accused.
797B	Rape	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpmn	Male	Cadet/Midshpmn	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES		YES				Female victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by 3 male subject cadets after becoming intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA. Subject given NJP with 35 demerits/120 hours extra duty/90 restriction, reduction in rank. Co accused.
798	Rape	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpmn	Male	Cadet/Midshpmn	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was raped by male cadet but refused to identify subject or provide details to CID.
799	Rape	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	Cadet/Midshpmn	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that she was raped after consuming alcohol, but declined to identify subject or provide any details of offense.
800	Rape	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpmn	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								Female victim alleged that she was raped in her college dorm room by male subject, but adamantly refused to testify in any type of hearing.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
801	Aggravated Sexual Contact	OCONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES		YES			Victims, female junior enlisted Soldier and two spouses alleged subject touched them inappropriately. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 30 days confinement, forfeitures of half pay for 12 months.
802	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Female victim alleged male subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
803	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES			UOTHC	Female victim alleged that male subject digitally penetrated her vagina while she was asleep. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to 30 days confinement, reduction to E-1 and forfeitures of 2/3 pay. Pending OTH admin discharge.
804	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q2	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, she woke up in subject's barracks and discovered that they had sex, but doesn't remember anything. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
805	Indecent Assault	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Witness alleged that she saw male subject rubbing the vaginal area of female victim over the covers while she slept. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
806	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES	YES				Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. NJP with E-1, \$733 x 2, 45/45.
807	Rape	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	O-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Victim alleged rape by civilian not subject to UCMJ.
808A	Rape	OCONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Two female victims alleged that they were assaulted by male subjects when they were incapacitated from alcohol. Convicted at a GCM, DD, 4 years confinement. Co accused.
808B	Rape	OCONUS	E-8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	YES	YES	YES	YES			Two female victims alleged that they were assaulted by male subjects when they were incapacitated from alcohol. Convicted at a GCM, DD, 4 years confinement. Co accused.
809A	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that after drinking with two male subjects, she blacked out and does not recall having sex. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Non judicial punishment for indecent acts. 15 days Restriction; FF one Month's pay suspended. Co accused.
809B	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	YES	YES					Female victim alleged that after drinking with two male subjects, she blacked out and does not recall having sex. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Non judicial punishment for indecent acts. 15 days Restriction; FF one Month's pay suspended. Co accused.
810	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		Victim alleged that subject took advantage of her intoxication to engage in more sexual acts than she wanted. Insufficient evidence to prosecute SA. Subject received a GOMOR
811A	Rape	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
811B	Rape	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.
812	Rape	OCONUS	E-5	Female	E-3	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject								Female victim alleged that unknown male subject sexually assaulted her.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

1SG - First Sergeant (E-8)
2LT - Second Lieutenant
ACOM - Army Commands
ACS - Army Community Service
ACSIM - Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
AIT - Advanced Individual Training
ALMS - Army Learning Management System
AMEDD - Army Medical Department
AOR - Area of Responsibility
AR - Army Regulation
ARI - US Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences
ARNG - Army National Guard
ASA M&RA - Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs
ASCC - Army Service Component Commands
AWOL - Absent Without Leave
BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge
BOLC A - Basic Officer Leader Course - Accession (ROTC)
BOLC B - Basic Officer Leader Course - Branch
BOQ - Bachelor Officers Quarters
BOSS - Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers Program
CAI - Combat Areas of Interest
CENTCOM - US Central Command
CES - Civilian Education System
CID - Army Criminal Investigation Command
COL - Colonel (O-6)
CONUS - Continental United States
CPG - Communications Planning Group
CQ - Charge of Quarters
CSM - Command Sergeant Major
CW5 - Chief Warrant Officer Five
CY - Calendar Year
DA - Department of the Army
DAIG - Department of the Army Inspector General

DD - Dishonorable Discharge
DNA - Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoD - Department of Defense
DoDI - Department of Defense Instruction
DoDIG - Department of Defense Inspector General
DOJ - Department of Justice
DRU - Direct Reporting Units
DSARC - Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
DSAID - Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DTF-SAMS - Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services
E1 - Enlisted 1 (Private)
E4 - Enlisted 4 (Specialist)
EEO - Equal Employment Opportunity
EO - Equal Opportunity
ERMC - European Regional Medical Command
FG - Field Grade
FOB - Forward Operating Base
FORSCOM - US Army Forces Command
FY - Fiscal Year
GAO - Government Accountability Office
GCM - General Court Martial
GO - General Order
GOMOR - General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand
GOSC - General Officer Steering Committee
GTSY.com - Good to See You
HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQDA - Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQE - Highly Qualified Experts
HRC - Human Resources Command
IET - Initial Entry Training
IG - Inspector General
IMCOM - Installation Management Command
ISAF - International Security Assistance Force
IVA - Installation Victim Advocates

IWG - International Working Group
JAG - Judge Advocate General
JAGC - Judge Advocate General Corps
JROTC - Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps
MAJ - Major
MEDCOM - US Army Medical Command
MEJA - Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act
MIPSV - Military Institute(s) on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MPO - Military Protective Order
MTF - Military Treatment Facility
MTT - Mobile Training Teams
MVP - Mentors in Violence Prevention
MWR – Morale Welfare and Recreation
NACP - National Advocate Credentialing Program
NCIS - Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCMEC - National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) Conference
NCO - Non-commissioned Officer
NCOER - Non-commissioned Officer Evaluation Report
NDAA - National Defense Authorization Act
NOVA - National Organization for Victim Assistance
NJP - Non-judicial Punishment
OCPA - Office of the Chief, Public Affairs
OCONUS - Outside Continental United States
OEF - Operation Enduring Freedom
OER - Officer Evaluation Report
OIF - Operation Iraqi Freedom
OMPF - Official Military Personnel File
OND - Operation New Dawn
OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense
OTH - Other than honorable (discharge)
OTJAG - Office of The Judge Advocate General
PFC - Private First Class (E-3)

PME - Professional Military Education
POSH - Prevention of Sexual Harassment
PTSD - Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
PV2 - Private (E-2)
RCM - Rule for Court Martial
ROI - Report of Investigation
ROTC - Reserve Officers Training Corps
RR - Restricted Report
SACC - Sexual Assault Care Coordinators
SACP - Sexual Assault Clinical Providers
SADMS - Sexual Assault Database Management System
SAFE - Sexual Assault Forensic Exam
SAMM - Sexual Assault Medical Management Conference
SANE - Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SAPR - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program
SARB - Sexual Assault Review Board
SARC - Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SATAC - Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course
SAUSA - Special Assistant US Attorney
SCM - Summary Court Martial
SFC - Sergeant First Class (E-7)
SGT – Sergeant (E-5)
SHARP - Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program
SJA - Staff Judge Advocate
SME - Subject Matter Expert
SOT - Sex Offender Treatment Group
SPCM - Special Court Martial
SSG - Staff Sergeant (E-6)
SSMP - Sample Survey of Military Personnel
SVP - Special Victims Prosecutor
SVU - Special Victims Unit
TCAP - Trial Counsel Assistance Program
TDY - Temporary Duty
TF - Total Forfeiture

TJAGLCS - The Judge Advocate General's School and Legal Center
TRADOC - US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TSP - Training Support Packages
UCMJ - Uniform Code of Military Justice
UOTHC - Under other than honorable conditions
UR - Unrestricted Report
USACIL - US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory
USAF - US Air Force
USAMAA - US Army Manpower Analysis Agency
USAMPS - US Army Military Police School
USAREC - US Army Recruiting Command
USAREUR - US Army, Europe
USDB - US Disciplinary Barracks
USD P&R - Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USF-I - US Forces, Iraq
USMA - United States Military Academy
USMC - US Marine Corps
USN - US Navy
UVA - Unit Victim Advocate
VA - Victim Advocate
VWL - Victim/Witness Liaison
WO1 - Warrant Office One
XO - Executive Officer

ENCLOSURE 2:
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY





THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

March 2, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(PERSONNEL AND READINESS)

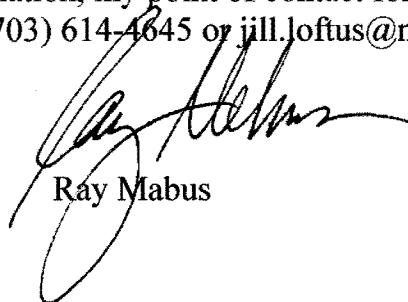
SUBJECT: Department of the Navy Submission to the Secretary of Defense's Report to Congress on Sexual Assaults Involving Members of the Armed Forces for Fiscal Year 2011

As requested by your memo of 8 September 2011, TAB A is provided as Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 input from the Department of the Navy (DON) for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assaults in the Military, that is mandated by Public Law 111-383, as expanded by Public Laws 111-84 and 109-364.

The DON and its two Military Services – the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps – envision a culture of gender respect and shared responsibility for eliminating sexual assault. Our Department-level prevention strategy has three main components. The first involves the progressive dissemination of a clear, consistent, top-down leadership message that sexual assault is never acceptable anywhere in the Department of the Navy, and that all Sailors and Marines have a shared responsibility to protect each other from sexual assault. The second component involves the broad application of updated Service-level training tools across the Navy and Marine Corps respectively. Our goal is to effectively reach all Sailors and Marines with information that is current and relevant. Our third main strategy component involves pilot demonstration initiatives at selected sites to objectively assess additional new approaches to sexual assault prevention.

Underlying all of these concepts is our commitment to candid self-assessment using insights from world-wide site visits, focus groups, and stakeholder interviews; new approaches to organizing and reviewing available case data; and the periodic conducting of anonymous large-scale surveys.

Should you need additional information, my point of contact for this action is Ms. Jill Loftus, who may be reached at (703) 614-4645 or jill.loftus@navy.mil.



Ray Mabus

Attachments:
As stated

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SN SA	Mr. Tom Oppel	(703) 693-4339	no 3/1/12

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: Department of the Navy

Executive Summary (Department of the Navy)

The Department of the Navy (DON) is committed to eliminating sexual assaults Department-wide and to ensuring compassionate support of sexual assault victims. We seek a culture of gender respect where sexual assault is never tolerated.

Our Department-level prevention strategy has three main components. The first involves the progressive dissemination of a clear, consistent, top-down leadership message that sexual assault is never acceptable anywhere in the Department of the Navy, and that all Sailors and Marines have a shared responsibility to protect each other from sexual assault. The second component involves the broad application of updated Service-level training tools across the Navy and Marine Corps respectively. Our goal is to effectively reach all Sailors and Marines with information that is current and relevant. Our third main strategy component involves pilot demonstration initiatives at selected sites to objectively assess additional new approaches to sexual assault prevention. Underlying all of these concepts is our commitment to candid self-assessment using insights from world-wide site visits, focus groups, and stakeholder interviews; new approaches to organizing and reviewing available case data; and the periodic conducting of anonymous large-scale surveys. Site visits conducted during FY11 included Bahrain; Djibouti; Sigonella and Naples (Italy); Rota (Spain); Souda Bay (Greece); Sasesbo, Yokosuka, Atsugi and Okinawa (Japan); Guantanamo Bay (Cuba); Guam and Hawaii.

Our Department-level strategy of leadership engagement began in 2009 when Secretary Mabus convened the first DON Sexual Assault Prevention Summit, bringing senior uniformed and civilian leadership together with civilian experts for a three-day program followed by two-day Service-level break outs. In 2010, Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) organized the first Department-wide summit for all Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) from across the Navy and Marine Corps. We expanded that forum in 2011 to include shore installation commanders and regional leaders, with powerful messages delivered in person by the Secretary of the Navy, the Under-Secretary, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, the Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps, both Services' senior enlisted leaders, and civilian academic experts. The 2010 and 2011 Summits also included presentations by sexual assault victims – male and female. Our plans for 2012 focus on expanding beyond shore installation communities – we envision multiple summit forums targeting operational leaders at Navy and Marine Corps sites world-wide. The Director of DON-SAPRO holds weekly coordination with Flag/General Officer Executive Agents and program managers from the Navy and Marine Corps.

Recognizing their different Service cultures, the Department has coordinated with both the Navy and Marine Corps in their development of Service-appropriate training tools on sexual assault prevention and awareness. This year, the Marines have begun Service-

wide implantation of their new “Take a Stand” training that targets junior Marines through interactive sessions facilitated by small-unit leaders, using professionally produced video segments that are especially powerful – some involving personal comments from the Commandant and the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps. In addition to upgrading numerous specific curricula, including annual General Military Training on sexual assault, the Navy has implemented its own “Bystander Intervention” program at “A” Schools Navy-wide. This training utilizes local facilitators in a structured curriculum involving junior Sailors in three sequential, interactive, small-group sessions. In addition, DON-SAPRO sponsored “No More Zebras”, offered by Mr. Steve Thompson, a national recognized expert on sexual assault prevention, at several sites Department-wide. This well-received program uses interactive role play to address sexual assault situations from the perspectives of at-risk young people.

Our Department-level pilot initiative on sexual assault prevention focuses primarily on junior Sailors at Training Support Center Great Lakes. Our own reviews suggested that young Sailors just after recruit training may be especially vulnerable to sexual assault. Great Lakes combines a unique concentration of at-risk Sailors with a dedicated local leadership. Starting in late 2010, DON-SAPRO has collaborated with local commanders in planning and support, and a two-day Stakeholder Planning Summit on Sexual Assault Prevention Strategies held at Great Lakes in February 2011 categorized numerous suggestions. Efforts underway or about to begin include the Navy’s “Bystander Intervention” program during student orientation week; contracted professional large-group and small-group reinforcing sessions later during training; adjustments to student liberty policies and NCIS coordination with local law enforcement to prevent alcohol-fueled hotel parties; and coordinated engagement of leadership at the command, installation, and regional level. In addition to working closely with local SARCs to monitor trends in reported sexual assaults, we have already begun an anonymous survey program of departing students to help assess impacts on the underlying incidence of sexual assault.

During June-September 2011, DON-SAPRO conducted a Department-wide survey on sexual assault that was web-based, anonymous, and voluntary. Its immediate purpose was to establish a baseline measure of sexual assault incidence using a standardized process that could be repeated periodically to assess Departmental prevention efforts. Our survey form and methods were reviewed and approved by an academic Institutional Review Board. Over 115,000 active duty Sailors and Marines participated in the survey. Although we are still analyzing the final results, preliminary impressions suggest little change in the underlying incidence of sexual assault over some time, and a strong relationship between young age and sexual assault risk. We anticipate repeating this effort in 2-3 years to assess the effectiveness of continued Departmental efforts.

In addition to our Department-level efforts towards sexual assault prevention, we have also been active in improving our support of sexual assault victims. Periodic tracking by the Naval Audit Service has triggered dramatic improvement in the responsive performance of Navy and Marine Corps telephone access for sexual assault victims calling Victim Advocates or SARCs. The Naval Criminal Investigative Service has hired

sexual assault criminal investigators at numerous locations, and DON-SAPRO has supported special training for other agents. The Department also supported mobile team training on “Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution” for Navy and Marine Corps judge advocates. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has trained numerous Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners and taken steps to expand the availability of Sexual Assault Forensic Exams, particularly at overseas locations.

The Director of DON-SAPRO has met on several occasions with staff representatives from the offices of various Congressmen and from the Senate Armed Services Committee. Each of those sessions has been productive and positive in presenting Department of the Navy priorities and current activities.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: United States Navy

Executive Summary: (Executive Agent/OPNAV N1)

The Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program (formerly known as the Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program) was established in 1994 to provide awareness and prevention education, victim advocacy, and data collection in order to ensure a consistent and standardized response to sexual assault incidents. In September 2009 the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) designated the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO), Manpower Personnel Training and Education (N1) as the Executive Agent (EA) for Navy’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) and directed the EA to align the services strategy, policy, and programs with the newly established Secretary of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO).

As the SAPR Executive Assistant, OPNAV N1 is responsible for oversight, coordination and synchronization of all SAPR actions across Navy, to include the active component, the reserve component and the civilian workforce. OPNAV N1 provides CNO regular status reports on the SAPR Program to include data reporting, training and education programs, incident reporting measures, investigation and prosecution, victim advocacy and support programs, and resource requirements. Additionally, CNO directed establishment of a SAPR Cross Functional Team (CFT), chaired by a Flag Officer (N135), and consisting of membership from each of the major stakeholder organizations. The CFT ensures all critical components of Navy’s SAPR are represented, defined, developed, relevant, resourced, synchronized and harmonized across the spectrum of Navy’s efforts.

Sexual assault is a crime. It is inconsistent with Navy’s Ethos and detrimental to Sailor and mission readiness. Navy’s goal is to prevent and reduce sexual assault by targeting both prevention and victim care. Navy seeks to cultivate a culture of prevention through aggressive education and training as a methodology to increase awareness of its workforce. Additionally, Navy focuses on its response capability, victim support, reporting procedures, and accountability in order to enhance the safety

and well-being of all. As such, Navy provides a 24/7 response capability for victim support and standardized reporting procedures. Data indicates that alcohol mis-use and abuse is an associated factor in many sexual assault cases; therefore, training and the strategic communication plan focuses on promoting and supporting the responsible use of alcohol, including abstinence, as a method to reduce sexual assault. Program success will be realized by an all hands, top-to-bottom, concerted effort to eliminate sexual assault from our ranks.

In FY11, Navy engaged nationally-recognized Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to help refine numerous curricula used for SAPR training in a myriad of settings – annual General Military Training (GMT) for all Navy personnel, officer indoctrination schools, enlisted leadership courses, and many others. Bystander Intervention (BI) training was implemented at Training Support Center (TSC) “A” schools in Great Lakes, Illinois; Pensacola, Florida; and Meridian, Mississippi with further expansion to all other TSCs anticipated in FY12. BI teaches Sailors to “step-up” and stop potential sexual assaults and other dangerous situations and provides tangible tools to intervene in potential assault situations. A collaborative Sexual Assault Prevention initiative at Great Lakes, Illinois was initiated by OPNAV, DON SAPRO and Great Lakes’ leadership to focus on Navy’s highest risk demographic (E1-E4, 20-24 years old) using a suite of prevention strategies.

During the fiscal year, Navy placed strong emphasis on the standardization of SAPR processes both ashore and afloat. OPNAV N1 coordinated and implemented a Sexual Assault (SA) Supplemental Report which must be submitted by commands within ten days of unrestricted reports of sexual assault. Report information will yield trending, demographic, and response metrics and will be used to inform policy, training, and outreach plans. Efforts to standardize SAPR response across the Navy included issuance of guidance (CNICINST 1752.2) on standard procedures for validating SAPR Program response protocols. This instruction requires establishment and monthly validation of 24/7 SAPR response capability by every installation. Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) developed four new on-demand training webinars to reinforce the goal of standardized training for SARC and other first responder responsibilities. Webinars focus on the proper protocol for conducting Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) meetings and Train-the-Trainer instructions for SARCs on delivery techniques for Navy-specific training for command SAPR personnel. CNIC provided annual training to SARCs during a 5-day DON SAPR SARC Conference. Senior Navy leadership, facility and regional commanders, and civilian SMEs also attended the conference, helping to solidify the efforts of Navy key leaders.

SAPR continued implementation of the SAPR Case Management System (CMS) in order to standardize case management. The stored data includes information for restricted and unrestricted sexual assault cases. CNIC also created a new SAPR Commander’s Toolkit, which is provided by SARCs to newly assigned Commanders/Commanding Officers during their mandatory SAPR briefings.

Navy installations held more than 150 key activities throughout the month of April in recognition of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM).

1. Program Overview

Service Regulations and Instructions:

- OPNAVINST 1752.1B, “Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program,” 29 Dec 06, provides Navy’s comprehensive policy of sexual assault prevention and response. It encompasses requirements from DODD 6495.01 and DODI 6495.02. Changes published in both DoD documents are being incorporated into the revision of OPNAVINST 1752.1B, which is pending approval expected in FY12.
- OPNAVINST 3100.6J, “Special Incident Reporting Procedures”, 22 Dec 09, stipulates requirements for command submission of situation reports (SITREP) through official resolution of the case and supplemental reports for all unrestricted cases of sexual assault. Interim changes published in 2009 and 2011 will be incorporated into the revision of OPNAVINST 1752.1B which is pending approval expected in FY12.
- SECNAVINST 1752.4A, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response,” 1 Dec 05, provides guidance for establishment of a sexual assault prevention/victim assistance program within the Department of the Navy (DON).
- SECNAVINST 5430.108, “Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office,” 10 Jun 10, outlines the mission and functions of Department of the Navy’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO).
- BUMEDINST 6310.11, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 23 Jun 09, provides guidance for evaluation and care of sexual assault victims.
- The below CNIC Policy Implementation Directives complement Navy policies for implementation and execution of Navy’s SAPR Program and will be incorporated into pending revision of the current policy:
 - a. SAVI-001, “Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Position Guidance,” 10 May 05.
 - b. SAVI-003, “Navy Confidentiality Policy for Victims of Sexual Assault and Collection of Forensic Evidence,” 30 Nov 05.

The below lists Navy Leadership Messages promulgated to the Fleet for Navy’s SAPR Program:

- NAVADMIN 179/05 – Changes to the Navy Sexual Assault Intervention Program
- NAVADMIN 282/09 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
- NAVADMIN 315/09 - Personal For - Sexual Assault
- NAVADMIN 372/09 - OPNAVINST 3100.6Jc. (Special Incident Reporting Procedures)
- NAVADMIN 019/10 - Personal For - Consulting a JAG when Responding to Sexual Assault Allegations
- NAVADMIN 098/10 - General Military Training
- NAVADMIN 119/10 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month
- NAVADMIN 377/10 - Sexual Assault
- NAVADMIN 379/10 - Coalition of sailors Against Destructive Decisions Monthly Topics)
- NAVADMIN 381/10 - FY11 Professional Development Training Course for Chaplains and Religious Ministry Program Specialists
- NAVADMIN 122/11 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month
- NAVADMIN 154/11 - OPNAVINST 3100.6J Interim Change 1 (Special Incident Reporting Procedures)

Organizational Structure:

The Deputy Chief Naval Operations (DCNO) (N1) serves as the SAPR Executive Agent (EA), overseeing SAPR policy, program and initiatives across the Navy. OPNAV N135 (Navy Flag Officer) chairs the SAPR CFT, a body established by CNO to ensure coordination among major stakeholders on SAPR-related issues, strategies, and initiatives. The following is a list of key members of the CFT:

- Office of Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV N135)
- Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC)
- United States Fleet Forces Command (USFFC)
- Commander, Pacific Fleet (PACFLT)
- Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) Center for Personal and Professional Development (CPPD)
- U.S. Navy Chief of Information (CHINFO)
- Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG)
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED)
- Chief of Chaplains Corps (CHC N097)
- Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology (NPRST)
- Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NAVCRIMINVSERV)
- Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)
- Commander, Naval Reserve Forces Command (CNRFC)
- Military Sealift Command (MSC)

Navy SAPR is a command program consisting of multiple key stakeholders and first responders. As the program manager for Navy SAPR execution, CNIC (N91) is

responsible for managing, implementing, and overseeing installation SAPR programs to include maintaining a coordinated approach between medical, legal, investigations, security, chaplains, Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSC), operational and tenant commands, and civilian resources. The structure of Navy SAPR is hierarchical and consistent both afloat and ashore:

Echelon II and III commands establish and maintain the SAPR program, ensuring subordinate commands support and maintain effective SAPR programs.

Regional Commanders promulgate local, updated, SAPR regional or installation guidelines for installation commanders who are responsible for ensuring Service members and their family members have access to well-coordinated, highly responsive SAPR programs. .

Commanders, Commanding Officers and Officers in Charge designate required SAPR program personnel including SAPR Victim Advocates, SAPR Command Points of Contact (POCs), SAPR Command Liaisons, and Data Collection Coordinators (DCCs) and ensure each receives required initial and annual refresher training provided by Installation SARCs.

As SAPR SMEs for the command, installation SARCs are responsible for providing consistent, standardized program support to victims and facilitating communication and transparency among responders who provide victim support services.

SAPR Victim Advocates are assigned to individual commands and deploy with commands. They receive training and support from installation SARCs (regardless of the deployment location).

Sexual assault victims receive support from the team of a trained SAPR Victim Advocate and the installation SARC. Victims serving as an Individual Augmentee (IA), or assigned to a non-Navy installation are supported by the affiliated/lead Military Service SARC and SAPR VA within that installation/environment (e.g., Kuwait, Marine Base, etc.).

Other SAPR personnel and their roles:

In coordination with CNIC, NETC CPPD is responsible for the development and delivery of a communication, education and training strategy and program that is aligned with Navy's overall SAPR Program.

Judge Advocates provide instruction and guidance regarding the legal aspects of sexual assaults and responder training as well as consultation to Commanders, installation SARCs and health care providers (HCPs).

The NAVCRIMINVSERV investigates all unrestricted reports of sexual assaults and maintains the authoritative database of unrestricted reports of sexual assault incidents

within the DON.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) ensures comprehensive medical management for victims of sexual assault Under Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). Civilian medical facilities conduct Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFEs) to maintain a 24/7 response capability when such services are not available at the local military medical facility/command. BUMED's Office of Women's Health provides oversight and policy to Navy's healthcare providers and commands which includes Navy Medicine Regions, Military Treatment Facilities (MTF) and branch clinics.

Upon request, Chaplains provide pastoral and spiritual counseling to sexual assault victims.

CHINFO is responsible for development and implementation of Navy's SAPR Program Strategic Communications Plan. This plan is coordinated with OPNAV N1 and other major stakeholders to ensure its messaging and activities promote sexual assault awareness and education and are synchronized with each major initiative.

USFF and PACFLT are active members of the CNO's SAPR Cross Functional Team (CFT), and bring expertise and insight from the Fleet to create synergy and focused effort among constituents.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "The Spectrum of Prevention," and its 6 components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify efforts by your Service to promote prevention.

Navy's prevention initiatives include several programs focused on furthering a culture intolerant of sexual assault and dedicated to reducing the stigma associated with seeking help. This includes the sexual assault prevention pilot program conducted by Great Lakes leadership, with support from OPNAV N1 and DON SAPRO, which uses locally developed prevention techniques to address the specific demographics and circumstances of assaults. Ongoing focus groups, student surveys, training engagements and site visits are being conducted to assess the effectiveness of this multi-faceted approach to combating sexual assaults. Although analysis is ongoing as the pilot continues, results to date have been positive. Bystander Intervention (BI) training has been implemented at the three largest "A" Schools with expansion to other "A" Schools by January 2012. Additionally, development of SAPR training for senior

leaders (SAPR-L), which will be delivered using a combination of video and facilitated discussion, is currently in progress and on track for completion by December 2011 and Fleet-wide delivery by February 2012. Implementation of training for Fleet Sailors (SAPR-Fleet) is expected to be completed by June 2012 and Fleet-wide delivery by late June 2012 to ensure baseline training of all Officers, Sailors and civilians in 2012. Coordination and collaboration with the Navy Alcohol and Drug Program (NADAP) and joint messaging with the Naval Safety Center will aggressively continue to address the link between alcohol misuse and sexual assaults.

In addition to working closely with DON SAPRO and OSD SAPRO, Navy representatives participated in various working groups responsible for reviewing prevention policy, relevant legislation and language proposals. Specific working group engagements included: (a) reviewing DTF-SAMS recommendations and, DON Audit Service and GAO reports; (b) conducting analysis; and (c) recommending policy and legislation revisions to OSD and DON SAPRO.

Due to outreach efforts and increased program awareness, SARCs report increased interest and requests from leaders for additional SAPR training in order to gain further understanding of sexual assault and program requirements. Navy's commitment to a comprehensive training effort contributes to fostering a climate of prevention through enhanced awareness. In addition, SARCs Fleet-wide are collaborating with civilian SMEs to provide innovative and cutting edge awareness and training activities. For example, SARCs collaborate with highly effective civilian networks of local organizations to provide: (a) innovative venues of outreach and education events; (b) improved victim care and support by implementing certification programs at local medical facilities; (c) established local procedures while taking into account victims' rights; (d) professional Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) exams; and (e) information when State mandated reporting exists while taking into account victims' rights.

2.1.2. Identify the ways your Service is changing organizational prevention-based practices.

CNIC is responsible for updating educational materials on a continuous basis and utilizing new opportunities to better equip SARCs in the role as installation SAPR SMEs. In FY11, CNIC held SAPR Question & Answer Webinars for SARCs and other invited Regional staff personnel to ask questions and address concerns about issues they encountered onboard their installations. Due to their interactive nature, the webinars were hugely successful and quickly became a regular forum for SARCs to share best practices and lessons learned. CNIC also facilitated a Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) follow-up webinar to discuss details regarding SAAM 2011 activities and then preparation, marketing, and potential plans for SAAM 2012.

USFF conducted SAPR workshops in thirteen (13) CONUS and OCONUS Fleet Concentration Areas (FCA)s. Content focused on a multi-faceted approach to prevention by targeting command leadership personnel using SMEs in program/policy compliance, substance abuse prevention, Bystander Intervention (BI), and victim

reintegration. Workshops were provided in the following four (4) sessions at each site: Command Leadership, Front Line Supervisors (E4-E9 and O1-O4, JAGS and Chaplains), Program Managers, and All Hands.

PACFLT and USFF routinely engage in collaborative efforts to ensure consistency across the Fleets. In coordination with USFF and consistent with DON SAPRO's desire to have SARCs assigned at the Fleet level, PACFLT directed Echelon III Commanders to establish SAPR Program Manager (PM) positions within their respective staffs: (a) to provide program oversight; (b) to ensure subordinate commands comply with the SAPR program requirements; and (c) to liaise with the Fleet SAPR program managers. This Echelon III SAPR PM is currently not a required position, but when assigned he/she must be an E7 or above equivalent to provide the requisite level of expertise commensurate with Navy Region's Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). The SAPR PMs at each Echelon III command will be responsible for the following: (a) overseeing program/policy compliance by subordinate units/commands; (b) disseminating program updates and policy guidance; and (c) coordinating/collaborating on prevention and awareness events within PACFLT.

PACFLT and OPNAV N1 aligned efforts and delivered a "beta test" Personal Readiness (PR) Summit in the Pacific Northwest for the expressed purpose of providing the region with relevant and timely information on all things SAPR. The initiative served as a means to consolidate resources and leverage subject matter experts' availability to the Fleet. By ensuring alignment of messages at both Echelons I and II, the "beta test" initiative paved the way for Personal Readiness Summits to become fully integrated during FY12. DON SAPRO and Navy Regional Commanders have also consolidated efforts to deliver Personal Readiness Summits directed at leadership triads around the world.

PACFLT FLTCM is actively engaged with senior enlisted leadership in efforts to reduce Sailor misconduct through a renewed emphasis on Navy Core Values and Ethos. PACFLT internal organization efforts involve multi-disciplinary active dialogue/participation among N00, N01, Fleet JAG, Fleet Chaplain, FLTCM, CMDCM, N1, PACFLT ADCO and PACFLT SAPR PM. Sexual Assault efforts have the full endorsement and support of the PACFLT Commander.

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks (i.e., Name prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service level).

Navy organizations (e.g., OPNAV N1, NETC CPPD, CNIC, NCIS, OJAG, BUMED, USFF, PACFLT and other CFT members) collaboratively work with DON leadership, SMEs, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program personnel, Health and Human Services, the Center for Disease Control and other Prevention-oriented researchers and organizations to improve prevention and response to sexual assault Navy wide.

CNIC has aggressively pursued partnering with civilian sources through multiple venues. The staff not only conducted a brief at the annual DON Sexual Assault Summit but they also attended Green Dot Violence Prevention Training and the National Sexual Assault Conference, sponsored by the National Sexual Violence Resource Center.

SARCs successfully created alliances at the installation level with Navy and DoD SAPR stakeholders as well as community coalitions and networks working against sexual assault and/or sexual violence. This include collaboration with other Navy programs such as the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), Work and Family Life programs, Ombudsman Assemblies, Family Readiness Groups and Clinical counseling service providers. In FY11, SARCs reported membership on 27 local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) and other community prevention committees. They also worked closely with 45 Rape Crisis Centers and local and state coalitions and 19 schools, universities, or other civilian community groups. They also collaborated heavily with 23 legal and law enforcement agencies and 21 medical facilities and organizations that handle Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs) or monitor the accuracy and availability of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) nurses. Many of these collaborations have official MOUs in place. SARCs regularly collaborate with fellow Navy SARCs as well as those from the other Services. They routinely evaluate the effectiveness of their sexual assault response, programming efforts, and victim services to ensure they are streamlined and addressing victims' needs.

Dr. Alan Berkowitz, Ph.D., a Highly Qualified Expert (HQE) in the area of BI, was the guest speaker at each of USFF's 13 SAPR workshops, widely attended by command leadership, front line supervisors and program managers. These 37 individual sessions laid the critical foundation for USFF and Navy SAPR strategies which include BI as an integral element. USFF also selected and monitored commands' participation in the Mentors in Violence (MVP) pilot which culminated in the current BI training conducted in select Navy accession pipelines.

PACFLT leveraged Ms. Anne Munch's consulting services as well as Mr. Christian Murphy and Ms. Gail Stern's presentations to bring relevant and unique perspectives to leadership (e.g., "What Every Leader Should Know") and our most junior Sailors (i.e., "Sex Signals", "She Asked For It"). These resources have drawn considerable praise from all audiences across the Personal Readiness Summits.

PACFLT is currently developing a Common Operating Picture (COP) of all SAPR resources/events planned for its Area of Responsibility (AoR) by all entities (e.g., OPNAV, CNIC, NETC CPPD, DON SAPRO, etc.) to maximize collaborative efforts, de-conflict competing initiatives, and minimize operational impact on the Fleet. PACFLT routinely networks with Echelon III SAPR Program Managers to coordinate/partner on prevention and awareness events in the PACFLT AoR.

In FY11, peer mentoring was largely accomplished by a Sailor led, grass roots effort. Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) Chapters have emerged

across the navy and has produced innovative videos about Sexual Assault and BI. This program is a resource and tool for Active and Reserve Sailors, Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) candidates and Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps 8(JROTC) programs: (a) to promote good decision making processes; (b) to enable leadership development; and (c) to influence peer to peer interventions and support at the most junior levels. CSADD encourages positive influence and behavior while at the same time bringing together online social networking, peer to peer interaction, and in person networking, ultimately reinforcing the message of Shipmates helping Shipmates. On a monthly basis, reference material and information is posted on the CSADD Facebook page at <http://www.facebook.com/pages/coalition-of-sailors-against-destruction-decisions-csadd/299642495316> for use by chapters in developing key messages of success for their Shipmates. Additionally, chapters post information on best practices via the CSADD Blogspot at <http://csadd-navylive.dodlive.mil>. Information can also be accessed through the Naval Safety center website (<http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil>) by visiting the Command Master Chief (CMC) Toolbox. The list of thought provoking and inspirational training topics are designed for young Navy leaders to further discuss the issues among their peer group and create awareness through a variety of social networks and activities. With command support of CSADD Chapters, Navy has experienced improvements in all areas of personal conduct and safety. Efforts to support peer mentoring groups (e.g., CSADD) and similar activities will enable Navy to continue to succeed as young Sailors take on leadership challenges on and off duty.

2.1.4. List the prevention education and training initiatives and programs your Service offers for responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims.

Throughout FY11, Navy staffs directly informed Commanders and leaders about SAPR prevention and response initiatives and programs. The majority of these communications were held during periodic Shore Station Leaders (SSL) courses for newly reported installation Commanding Officers (COs), Command Master Chiefs (CMDCM), and Regional COs; quarterly Regional Counseling, Advocacy, Prevention (RCAP) Manager meetings; Regional Advisory Board (RAB) meetings with Regional Fleet and Family Support Program (FFSP) Directors; and training sessions for newly hired Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC) Director/Managers.

CNIC provided updated information and tools for SARCs to conduct SAPR activities and training at the Installation level to include SAPR Commander's Toolkit presentations and training for key SAPR Command personnel, local base Police Academy and Security Department personnel, Regional CMDCMs, Command Duty Officers (CDOs), Ombudsman, civilian medical first responders, and Naval Health Clinic staff members. Additionally, the Annual SAPR general military training (GMT) was frequently delivered by the SARC or by SARC trained SAPR POCs or SAPR VAs. Trainings include information on the SAPR Program, bystander intervention techniques, and response protocol.

Presently, over 1,000 NCIS special agents are trained to be “first responders” to sexual assault and other types of criminal activities. All NCIS special agents are required to complete annual in-service training on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures and victim sensitivity.

In FY11, NCIS facilitated two advanced courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence course and the NCIS/OJAG/Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) Mobile Training Team (MTT) on “Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution” provided comprehensive investigative training. Through the two courses, 39 NCIS special agents received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Further, nine additional special agents attended the U.S. Army CID Advanced Sexual Assault Investigations course.

During the 2011 DON Sexual Assault Prevention Summit, NCIS provided training to SARCs and victim advocates in an effort to further their understanding of NCIS investigations and strengthen the relationship between investigators and advocates. It is anticipated that a stronger bond between investigators and advocates will result in improvements across the SAPR program.

While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs. The current sexual assault brief focuses on awareness, sexual assault prevention and bystander intervention. NCIS special agents are also encouraged to participate in local training opportunities such as victim advocate training, command stand-downs and other sexual assault focused events and training.

PACFLT’s training focus is three-fold, with the long-term goal of creating command climate across the Fleet that is intolerant of inappropriate behavior at any time, and in any location that might lead to sexual assault. PACFLT’s SAPR training is strategically geared to help leaders/Sailors understand and recognize social factors that contribute to a climate tolerant of sexual misconduct.

Commander, PACFLT engages directly with Fleet leadership during Executive Leadership Training Symposiums (ELTS) to emphasize the role of leadership in creating the appropriate command climate to foster both bystander intervention and risk reduction.

PACFLT messages and FLTCM’s newsletter, “Fleet’s Quarters”, consistently underscore Navy Core Values and Ethos, the incompatibility of Navy Core Values with sexual violence, and the call for Shipmates to respect fellow Shipmates.

Navy MTFs provide education at command and/or newcomer orientation for newly assigned staff members. This training is augmented with annually required SAPR GMT provided by the installation SARC or via Navy Knowledge Online.

In FY11, Navy’s Chaplain Corps developed Professional Development Training for

delivery in FY12. The course title “Pastoral Care in Support of Individual and Family Readiness and Resiliency” includes Module 4 (“Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Policies & Procedures for Religious Ministry Teams”) and Modules 10 & 11 (“Chaplain Pastoral Care Involvement in Military Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Efforts”).

2.1.5. Identify your Service’s efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (i.e., Communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

In FY11, the Fleet and Family Support Program (FFSP) published 25 SAPR-specific articles, video clips, and social media posts, which sparked discussion and fostered awareness of Navy SAPR prevention efforts. CNIC continues to focus efforts on increasing the skills of the SARCs as installation SAPR SMEs in support of their respective command’s prevention initiatives. SARCs attended the DON SAPRO SARC Summit and multiple CNIC-sponsored webinars that provided information and resources for outreach and prevention.

At the installation level, SARCs continue to educate the community by providing information booths/displays in a variety of venues as well as distributing printed materials (e.g., pamphlets, posters) with local, 24/7 SAPR POC information. SARCs worked with Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) and other available media outlets to publicize SAPR Program information. Specifically, many use installation web pages and popular social media sites (i.e., Facebook) to advertise SAPR 24/7 contact information and promote sexual assault prevention and outreach. SARCs also trained high school students, college undergraduate and graduate students, and civilian sexual assault responders on the Navy SAPR Program while inviting SMEs from these civilian organizations to train Navy responders on the local civilian programs available in order to increase resource availability. The mutual collaboration between the military and civilian sector serves to identify best practices.

A large sexual assault strategic communications plan is being developed for FY12. The plan will communicate the upcoming SAPR-Leadership, SAPR Fleet and Bystander Intervention trainings. A comprehensive media outreach, both internally and externally, will ensue with the aim of promoting a culture of zero tolerance. Communication items that will be involved in the training include navy.mil stories, All Hands Updates, photos, NAVADMINS, P4 message, blog entries, video messages by senior leaders and in-depth, comprehensive trainings similar to those published in FY11 as listed below:

Published navy.mil stories:

http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=63935

All Hands Updates:

www.navy.mil/swf/mmu/mmplyr.asp?id=14304

www.navy.mil/swf/mmu/mmplyr.asp?id=14392

All Hands sexual assault survey announcement:

http://www.navy.mil/Search/display.asp?story_id=62119&page=2

Speeches by various senior leaders:

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/people/secnav/Mabus/Speech/sexualassault03May11.pdf>

http://www.navy.mil/navydata/people/cno/Roughead/Testimony/CNO%20Roughead_Testimony_030111.pdf

Blogs posted:

<http://navylive.dodlive.mil/index.php/tag/sapr/>

ALNAVS released:

<http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/reference/messages/Documents/ALNAVS/ALN2011/ALN11042.txt>

SAPR events held:

http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=60081

DoD SAFE Helpline:

http://www.camplejeuneglobe.com/news/inside_lejeune/article_f03c8d68-8c87-11e0-9c09-001cc4c002e0.html

Rhumb Line released:

https://www.chinfo.navy.mil/chinfo/Assets/RhumbLines/Rhumb_Lines_110404_-_Sexual_Assault_Prevention_and_Response.pdf

2.1.6. Describe the ways that your Service is strengthening Service member knowledge and skills (i.e., Bystander intervention).

Leveraging lessons learned from BI pilot completed in 2011, NETC CPPD coordinated a train-the-trainer model to use Navy instructors to facilitate a three 90-minute protocol of training within Navy A-schools and Training Support Centers (TSCs). In October, the initial phase of BI training commenced with training instructors and students at Great Lakes, Pensacola and Meridian. Completion of Train-the-Trainer efforts and expansion to the remaining "A" School locations anticipated by early 2012.

Additionally, CNIC developed a Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) on-demand training to assist SARCs with holding a useful and productive SACMG meeting. Three Train-the-Trainer on-demand webinars were also developed, one for each command SAPR position (SAPR Command Liaison, SAPR Command POC, SAPR Command Data Collection Coordinator). The standardized training will be delivered by SARCs to enhance continuity of the Navy SAPR Program worldwide. Newly revised SAPR Victim Advocate Quick Series Desk Reference Guide, a tool for Service members to learn about Navy's SAPR Program, will be available for dissemination by SARCs in FY12.

SARCs also pooled resources with local civilian and military stakeholders to provide local prevention summits and other training opportunities where participants gain more in-depth knowledge about bystander intervention, drug facilitated sexual assault, male victims, etc. Ongoing coordination and collaboration with civilian agencies provide SARCs additional venues for advertising support services, for gaining information about sexual assault related issues, and for participating in workshops conducted in their local communities.

USFF SAPR workshops included sessions for mid-level leaders (E5-E9 and O1-O4) and All Hands. The additional forum allowed BI and awareness training to be reinforced with target audiences by reiterating the message and skills learned in GMT and other command-led SAPR training.

SAPR Leadership Mini-summits and PACFLT Commander Executive Leadership Training Symposiums, PACFLT reached more than 4,900 Sailors in the AoR. A number of these venues included special training by SMEs, Anne Munch and Gail Stern, for leadership and All Hands audiences and “Sex Signals” for All Hands. SAPR briefings were also provided to leadership, program managers and deck plate supervisors as part of the PR Summit agenda. All events included emphasis on bystander intervention.

All Sailors must complete the SAPR GMT (Awareness and Risk Reduction Education Program) annually. This command facilitated course addresses the common myths and prevention methods to avoid becoming a victim or perpetrator, and how to report incidents of sexual assault. It also provides information regarding reporting options and how to access services. Completion is documented in the Fleet Training, and Management Planning System (FLTMPS).

2.1.7. Other (Please explain)

None

2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service.

The CNIC-funded “Evaluation of a sexual assault education/prevention program for female U.S. Navy personnel” study was completed in FY11 to investigate changes in the level of rape knowledge, rape myth acceptance, and rape empathy after participants completed Navy Sexual Assault Intervention Training (SAIT). Results are scheduled for publication in FY12.

NETC CPPD research continues to reinforce that “face-to-face” training is much more effective than GMTs via online training.

Navy Personnel Research, Studies, & Technology (NPRST) is scheduled to conduct the SAPR Quick Poll (QP) (sponsored by OPNAV N1) in Fall 2012. As with the 2010 survey, the 2012 SAPR QP will evaluate the perceptions and understanding of Sailors

regarding the SAPR program based on questions from prior Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) QPs completed in 2004, 2005, and 2008. Additionally, the timing will allow personnel to comment on the impact of the SAPR-L and SAPR-Fleet training, two of NAVY's leading training initiatives for the year.

2.3. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 related to the prevention of sexual assault.

OPNAV N1 is working with stakeholders to develop a strategic roadmap (campaign plan) for Navy's SAPR program and is also working to assess SAPR program efficiency and associated costs across the Future Years Defense Program/Plan (FYDP). Resultant strategy will inform updated SAPR policy to include revision of the Navy's operating instruction OPNAVINST 1752.1B "SAPR Program" and development of relevant SAPR metrics to provide program feedback and results. In addition to enhancing SA training for JAGs and investigators and implementation of BI training Fleet-wide, Navy will develop and execute SAPR training using a combination of video and facilitated discussion for every single leader (SAPR-Leadership) and Sailor (SAPR-Fleet) during 2012. It is imperative that all Sailors understand and trust Navy's commitment to the prevention and response to SAs. Navy will also continue assessing the effectiveness of prevention strategies and initiatives implemented at Great Lakes to address specific demographics and circumstances of assaults. Although in its preliminary stage, Navy has also requested an audit from the Naval Audit Service to determine long-term statistics surrounding SA victims. Details surrounding the audit will be available by the Spring of 2012. Additionally, Navy will continue promoting the Department of Defense sponsored Safe Helpline and outreach while leveraging technology for training, advertising, and prevention education efforts.

Plans are being developed for the review of several of the more popular, evidence-based, interactive and facilitator-led bystander intervention programs such as "Green Dot" and "No Zebras" in FY12. CNIC also plans to review programs and organizations that focus on engaging men in the prevention of sexual assault, such as Men Can Stop Rape, Inc. This research, along with collaboration with NETC CPPD, will help to develop a tailored Train-the-Trainer training for SARCs that will further prepare them to present BI training to respective command representatives, who then in turn provide BI training to their peers.

CNIC also plans to continue collaborative efforts with the National Guard Bureau and to work more closely with the Navy Reserve Component to improve the availability of SAPR services and prevention training. CNIC and NETC CPPD collaboration will continue to ensure that Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) personnel have proper access to SAPR services and effective prevention and awareness training. CNIC is currently also investigating challenges that remotely located recruiting command personnel face when in need of SAPR services and training.

Installation and command SAPR personnel will continue collaborations on prevention

programs and training with key stakeholders (civilian and military entities). They will also continue to integrate the SAPR Program with other Navy programs (Navy Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program), especially other FFSC programs, to provide prevention education and awareness during designated months.

During FY12, USFF will continue providing SAPR workshops for leaders and Sailors in 13 FCAs as conducted in FY11. The agenda's focus will remain on prevention and incorporating resilience training for a more holistic approach to shaping behavior. SMEs will be consulted regarding approaches to strengthening Sailor character through BI techniques and improved command climate. Training will help leaders, senior and midgrade, be more cognizant of the dynamics and social factors involved in initiating a climate change. USFF SAPR PMs will continue to monitor compliance with SAPR GMT requirements and command level SAPR program implementation. PACFLT efforts of creating Fleet wide intolerance to inappropriate behavior that may lead to sexual assault will continue through FY12. Our Commanding Officers lead to a command climate and over time the command climate becomes the Navy culture. By focusing SAPR workshops on prevention and zero tolerance of sexual assault, the Navy will create a culture of mutual respect.

Leveraging FY11 success in partnering efforts, OPNAV N1 and PACFLT have scheduled FY12 PR Summits in 18 locations including FCAs and remote locations. The FY12 PR Summit agenda has been refined and expanded to include influencing/changing the spectrum of Sailor behaviors as related to sexual assault, alcohol and drug abuse, domestic violence and other issues. This integrated approach identifies common threads that impact personal and command resiliency. PR Summits include senior leadership (Flag and Master Chief) kick-offs to set the tone and emphasize the level of commitment to the training. FY12 PR Summits are designed cover all levels of rank and responsibility with tailored forums for particular target audiences. These groups include:

- 1) Senior leadership (CO, XO, CMC)
- 2) Front Line Supervisors (Junior Officers and Enlisted leaders (LPOs, CPOs)
- 3) Program Managers, SAPR POCs, SARCs, VAs, etc. (includes group and breakout sessions for specific programs).
- 4) Ombudsman and Family Readiness Groups (evening session)
- 5) All Hands training (e.g., "Sex Signals," "No Zebras," "Comedy is the Cure")

PACFLT is also committed to aligning with DON SAPRO sponsored resources including Central Michigan University Professor Steve Thompson's "No Zebras" presentations which further emphasize BI and creation of safer environments. PACFLT will also continue to utilize, support, and strengthen the Echelon III SAPR Program network to promote collaborative efforts and enhance response effectiveness.

PACFLT SMEs monitor situational reports (SITREPs) on a variety of Personal Readiness Indicators including incidents in Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Suicides, Drug and Alcohol. SITREP monitoring provides current

trend analysis that is reported to Fleet leadership on a quarterly basis via PACFLT's Tone of The Force (TOTF) Report. The TOTF Report provides leadership with a current snapshot as well as a historical benchmark on how we are doing in the Personal Readiness Indicators. Trends are compared to overall Navy data and evaluated from a geographic perspective to ensure PR Summits information is tailored to meet the specific needs of a geographic area. In conjunction with Navy Region Southwest, PACFLT is developing an automated SITREP data collection tool which will enhance efficiency of the process and facilitate data analysis.

Navy's SAPR CFT is actively working on development of a SAPR program strategy, objectives, training continuum, reporting methodology, measurable goals for sexual assault reduction, organizational alignment and additional actions to tangibly improve and institutionalize a zero tolerance environment. The SAPR CFT is currently pursuing a way ahead for institutionalizing standard SAPR Program questions on annual DEOMI Command Climate (DEOCS) Surveys for all Naval commands. The surveys will be modified to solicit Sailor perception and responses to predetermined questions about sexual assault in the Navy.

Fleet Commanders periodically issue personal messages (P4s) to subordinate Commanders to further emphasize expectations regarding their leadership, program execution, command, training completion, etc.

2.4. Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those Service members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

The Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar (NCBM) in San Diego, California is designated as Navy Corrections' exclusive site for the Violent Offender Treatment Program (VOTP) and the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP). NCBM provides comprehensive mental health and rehabilitation services to court-martialed offenders sentenced to confinement for five years or less. Male prisoners sentenced to confinement over five years are assigned to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth Kansas. All DOD female offenders are confined and treated at Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar, which is also designated as a Level III women's facility.

All Naval Consolidated Brigs are Level II correctional facilities. Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston also provides substance abuse education and treatment, sex offender education, anger and stress management, and mental health crisis intervention. The staff at consolidated brig sites includes licensed clinical psychologists and social workers, certified drug/ alcohol abuse counselors, mental health specialists, case managers and correctional counselors. A military medical officer and a psychiatrist are assigned part-time.

Directed by a licensed clinical psychologist (Ph.D.), the Miramar Sex Offender

Treatment Program staff is clinically credentialed through the Naval Medical Center San Diego and meets the standards for clinical members of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers. The treatment staff includes licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers and mental health specialists with training and experience in sex offender treatment.

Services include psychological and biopsychosocial assessments, a full range of substance abuse/ addiction treatment, violent offender treatment, and group therapies focused on changing criminal thinking attitudes and behavior. The clinical staff evaluates and treats a full range of psychiatric disorders and arranges hospitalization through the military regional medical center for those infrequent occasions/ circumstances beyond the capabilities of the brig. Many other specialty treatment services are available to prisoners with dual diagnoses (such as substance abuse/dependence, anger management/ violent offense treatment, emotional regulation, etc.).

All brig prisoners convicted of a sexual offense, including possession of child pornography, are mandated to attend a ten-week long Sex Offender Education Course. The goals of the classes are to provide education on the dynamics of sexual deviance and sexual perpetration, provide information regarding offense-specific treatment available during confinement, and motivate the prisoner to participate in such treatment. The prisoner is not required to make personal disclosures during the class. At the conclusion of the class or any time after, a prisoner may request entry into the Sex Offender Treatment Program.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program is a 24-month comprehensive, specialized cognitive-behavioral treatment program that includes physiological assessment, intensive structured group therapy, educational seminars, training in cognitive-behavioral management techniques, and relapse prevention.

To enroll in the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), the individual must be in the brig for at least 24 more months, admit some responsibility for the confining offenses and be willing to discuss his/ her sexually deviant behavior in detail. Prisoners arriving with 27 months or less to serve, or those between 28 and 35 months who do not voluntarily forfeit their abatement time (upon arriving or at sentencing) are not entered into the SOTP because they would be unable to complete the treatment. They are provided guidance to arrange a community-based treatment plan before release. These inmates voluntarily may address other problem areas while in brig confinement, through substance abuse and/ violent offender treatment, stress management and other related programs. Addressing these problems help them to be ready, immediately upon release, to enter sexual offender treatment in the community.

Upon satisfactory completion of the treatment program, the prisoner participates in a "maintenance" group to review and modify relapse prevention strategies and solidify aftercare plans. Participation may continue until either paroled or released due to sentence completion. Prisoners are eligible for parole at one third of the sentence and

may be released under strict parole supervision restrictions in the community if there is sufficient time remaining on the sentence after completion of the SOTP. Sex offender community follow-up treatment and other specific restrictions are conditions of parole or Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR). A substantial period of supervised release in the community is crucial to successful long-term success in preventing recidivism.

The offender typically participates in post-release planning and contact between his/her therapist and the family/ community resources. Satisfactory completion of the treatment program does not constitute a "cure" of the sexual deviance. Following completion of the structured treatment program, the individual should participate in a structured aftercare program continuously to ensure appropriate behavioral management and reduce the risk of recidivism. This is typically a condition of parole or mandatory supervised release.

Available at both the NCB Miramar, California and NCB Charleston, South Carolina, the Sex Offender Education Program (not treatment) is offered to offenders with insufficient sentences for brig SOTP. This is an educational program to motivate and prepare them for seeking treatment in the community once they are released.

3. Increase Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service members (i.e., Local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence).

Since FY10, the Naval Audit Service has tested the accuracy of publicized 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers for Naval installations on a periodic basis. Due to this and follow-up efforts, the 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers have been updated on all Navy FFSC and CNIC websites and local publications/materials. During the fourth quarter of FY11, the Regional Operations Centers (ROCs) and Battle Watch Captains (BWCs) reported a 98% compliance rate for the 24/7 SAPR response telephone number audit. This level of consistency across the Navy creates a feeling of program permanence and importance. In addition, the establishment of the DoD Safe Helpline has encouraged confidence in the SAPR Program by increasing consistency of response through highly trained advocates who are able to connect victims directly with SARCs and/or SAPR VAs at the appropriate installation - no matter where they are in the world.

The updated CNIC webpage provides sexual assault prevention and response information to all site visitors. The webpage provides victims with information regarding crisis response services and an explanation of reporting options; bystanders/allies with tools to prevent a sexual assault and information on available services to victims; and Commanders with their roles and responsibilities relative for preventing and responding to incidents of sexual assault.

The revised SAPR Commander's Toolkits are provided by SARCs to Commanding Officers within 90 days of their assumption of command. The Toolkit helps Commanders understand their vital role in creating a climate of prevention, where victims feel comfortable reporting and Sailors feel supported when intervening to prevent sexual assaults and other inappropriate behaviors.

The revised SAPR VA Desk Reference Guide is a quick reference of information to help SAPR VAs support victims of sexual assault. The information is presented in a concise manner and highlights the most important information on advocacy techniques and legal/medical procedures. The guide is also available as a mobile application that can be accessed on iPhones, iPod Touch, iPad, all Android devices, and BlackBerry Torch App. The reference guide will be released in FY12.

USFF monitors completion of SAPR GMT by assigned personnel and has placed SAPR Program Managers at the Type Commander (TYCOM) level to ensure achievement of SAPR program objectives within each subordinate command. USFF SAPR workshop content covers restricted and unrestricted reporting options during command leadership, front line supervisor, and program manager sessions.

PACFLT issued additional guidance to all Commanders and commands on sexual assault reporting requirements via PACADMIN 004/11 ("PERSONNEL INCIDENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS"). The message specified format, clarified definitions, and listed requirements to include the impact of the incident upon command climate and a summary of command actions taken to prevent future sexual assaults. Additionally in accordance with OPNAVINST F3100.6J, commanders are required to consult a judge advocate before determining the disposition of any alleged sexual assault or sexual harassment cases. This requirement adds consistency and credibility to the investigative and adjudication processes. The guidance also clearly articulates the Commander's accountability for command climate and the link between command climate and personal behavior incidents.

Establishment of the Echelon III SAPR PMs sends the resounding message of PACFLT's commitment to ensuring commands have expertise in the field to facilitate reporting requirements and response capability.

PACFLT training evolutions, including All Hands events, commence with opening remarks from leadership to emphasize and demonstrate their support and commitment to victim response, offender accountability, and prevention of sexual assault within their respective commands. The training includes information about both restricted and unrestricted reporting options.

Consistent leadership messages, training events, and social marketing are ongoing across Navy to provide personnel with information about of restricted and unrestricted reporting options.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service developed and implemented

during FY11 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments

The absence of policy guidance has been a major challenge to establishing protocols that consistently meet the needs for victim response at Joint Commands, Joint Bases and in Joint Regions. CNIC is developing interim guidance to provide Navy SARCs with a framework in which to handle these situations until a DoD-wide policy is developed. In the interim, SARCs have successfully created Joint SARC committees, Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs), Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure complete comprehension of the differences between each Service's SAPR Program requirements. Additionally, cross-training all stakeholders has ensured appropriate victim service provision across Services.

SARCs continue to maintain contact with deploying commands before they depart for Joint environment assignment to ensure personnel have accurate information to access available SAPR services and support at the deployed destination.

SARCs use multiple media resources to perform outreach and disseminate information about SAPR and community resources available on and off base, SAPR personnel contact information, and both reporting options.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest

In Combat Areas of Interest (CAIs), the main challenge continues to involve the ability to provide pre-deployment briefings to every deploying Individual Augmentee (IA). SARCs continue to collaborate with IA Support/Deployment Specialists at the FFSCs to ensure sexual assault reporting options and SAPR POC information is highlighted during pre-deployment briefs.

In the *2010 SAPR Quick Poll*, Service members were asked questions regarding sexual assault reporting options, who receives a sexual assault report, and who serves as the SAPR POC. Responses were reported based on deployment status and gender. Overall, there was little difference noted between deployed and not deployed personnel among the 85% respondents who indicated they were aware of the sexual assault reporting process. Despite awareness of the two reporting processes, Navy SARCs consistently report that only the restricted reporting option is used in CAIs due to the close nature of commands personnel, being in IA status, and concerns about who might receive details of the incident.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services

One method of tracking services is Navy's SAPR CFT which provides a platform to discuss identified system barriers that may impact victim services and implement solutions. For example, the SAPR CFT immediately acted to resolve growing concern

that some initial responders lacked full understanding of their roles and responsibilities in sexual assault response and failed to regularly participate in SACMG meetings. In response to the issue, responder-specific training was conducted across Navy to reintroduce established response protocols and the responsibilities of all fulfilling first responder duties. Additionally, SARCs have increasingly reached out to local military and civilian stakeholders to ensure mandatory meetings were in compliance with policy and that designated representatives were in attendance. SARCs also worked with installation and community responders to ensure privacy for victims of restricted reports of sexual assault as maintained and SAFE kits were properly labeled, transferred, and stored once used.

The SAPR Case Management System experienced a number of technical difficulties in FY11. CNIC has included issues reported by installation SARCs as part of the system upgrades scheduled to be completed by the end of FY12.

3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason)

Small commands, controlled educational environments such as “boot camp” and the Naval Brig continue to be challenging environments for preserving confidentiality of restricted reports. SARCs continue to educate and forge partnerships with leadership and other stakeholders in these environments to develop local protocols that preserve the ability for victims of sexual assault to elect to make restricted reports and access services on a confidential basis.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain)

CNIC is working closely with USFF and CPF to ensure commands clearly understand the role of SAPR Command Point of Contact (POC) whose primary responsibility is to conduct SAPR training within the command and SAPR VAs who are responsible for coordinating case management with respective SARCs. CNIC has developed an on-demand training series for SARCs. One component is the SAPR Command POC training which provides SARCs with the required knowledge, skills, and tools to provide these individuals training. The SARC/SAPR VA Self-Inspection segment provides information on SAPR VA service provision in deployed environments to improve commands referral to the SAPR VAs in all reported incidents of sexual assault.

3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes taken to improve Service member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.

Throughout the last year, OJAG has been instrumental in assisting and developing programs to further the advocacy skills of litigators involved in sexual assault cases.

Navy JAG continues to train both prosecutors and defense counsel in trial advocacy and also special techniques on the litigation of sexual assault cases. Enhancing the

ability of JAGs to litigate sexual assault cases, in turn, improves Service member confidence and victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes. Additionally, Navy JAG has finalized a complete revision of the advanced trial advocacy courses that train litigators involved in sexual assault cases as well as filled the Deputy Director of the Trial Counsel Assistance Program position with a senior civilian sexual assault litigator.

In September 2011, Navy JAG hosted the first Conference on Providing Legal Assistance to victims of crime. This inaugural course was held in San Diego, CA and attended by over 75 judge advocates. Navy JAG worked to update/revise the sexual assault reporting mechanisms so that leadership will be better informed regarding the incidents of sexual assault within their areas of responsibility. Additionally, Navy JAG updated the Victim Witness Program Instruction, JAG/COMNAVLEGSVC COM 5800.4A, to ensure that victims receive sufficient support throughout the process. Navy JAG has been instrumental in providing legal advice on sexual assault policy matters pertaining to the complete revision of the DOD Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures and Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy.

Navy JAG also created a multi-disciplinary training module to train Commanders on all aspects of the military justice system. This training was given to all newly reporting Region Commanders, who comprise the majority of the General Courts-martial Convening Authorities and are responsible for referring the majority of cases to trial. OJAG staff provided training to NCIS agents twice in FY11 at the Advanced Family and Sexual Violence course. Topics included the consent defense, alcohol facilitated sexual assault, multiple accused, intimate partner sexual assault and tips for testifying.

Navy JAG spearheaded a USN/USMC case review project which critically analyzed over 20 records of trial (both convictions and acquittals) from sexual assault cases to determine future focus areas (e.g., advocacy, training, etc). The results of that project will be used to drive training during the next few years.

In FY11, the NCIS Crime Reduction Program (CRP) continued to publicly address criminal activity that impacts our military community. Partnering with DON agencies (SAPRO, OJAG, Public Affairs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and Service member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults.

NCIS continues to evaluate and revise in-service training for NCIS personnel, focusing on victim dynamics. In-service training includes Victim and Witness Assistance Program training to ensure NCIS personnel delivers respectful, compassionate service to victims/witnesses.

NCIS staff continues to participate in SAPR working groups/subgroups and the Navy SAPR Cross Functional Team. Working groups are involved in development and

implementation of sexual assault prevention strategies focused on Service member confidence and victim participation.

3.3.1. Describe how your Service is addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

SARCs are strengthening their relationships with responders through Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) meetings and responder training. This systemic change improves the climate of stakeholders (e.g., NCIS, JAG, etc) and fosters more confidence in the information and treatment that sexual assault victims receive. When victims receive positive treatment, they spread the word which creates a more robust climate of trust that encourages others to participate in the military justice process.

Navy JAG developed a victim declination acknowledgement to obtain information about victims' experiences throughout the process to case resolution or up to the point when they choose not to participate in the process. By reviewing these responses, JAGs can assess if any systemic barriers/problems exist that dissuade victims from participating in the military justice process.

NCIS continues macro and micro level strategies to increase victim participation and improve accountability. Recognizing a victim's lack of confidence in the military justice process as a significant contributor to the number of victim declinations, NCIS continued a vibrant sexual assault awareness briefing strategy and crime reduction campaign to expose greater numbers of Service members and DON civilians to the presence and capabilities of NCIS. NCIS anticipates victim apprehension to reporting incidents of sexual assault will diminish as result of increase awareness and crime reduction efforts.

During FY11, NCIS conducted 683 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 43,000 Navy and Marine Corps Service members and civilian attendees. Additionally, over 50 special agents and investigators received advanced sexual assault investigation training that included victim interviewing and interaction techniques. On an ongoing basis, NCIS conducts advanced investigator training - especially in the areas of victim interviewing and interaction.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma associated with reporting sexual assault.

CNIC and NETC CPPD are working collaboratively to enhance the Annual SAPR GMT by increasing the amount of BI information and updating other material. Revisions to GMT are expected to be released in FY12.

SARCs report positively impacting command climate as a result of their briefings with Commanders to convey the importance of remaining unbiased when reports of sexual assault are made. In addition, strong media messages by senior leaders (Active Duty and Reserve Force), a wide variety of innovative Sexual Assault Awareness Month

(SAAM) events, and command policy, and regular safety stand-downs help reduce the stigma associated with reporting.

USFF SAPR workshop topics and speakers serve to further increase knowledge of reporting options and SAPR points of contact within a command/department/division. Presenter, Bernie McGrenahan of “Comedy is the Cure”, specifically encourages victims of unreported sexual assault to seek help through command and community resources, and encourages others in attendance to support victims who come forth for assistance.

PACFLT Personal Readiness Summits, GMT, and leadership engagements are all geared towards creating a Fleet command climate that is intolerant of sexual assaults and other behavior misconduct. Training also dispels many of the myths associated with sexual assaults that may hinder reporting behavior. Crucial components are leadership encouragement of reporting incidents, respectful treatment of victims, and appropriate adjudication of the case.

3.5. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to increase a climate of confidence associated with reporting.

CNIC actively worked with PAOs to develop a media campaign to familiarize the community with all facets of the SAPR Program. Increasing program awareness helps to build confidence in reporting sexual assault.

USFF will build upon FY11 efforts in FY12 to ensure that command leaders in all positions are fully aware of resources available and support Navy’s strategies on an ongoing basis. Fleet and TYCOM SAPR PMs and SAPR Workshops will be key to accomplishing these objectives.

Leadership support, presence and opening remarks will continue to be a part of all Fleet wide SAPR training and awareness events.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

CNIC revised the training for SACMGs and all key SAPR Command Personnel positions in order to improve response to victims’ needs. Not only do these modules provide the SARCs with the updated training, but also a standardized training format. Each of these training modules has been developed as on-demand webinars accessible to SARCs upon demand. SAPR Command Personnel training modules are in a train-the-trainer format.

NCIS special agents are required to complete annual in-service training on sexual

assault awareness, investigative procedures and victim sensitivity.

Medical personnel routinely receive first responder training at command indoctrination, during annual GMT, and at various venues within medical treatment facilities (MTFs), such as unit level general medical education.

Navy Medicine Prospective COs and XOs received briefings on the program and their role in ensuring appropriate and timely medical care and support of victims. Discussions include the importance of medical care and support, forensic evidence collection, concerns with reporting options, and MTF requirement for a 24/7 response capability. A review of DON SAPRO site visit findings is also conducted.

FY11 initiatives include revision of BUMEDINST 6310.11 and the MOU template which should be completed in FY12 along with annual competency review and periodic documentation review. One large MTF and subordinate branch clinics have revised and standardized patient care policies to facilitate and ensure appropriate and timely care is provided.

Fifteen sites received initial and refresher SAFE training, to include military and civilian MTF, deploying personnel, and U.S. Air Force personnel stationed in Okinawa, Japan; Rota, Spain; and Naples, Italy. Training for medical personnel is collaborative with local stakeholders and include lectures from installation SARCs, NCIS special agents, staff judge advocates, and Chaplains. In addition, an interactive, computer based program is used to supplement the instructor-led training and provide periodic refresher on enlisted advancement exam specifics. With an adequate number of trained individuals to respond and provide care to victims of sexual assault, MTFs report an improved response time as well as enhanced quality of care for victims.

4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training; and if the training was received prior to deployment.

4.2.1. SARCS (include Deployable)

The Navy has 70 SARCS assigned worldwide, but they are not deployable. VAs deploy with commands and are trained and supported by installation SARCS (reach back for support). Victims are supported by trained VAs and the installation SARCS. Sailors serving as Individual Augmentees (IAs) or who are assigned to non-Navy installation are supported by the affiliated/lead Military Service SARC and VA in that installation/ environment (e.g. Iraq, Marine Base, etc.).

4.2.1.1. List the number of new personnel trained.

In FY11 approximately 25% of SARCS (20) were newly hired employees who also participated in foundational training online.

4.2.1.2. Provide the types of training received (i.e., initial, refresher).

The required initial SARC training consists of 40-hour online training for SARCs, 30-hour training for SAPR Victim Advocates, and on demand training on CMS requirements. During the DON SAPRO Summit in May 2011, CNIC provided 40 hours of training for all SARCs to meet the annual refresher training requirements. Currently, all Navy SARCs are in the process of taking the newly launched on-demand training modules for SACMGs procedures and Train-the-Trainer information for SAPR Command POCs, Command Liaisons, and DCCs.

4.2.1.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.

Navy SARCs do not deploy, but often conduct the required pre-deployment training for deploying units.

4.2.2. VAs (include Deployable)

In FY11, there are 3,352 active SAPR Victim Advocates across the Navy.

4.2.2.1. List the number of new personnel trained.

In FY11, a total of 2,245 SAPR Victim Advocates received initial training.

4.2.2.2. Provide the types of training received.

In FY11, 2,322 SAPR Victim Advocates (69%) received the required 10 hours of refresher training. SARCs provided a variety of additional refresher training opportunities via webinars and during actual visits to local hospitals when escorting sexual assault victims for forensic examinations.

4.2.2.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.

Prior to being deployed as Individual Augmentees in FY11, 151 SAPR Victim Advocates received initial and/ or refresher training.

4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer)

In addition to required annual, refresher, pre-deployment, accession and first responder, and career progression training, SAPR training was provided during FY11 as follows:

SARCs trained 2,353 Commanders on their roles and responsibilities within the Navy's SAPR Program.

NCIS conducted 683 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 43,000 Navy and Marine Corps Service members and civilian attendees.

Over 6,800 were in attendance over the course of 43 sessions of USFF SAPR Workshops. The training covered policy requirements, reintegration, BI, substance abuse prevention, and local SAPR resources. During the All Hands sessions of SAPR training, Bernie McGrenahan presented his substance abuse prevention training titled "Happy Hour".

Over 50 prospective Commanding Officers and Executive Officers within Navy Medicine received SAPR training in FY11. An informational brief was provided at BUMED twice during FY11 offering education and understanding of the sexual assault program as it relates to managing patients and setting leadership responsibilities and policy updates.

Additionally, Navy is developing a robust and comprehensive training program which will be delivered to the entire Fleet in FY12.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators

SARCs trained 138 military and 161 civilian criminal investigators on their role in the Navy SAPR Program.

Currently, NCIS has more than 1,000 special agents who have all been trained as "first responders" to sexual assaults and other types of criminal activity. In FY11, 48 NCIS special agents received advanced training on sexual assault investigations to expand their response and investigative abilities. NCIS special agents are required to complete annual in-service training on sexual assault awareness, investigative procedures and victim sensitivity.

Also, NCIS participated in the OJAG sponsored Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault course held at the Naval Justice School. The course, designed to improve the quality of sexual assault prosecutions and investigations, facilitated valuable interaction between NCIS and prosecutors. Instruction was provided by SMEs in diverse fields such as sexual assault forensic examination/evidence collection, toxicology, DNA evidence and courtroom testimony.

Additionally, NCIS participated in the NCIS/OJAG/ Marine Corps TCAP MTT on Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution. Held in Norfolk, Virginia and Miramar, California, MTT courses utilized a format combining prosecutors and NCIS investigators in a shared classroom. The shared environment enhanced cross discipline understanding, improved communication and established unity between prosecutors and investigators. Fifteen NCIS special agents attended the course, each receiving instruction from nationally recognized SMEs on offender focused investigations and prosecutions.

4.3.3. Law enforcement

Although Navy does not currently track statistics specific to law enforcement personnel, they attend installation-level SAPR training. SARC's trained 1,116 military and 565 civilian law enforcement personnel on their role in the Navy SAPR Program.

4.3.4. Medical personnel

SARC's trained 2,370 military and 437 civilian medical personnel on their role in the Navy SAPR Program.

There were a total of 20,194 healthcare providers and 99 forensic examiners trained within Navy this past year as follows:

Region	First Responders	Forensic Examiners
Navy Medicine West	7,595	41
National Capital Area	1,203	1
Navy Medicine East	11,396	57
Total	20,194	99

4.3.5. Judge Advocates

SARC's trained 346 staff judge advocates on their role in the Navy SAPR Program.

The Naval Justice School (NJS) provides the majority of Navy Judge Advocate training and prepares each judge advocate for courtroom litigation. In FY11, the total number of Navy judge advocates trained by NJS on sexual assault was 180. Specific course descriptions are as follows:

- The Basic Lawyer Class is attended by all judge advocates for receipt of their Article 27(b), UCMJ certification and provides the initial training required by DODI 6495.02.
- Sexual Assault Investigation & Prosecution (San Diego) & Sexual Assault Investigation & Prosecution (Norfolk) is a multi-disciplinary, multi-service course that assists sexual assault investigators and prosecutors with instruction from NCIS, civilian experts, and military lawyers. Topics include working with the victim from the initial interview through direct/cross examination, case corroboration, the undetected rapist and un-indicted co-conspirators (formerly known as Mobile Training Teams).
- Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault Cases (PAFSA) is an advanced trial advocacy course that includes trial skills seminars and substantive lectures on various aspects of prosecuting alcohol facilitated sexual assault taught by nationally known speakers, including attorney advisors from AEquitas, the Prosecutors Resource on Violence Against Women.

- Beginner Trial Advocacy Course, Intermediate Trial Advocacy Course, and Advanced Trial Advocacy Course comprise the series of courses that starts out with the basics of trial litigation for the new trial practitioner and moves towards teaching on the complexities of litigating complex cases such as sexual assaults, child homicide, child pornography cases and more.
- The Senior Trial Counsel / Senior Defense Counsel Course is an initiative that builds off of the PCO/PXO framework to help prepare the senior litigator in developing office management and litigation skills and knowledge in all areas of criminal law, including sexual assault.
- The Defending Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course is an advanced trial advocacy course that includes substantive lectures and practical segments regarding how to provide an effective defense in sexual offense cases. The course includes instruction from the academic community, practitioners in both the military and civilian courts, and experts.
- A two-day Providing Legal Assistance to Crime Victims Conference is the forum for discussions about the evolution of a sexual assault case through the military justice system and the Navy's SAPR Program.
- Legal Assistance Attorneys are also trained to assist crime victims with victim's rights and other victim assistance programs.

4.3.6. Chaplains

SARCs trained 115 chaplains on their role in the Navy SAPR Program. In addition to chaplains attending various CPF SAPR leadership training provided within their respective regions, 17 Force/Fleet Chaplains in the CPF AOR were also provided SAPR training by the CPF SAPR PM. A total of 586 chaplains completed some form of sexual assault training.

4.4. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.

SARCs maintain contact with deployed ships, submarines, and other tenant commands to ensure continued compliance with SAPR Program requirements. SARCs meet with SAPR Victim Advocates and Command personnel prior to their deployments to ensure that SAPR personnel are properly trained and receive vital contact and procedural information and unrestricted case updates. No deficiencies in this area have been reported to date. To ensure maximum participation and dissemination of information, operational units within CPF are also invited to participate in scheduled PR Summits.

4.4.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory results, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

Having properly trained and knowledgeable SAPR command personnel in place is crucial to the success of any SAPR program. This becomes increasingly difficult when working with deploying commands. Therefore, SARCs work extensively with Commanders on an ongoing basis as well as prior to deployment to help them understand the importance of having optimal response capabilities to sexual assault incidents in place regardless of their deployment status.

Neither NCIS nor BUMED have reported any documented FY11 case in which a victim was unable to receive services due to gaps or shortages in supplies, trained personnel or other resources. Maintaining access to forensic examinations when at sea or in remote locations has been an ongoing challenge. This is especially true in deployed units and CAI. Training for MTFs providing forensic exam services is scheduled on a rotating basis to prevent any gaps in availability of trained providers due to deployment and routine personnel turnover. Also, Regions continue to resolve situations by ensuring in-depth responder training, reviewing and clarifying MOU requirements, and creating agreements with community providers to ensure sexual assault victims have readily available access to properly trained SAFE personnel and supplies.

4.4.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe how this information is collected.

Navy Medicine commands have not reported any victims whose care was hindered due to lack of available SAFE kits or supplies. Each medical facility that conducts SAFE services maintain required equipment (kits) in the Emergency Department, appropriate clinic or central supply system.

4.4.3. For any lack of available SAFE kit cases reported in 4.4.2., describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation at those locations.

There was no reported lack of SAFE kit availability in FY11.

4.4.4. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation.

Overall, timely access is available for all medical laboratory testing. In addition, patients are treated empirically for potential sexually transmitted infections prior to reported lab results. NCIS continues to use the United States Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory (USACIL) and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) for testing of submitted sexual assault evidence. There was one instance

where a victim was unable to be tested for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Fujairah, United Arab Emirates, however, the individual was transferred to NSA Bahrain where appropriate medical care and testing was received.

4.4.5. Describe any medical and mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service to decrease the short-term or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.

Fleet and Family Support Center counselors and Navy Medicine Mental Health Providers offer individual and group services for victims at installations Navy-wide. Victim Advocates and SARCs refer sexual assault victims to programs in their communities, as do the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Psychological Health Outreach Teams for Reservists. This includes referrals to local rape crisis centers, local civilian programs and VA facilities where programs are offered for those that have been deployed and/or are veterans.

4.5. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve sexual assault response.

CNIC will be revising and updating both the SARC Resource Guide and the SAPR Victim Advocate initial training in FY12. CNIC will continue to release webinar trainings on a variety of topics for SARCs and command SAPR personnel on a regular basis.

Installation SARCs will continue to perform quality checks on their local 24/7 SAPR response telephone number, increase the publicity of the DoD Safe Helpline features, and provide additional Command SAPR Personnel and responder-specific training opportunities.

A Navy Medicine initiative for Regional level coordination with local SMEs to improve SAFE program management will be implemented in FY12 in an effort to improve the medical response and evidence collection capabilities across the Navy.

FY12 training for judge advocates includes integration of the following additional entities:

- A Case Review II Project - Navy JAG and USMC Judge Advocate Division, Military Justice partnered to create a case review tool developed by a team of prosecution and defense experts to analyze both convictions and acquittals in sexual assault cases. The results will be used to evaluate current training criteria and assist in enhancing Navy JA's training and better equipping them to litigate sexual assault cases in FY12 and beyond.
- Development of Performance Measures (Metrics) for Prosecutors and Defense Counsel - This project will provide research and develop criminal justice litigation performance measures with the long-term goal of critical self-evaluation and of increasing the advocacy skills of those involved in the military

justice process.

- Interview of Victim/Accused – In FY12, Navy JAG is planning to produce a video of interviews with Sailors and Marines who were victims of sexual assault as a training aid for response personnel. The video would document their experiences with law enforcement, medical personnel, trial and defense counsel, and the trial itself. Probing discussions conducted by trained professionals will enhance understanding of how this crime impacts victims and their experiences with the judicial system. In addition to interviewing victims we will explore interviews of accused Service members to document their conduct to better understand the behavior of the accused.

In FY11, NCIS received funding to add 11 investigators, one research sociologist, and one criminal intelligence analyst to the NCIS Family & Sexual Violence program. All 13 positions will be filled prior to FY12. The investigators are designed to be permanent positions, not subject to transfer. Through the permanent positioning of investigators, NCIS expects improvement in consistency and stability, while forging greater relationships within the regional SAPR programs. The research sociologist and analyst are expected to enhance NCIS' ability to process sexual assault data, identify trends and propose strategies to improve NCIS' response to sexual assault.

4.6. Other (Please explain)

None

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how your Service executes its oversight of the SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

As the Executive Agent for Navy's SAPR Program, OPNAV N1 provides oversight and support to key SAPR stakeholders to properly plan for and distribute fiscal, personnel, and program resources necessary for effective SAPR programs. A Flag Officer (N135) chairs the SAPR Cross-functional Team which is comprised of major stakeholders to track, revise, and improve SAPR programs as part of overall Navy, DON, and DOD prevention and response strategies.

CNIC executes oversight of the SAPR Program through developing program guidance standards, trainings, and resources. Implementation and quality assurance are under the purview of CNIC regional and installation commanders. Compliance with guidance and policy are reviewed regularly through a robust FFSC Accreditation process. Monthly webinar trainings with the SARCs, an annual SARC training conference, and regular SAPR Program updates and communications provide opportunities for oversight and reviews of local SAPR Programs locally. All of these efforts ensure standardization of SARC roles and responsibilities.

Processes for SAPR Program oversight are also provided by regular FFSP Regional Counseling, Advocacy, Prevention (RCAP) Managers meetings, FFSP Regional Advisory Boards (RAB), and data collected in the SAPR Case Management System (CMS) and Fleet and Family Support Management Information System (FFSMIS) synthesized into quarterly reports. At the installation level, SARCs facilitate Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) meetings to review open Unrestricted Cases which provides oversight for all responders on individual cases.

BUMED is responsible for ensuring the availability of medical sexual assault response capability on a 24 hours/seven days per week (24/7) basis. This response includes forensic evidence collection and examination for restricted and unrestricted reporting options either by a trained military provider (i.e., a specially trained nurse) or a facility retained by the MTF under an MOU.

CPF established SAPR PMs at each Echelon III command to oversee program/policy compliance by subordinate units/commands, disseminate program updates, policy guidance, and to coordinate/collaborate on prevention and awareness events in the CPF AOR.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY11 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews

Only one negative finding in a SAPR-related area was noted during CNIC's 13 FFSC accreditation site visits. As required, the discrepancy was corrected within 90 days of the published results.

5.2.2. IG inspections of the program

All BUMED commands (MTFs and non-MTFs) that are inspected have the SAPR Program reviewed. One to three commands are inspected each month. Results of Navy IG inspections are reviewed with command program owners. Any opportunities for improvement or areas for clarification are shared with the command and with BUMED.

In FY11, Navy IG reviewed BUMED as an Echelon II command for program management. Overall results indicated that BUMED's SAPR program is well run. Additionally, BUMED's Office of Women's Health has taken on many initiatives to address the medical response to sexual assault. Navy IG recommendations are aligned with some of BUMED's initiatives.

5.2.3. Other (Please explain)

The Naval Audit Service (NAS) conducted multiple reviews of SAPR, including reviews

of publicized 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers. These reviews were conducted to verify that initial responses to reports of sexual assault were effective, efficient, and appropriate, and that the proper personnel were involved in SAPR activities and their involvement was at an appropriate level of effort. As a result of their findings CNIC issued an instruction (CNICINST 1752.2), providing guidance on standard procedures for validating SAPR Program 24/7 response protocols. This information is reported to CNIC monthly and quarterly reports are forwarded to DON SAPRO.

CNIC collaborated with DOD SAPRO, DON SAPRO, and the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) in coordinating the launching of the DoD Safe Helpline. CNIC provided input from the field, provided feedback on the Safe Helpline Test that was completed by specific installations both CONUS and OCONUS, and provided accurate 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers for every Navy installation. To ensure a smooth warm hand-off between the Helpline staff and SARCs/VAs, SARC contact information is updated to the CNIC directory on a monthly basis.

5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your Service's SAPR program; if your Service has begun assessing your SAPR program using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.

Navy continues to collect and analyze trend data to better understand the effectiveness of the SAPR program and the efficiency of our prevention initiatives. Findings are used to inform policy, training, and outreach plans. We are committed to objectively assessing our progress through large-scale, anonymous surveys designed to estimate the true incidence of both reported and unreported sexual assault and Sailors' knowledge of the SAPR program.

5.4. Describe steps taken to address recommendations from the following external oversight bodies:

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office

None

5.4.2. DoD/Military Service IG

As result of Navy IG's FY10 recommendation, formal training curriculum for all SAPR Command Personnel was established, CNIC revised all of the trainings for SAPR Command POCs, Command Liaisons, and Data Collection Coordinators (DCCs) and developed Train-the-Trainer on-demand webinars for SARCs to ensure that trainings are delivered consistently across the Navy. These on-demand training modules were brought online in September 2011.

5.4.3. Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services

In 2009, DTFSAMS recommended the creation of a universal hotline to facilitate victim reporting. Throughout FY11, CNIC worked closely with Military One Source (MOS) in providing up-to-date contact information for every location's SARC and 24/7 SAPR response telephone number. CNIC also worked directly with OSD SAPRO, who has, with the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN), developed a new resource that allows the military to have a single point of contact worldwide for reporting sexual assaults. This resource directs callers to appropriate military or civilian sexual assault resources.

DTFSAMS also recommended that two installation-level sexual assault management groups be established. The Sexual Assault Response Team, referred to in the Navy as the Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG), had been established in December 2006 as outlined in OPNAVINST 1752.1B. Pending revisions to the existing instruction will include guidance for establishing a Navy Sexual Assault Review Board, referred to as the Sexual Assault Coordinating Committee (SACC).

DTFSAMS recommended that every member of the U.S. Armed Forces who reports a sexual assault be given the opportunity to consult with legal counsel qualified in accordance with Article 27(b) UCMJ. Currently, Navy SARCs and SAPR VAs are trained to inform all victims of their rights and to provide the DD 2701 (Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime).

As result of a DTFSAM recommendation, policy and procedures governing electronic record disposition are in place within Navy Medicine. The process consists of uploading the completed DD Form 2911 (DOD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report) into AHLTA (Armed Forces Health Longitudinal Technology Application), which is the military electronic medical record in accordance with BUMEDINST 6310/11. There is also an encrypted electronic file maintained by the SAFE Program Manager at the MTF.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

None

5.5. Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities.

5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place within your Service during the past fiscal year.

BUMED's Office of Women's Health requested that a study be conducted on sexual assault forensic examinations in the Navy. The Office of Women's Health recently received recommendations for areas of improvement within the SAFE program which will be used to increase SAFE protocols.

5.5.2. Provide the initiation or execution of any survey for the purpose of

informing or improving Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

Recommendations from Research and Analysis Service's study of Navy's SAFE program include the following:

- Ensure SAFE providers communicate more closely with NCIS agents
- Increase support for SAFE providers to obtain more "hands-on" training
- Update SAFE kits to include clear instructions
- Have necessary equipment available at the MTFs for providers performing SAFEs
- Train Independent Duty Corpsman (IDCs) who deploy on procedures to administered a SAFE

5.5.3. Provide the initiation or execution of any empirical research or evaluation project to inform or improve Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

No empirical research or evaluation was conducted in Navy during FY11.

5.5.4. Other (Please explain)

None

5.6. Provide an update on how your Service has aligned its strategic planning documents to the *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*.

None

5.7. Describe what measures are taken by your Service to ensure that Service members protected by a military protective order are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request transfer from the command of assignment.

Victims of sexual assault receive reasonable protection from the alleged offender(s). Upon receipt of unrestricted reports of sexual assault, the Commanding Officer determines the need for a Military Protective Order (MPO) after consultation from legal, law enforcement, installation SARC and/or the assigned VA. DD 2873 (MPO) shall be used when a MPO is issued. In cases where the victim and alleged offender are assigned to the same command, Commanding Officers should consider relocating the victim or offender until the case is legally settled and/or the victim is considered out of danger. The Commanding Officer also considers both the physical and emotional well-being of the victim in making this decision, giving primary consideration to the victim's preference when practicable.

SARCs discuss this during briefings with new commanders, using the SAPR

Commander's Toolkit. SARCs also emphasize this during SAPR Command Liaison initial and refresher training. SAPR VAs are instructed to discuss this option while reviewing the DD2910 (Victim Preference Statement) during the initial meeting with sexual assault victims.

During the annual Staff Judge Advocate course, Advanced Staff Judge Advocate course and Prospective Command Officer/Executive Officer courses held at the Naval Justice School, Navy JAG presenters informed the senior attorneys in attendance of the new policy favoring the member's request to transfer from the command (i.e., expedited transfer). When concerns for the well-being of a service members dictate a permanent change of station (PCS) transfer prior to normal projected rotation date (PRD), at the request of the servicemember, a move may be authorized. Examples of safety moves are (but not limited to) crime victims and witnesses, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) cases, victims of rapes and other violent crimes, and threats made to the Sailor and/or the Sailor's dependents. Per MILPERSMAN 1300-1200, commands may request a PCS transfer for reasons of personal safety.

5.8. Describe what steps are being taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service is preparing data systems to interface with the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

Throughout the year, OSD SAPRO and DON SAPRO have been leading preparations for the interface between the Navy's SAPR Case Management System (CMS), which is currently being revised and upgraded, and the new Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

In FY11, NCIS began working on improvements to the Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center (CLEOC) database system that houses investigative data. In addition, NCIS hired additional staff dedicated to the SAPRO program to ensure that the data that is being collected for sexual assaults is consistent and accurately reflected in the system. NCIS also has been working with DON and OSD SAPRO on steps to integrate the necessary data with the DSAID as improvements to CLEOC are accomplished.

5.9. Explain how your Service is reviewing military justice processes to improve investigations and prosecutions.

Navy JAG is currently reviewing military justice processes by the following means:

- Navy JAG partnered with the USMC Judge Advocate Division, Military Justice on the Case Review II Project. This case review tool was used to analyze both convictions and acquittals in sexual assault cases. Results will be used to evaluate current training criteria and assist in enhancing Navy JA's training and better equipping them to litigate sexual assault cases in FY12 and beyond.
- The Development of Performance Measures (Metrics) for Prosecutors and

Defense Counsel project will provide research and develop criminal justice litigation performance measures with the long-term goal of critical self-evaluation and of increasing the advocacy skills of those involved in the military justice process.

- In FY12, Navy JAG will produce a video of military (USN and USMC) victims of sexual assault. The video will be a training aid for response personnel. In addition to interviewing victims Navy JAG will explore interviews of accused Service members to document their conduct to better understand the behavior of the accused.
- In FY11, NCIS continued partnerships with USN JAG and Marine Corps TCAP to review and improve sexual assault investigations and prosecutions. Through the Mobile Training Teams (MTT) on Sexual Assault Investigations and Prosecutions and the OJAG sponsored Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault (PAFSA) course held at the Naval Justice School, NCIS was able to engage with investigators and prosecutors in an effort to evaluate military justice processes and identify best practices. Through the MTT and PAFSA, investigators and prosecutors experienced improved communications, better working relationships and increased understanding of sexual assault investigations and prosecutions. Additionally, the MTT and PAFSA provided NCISHQ instant feedback on issues degrading the military justice process as well as facilitating discussions on how to remedy inefficiencies.

5.10. Describe the policies, procedures, and processes implemented by your Service to monitor sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national.

Currently, there are no additional guidelines regarding sexual assault cases of deployed individuals. Existing policies apply and are both applicable and appropriate in these cases. Legal authorities and investigations regarding the assailant are dependent on Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA) and Host Nation arrangements.

5.11. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve system accountability.

In FY11, Navy JAG was instrumental in assisting Navy leadership with refining the reporting requirements and definitions that are used to report sexual assaults contained in OPNAVINST F3100.6J “Special Incident Reporting (OPREP-3 PINNACLE, OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE, and OPREP-3 Navy Unit SITREP) Procedures.” A more detailed process will better inform leadership in a timely manner of the current state of sexual assaults within the Navy thus allowing them to further refine prevention and response efforts.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service's efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program (i.e., Held briefings, attended summits, etc.) to raise Service member's awareness of sexual assault matters.

In FY11, SARCs reported that they trained 975 new SAPR Command POCs, 688 new SAPR Command Liaisons, and 634 new SAPR Data Collection Coordinators (DCC).

Within USFF, Flag Officers provide opening remarks at each SAPR workshop, including remarks by the Commander at a workshop in Norfolk in February 2011. Additionally, a senior leader (O-6) attends each workshop to show leadership support for this effort across the Fleet.

USFF N1 leadership attended the DON Sexual Assault Prevention Summit in May 2011 and provided a joint USFF/CPF brief on SAPR prevention efforts across the Fleet. N1 leadership also communicated directly with the Commanding Officer of each base where a USFF SAPR workshop was held to encourage maximum participation by inviting them to provide the closing remarks and promotion of the event(s).

CPF leadership training sessions were also routinely opened with local command leadership presence and remarks. The PACFLT Commander has engaged directly with Fleet leadership during Executive Leadership Training Symposiums (ELTS) to emphasize the role of leadership in creating the appropriate command climate to foster both bystander intervention as well as risk reduction. CPF Fleet Master Chief is an active proponent of SAPR efforts, attended and led various training events, and consistently engaged support from senior enlisted leaders in the AOR. PACFLT FLTCM has also been actively engaged with senior enlisted leadership in efforts to reduce Sailor misconduct through a renewed emphasis on Navy Core Values and Ethos.

Commander, Navy Installation Commands, along with his Flag level Regional Commanders and O6/O5 Base Commanders, attended all three days of the DON SAPRO sponsored SAPR Summit in May 2011. This included interactive discussion with SAPR SMEs and dedicated time to discuss prevention and response initiatives with their respective SARCs.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of response-related SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY11, including specific audiences and related goals.

CNIC audited each installation SAPR web page to ensure that all sites include accurate information, the 24/7 SAPR response telephone number, and DoD Safe Helpline information. CNIC also updated the Headquarters (HQ) web page to meet the same standards that were required of the installation web pages. These efforts have

successfully made Navy SAPR response much more accessible.

In addition, CNIC Fleet and Family Support posted information about the SAPR 24/7 response number that can be found on every installation web page as well as the CNIC HQ web page. Specific promotion of the DOD Safe Helpline was also posted for increased SAPR visibility.

6.3. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your Service's outreach efforts (i.e., Surveys) and detail results.

Work is in progress for development of Navy's strategic roadmap for Navy's SAPR program which will include development of measures of effectiveness (MOEs) to assess the effectiveness of our SAPR program. In addition to enhancing SA training for JAGs and investigators and implementation of BI training Fleet-wide, Navy will develop and execute SAPR training using a combination of video and facilitated discussion for every single leader (SAPR-Leadership) and Sailor (SAPR-Fleet) during 2012.

6.4. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations for the purpose of research and evaluation in conjunction with SAPR program activities.

None

6.5. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.

Navy JAG participated in one congressional staff assistance meeting to discuss proposed changes for UCMJ Article 120.

6.6. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

CNIC will continue providing a webinar series throughout FY12 designed to provide SARCs with the ability to better train their fellow stakeholders on issues surrounding sexual assault and what roles stakeholders fulfill in the SAPR Program.

BUMED will continue oversight of MTFs ensuring current MOUs are in place with civilian medical facilities performing SAFEs, instructions are revised as necessary, and other periodic requirements disseminated through BUMED's Enterprise Knowledge Management (eKm) system are completed within established deadlines. BUMED is also implementing a Training Transition Plan with regional involvement to provide a mechanism for centralized SAFE training, program oversight, implementation, and sustainment.

At the conclusion of FY11, NCIS completed the hiring of 11 investigators, one research sociologist, and one criminal intelligence analyst for the NCIS Family & Sexual Violence program. The investigators were placed in field offices worldwide and the sociologist and analyst were placed at the NCIS headquarters. Beyond investigations and data analysis, the 13 permanent, nontransferable positions will be responsible for maintaining SAPR program standards and training within their respective offices.

In FY12, Navy JAG will continue to provide SAPR program training to JAGs at all levels of the career continuum. Navy JAG will also seek to enhance the overall litigation ability of JAGs which will in turn foster increased trust and confidence in the military justice system. Additionally, continuation of the case review project and the performance measures project from FY11 will provide JAG leadership with data to better define litigation training needs.

6.7. Other (Please explain)

None

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary discussion of the progress made and challenges confronted by your Service's SAPR program in FY11.

SARCs successfully held regular Sexual Assault Coordinating Council (SACC) meetings. Their active participation in civilian coordinating councils within their communities and effective utilization of social media and local resources greatly contributed to improved SAPR program visibility around the world. These outreach efforts and increased marketing about the DoD Safe Helpline were directly responsible for increased interest and understanding of the SAPR program. Specifically, more training was conducted for SAPR Command Personnel, leadership, and other stakeholders.

Progress in FY11 includes the following:

- Full-time BUMED instructor provided didactic sexual assault forensic exam (SAFE) initial and refresher training services to 200 healthcare providers (e.g., nurses, physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants and independent duty corpsmen) at 15 sites. To ensure coordinated, comprehensive response to victims, training for healthcare providers on the SAFE is collaborative with participation from NCIS, OJAG, SARC, and the Chaplain Corps.

BUMED also highlights the following among several MTFs:

- Refinement of local instructions, standard operating procedures, and chart

review protocols

- Initiatives implemented to provide more thorough training for tenant commands
- National certifications as Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent
- Renovations of emergency department to include an area specifically for victims of sexual assault
- Establishment of MOUs with civilian medical facilities
- Departmental and watch stander training, also establishment of designated duty telephone solely for response to sexual assault victims
- An OCONUS MTF working with the base launched a new training program targeting E5 and below personnel with presentations on SAFE, law enforcement and drug and alcohol usage

Challenges experienced across Navy in FY11 include the following:

Confusion regarding SAPR policies and procedures in joint base and joint service situations.

Barriers to supporting NOSCs, Recruiting districts, NROTC, and other outlying commands.

Lack of personnel trained to perform sexual assault forensic exams (SAFEs).
Barriers to compliance of deploying commands to the SAPR Program. Lack of provider proficiency on where and how to document medical services. Maintaining patient privacy during SAFE intakes and procedures.

Difficulty maintaining competency in the medical forensic exam in Navy MTFs with the limited number of clinical exams our providers are able to perform.

Inability to track SAFE training data differs between regional input and known results. Regional involvement will provide the necessary mechanism for centralized SAFE training, program oversight, and implementation.

The DoD SAFE Kits are out of date and do not include current DoD required documentation, DD Form 2911, which must be obtained online. All MTFs where providers are performing SAFEs should have designated supplies and equipment.

Difficulty obtaining toxicology on suspected drug facilitated assaults at overseas locations due to the length of time to transport specimens to the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System for processing.

7.2. Supply the status of FY11 plans described in last year's report, including but not limited to:

7.2.1. Prevention

CNIC provided Navy SARCs two full days of training following the DON SARC Summit

in order to better equip them to perform data collection and standardized training for prevention consistent with the SAPR program's shifting focus from response to prevention.

CNIC continues to update SARC resources and educational webinars as well as is pursuing plans to develop "New SARC" training course which will be delivered in a schoolhouse format.

7.2.2. Response

During FY11 CNIC issued CNICINST 1752.2 to provide guidance on standard procedures for validating SAPR Program response protocols. This instruction mandates internal audits occur at the Headquarters, Regional, and Installation levels to ensure immediate and appropriate response to all reports of sexual assault.

CNIC audits numbers and all installation websites for accuracy and receives monthly reports from each Regional and Battle Watch Captain discussing the status of their respective 24/7 SAPR response telephone number.

BUMED training additional forensic examiners at fifteen sites with 200 providers trained. The training curriculum has been reviewed and all sites have received standardized instruction by a certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner.

MTF review of Memorandum of Understanding is ongoing and is an area undergoing improvement and standardization. Currently regional MTF input requested for revision of BUMEDINST 6310.11 along with MOU template.

Navy JAG continues to review the results of the projects that it undertook during the last year (Case Review II and Development of Performance Measures for Prosecutors and Defense Counsel) using the results to define litigation training needs. The Military Justice Litigation Track continues to expand which places experienced counsel back into the courtroom bringing a wealth of experience and knowledge to the cases. Additionally, the creation of the Trial Counsel Assistance Program has provided hands on assistance to trial counsel in prosecuting sexual assault cases.

7.2.3. Oversight

Continued collaboration across major stakeholders will be conducted to ensure that a coordinated, comprehensive response to victims of sexual assault is available regardless of where the incident occurred and a report is made. Stakeholders will continue the ongoing review of training and procedures to ensure compliance with SAPR Program policy and requirements.

Periodic data calls will be generated based on established metrics to evaluate status, provide feedback, and determine future plans for improvement and progress.

CNIC has strengthened communication with Regional staff, creating more opportunities to receive inquiries, feedback and recommendations for program and

process improvement. For instance, invaluable feedback from SARCs prompted a thorough review of CMS to identify interim system upgrades needed to facilitate data transfer from CMS to DSAID in FY12. CNIC also developed an internal SAPR Team Site on the CNIC Gateway 2.0, which is a secure intranet for CNIC Staff. The Gateway 2.0 provides rapidly deployed and easily adopted web-based collaborative workspace that enables distributed teams to work together more efficiently. The Gateway 2.0 serves a place for all SAPR Staff Navy-wide to access policy, resources and submit feedback. Project teams around the Enterprise can accelerate and improve the development and delivery of SAPR products and services, optimize collaborative business processes, improve innovation, and streamline decision-making. Tools and resources include file sharing, business plans and conference room schedulers, and the ability to post other documents and other pertinent information within CNIC.

CNIC staff will serve on FFSC Program Accreditation Teams and plans to implement guidance that mandates the Department of Defense (DoD) Safe Helpline phone number as the only 24/7 SAPR victim response phone number advertised on installation and CNIC websites.

7.3. Summarize your Service's plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress toward the five DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Priorities:

OPNAV is formulating a SAPR Strategic plan via the CFT.

CNIC will continue disseminating SARC and SAPR VA training on the importance of ensuring victims understand established reporting options. SARCs will expand their use of social media to further disseminate information about the SAPR Program and available reporting options. For example, the SAPR VA Resource Guide, which is being released in FY12, has a mobile application that can be referenced to find information that assists SAPR VAs in their efforts to support a victim of sexual assault.

CNIC will revise the SAPR Victim Advocate training course with information about programmatic updates and bystander intervention techniques. Revisions and expansions will be made to the Navy SARC Resource Guide. CNIC will also develop a SAPR VA Screening Tool for SARCs, a model SAPR take away packet, and a SAPR VA Self-Inspection Checklist. CNIC will implement the quarterly SARC Webinar series which will include the following topics: Sexual Assault & Stalking, UCMJ Updates, Connection between Trauma & Substance, Male Victims, Working with LGBT Victims, and a variety of other topics. Along with inviting Marine Corps SARCs to attend the webinars, CNIC is collaborating with USMC Headquarters on DON SAAM activities to ensure enhanced training to all SAPR personnel across the Department of the Navy.

CNIC continues research on best methods and tools for conducting training and best practices for implementing bystander intervention. SARCs will continue to integrate local SMEs into their training and prevention programming. In an effort to augment other prevention initiatives, an additional BI training module is being developed for

SARCs to deliver SAPR training to the general public.

CNIC will fully implement its Gateway SAPR Team Site. This secure web-based forum, in addition to CNIC Question and Answer webinars and SARC focus groups, solicits feedback from the field and continues to provide specific guidance to Regions on areas of policy that require operational clarification. The site also provides a central location to post electronic versions of all SAPR reference material.

CNIC will continue collaborations with other Service SAPR Programs to address Joint Service SAPR Program issues and concerns, with USMC SAPR to address DON-specific SAPR Program issues and concerns and with USFF and CPF to ensure continuity of the Navy SAPR Program across Navy.

BUMED will transition SAFE training plan to the regional level for continued training for healthcare providers on the medical forensic exam, ensuring adequately trained personnel are available to perform exams in MTFs providing this service. BUMED will determine the means of sustainability for provider SAFE training.

BUMED will ensure current, comprehensive MOUs are in place for MTFs utilizing civilian facilities for medical care and forensic evidence collection.

In addition to having immediate access to medical treatment, sexual assault victims will also continue to be offered mental health services through the Behavioral Health Departments at each MTF, Fleet and Family Support Centers, and Marine Corps Counseling Centers.

7.4. Other (Please explain)

None

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: United States Marine Corps

Executive Summary: (United States Marine Corps)

The Marine Corps message for FY11 was clear and unequivocal: “Sexual assault is a crime that will be taken seriously.” With support from the Commandant, and senior leaders, aggressive initiatives were implemented to strengthen the SAPR program. Using a holistic approach, emphasis was placed on training, command climate, heightening awareness of available resources and quality assurance practices. The net result has been an energized SAPR Program, which has inserted itself at every opportunity, purposed to engage Marines at all levels.

Understanding that prevention begins with training, the SAPR Program revitalized its curriculum with a video-based format, designed to evoke emotion from Marines, stimulate conversation and reduce stigma. Bystander intervention, an identified best practice, reinforces the message that it is every Marine’s inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assaults. Victims of sexual assault, subject matter experts, and Marines of all ranks were included in this initiative to personalize and make a training package that was impactful. “Take A Stand” is an interactive, small-group training taught by Staff Non-Commissioned Officers (SNCOs) to Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs). Similar initiatives are planned for junior Marines, SNCOs and Officers. A video library comprised of subject matter experts, senior leaders, Marines and victims will be available for all training programs (annual, command team, chaplain and related target audiences) in FY12.

Command climate and its relationship to unreported sexual assaults has been highlighted in FY11. Utilizing the Commander’s Course and other training avenues, commanders have been charged with being informed and involved in their SAPR program. The top-down leadership message is for commanders to foster a climate where Marines will trust their command to listen respectfully, respond confidentially, investigate immediately, and take appropriate action.

The Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Program Managers have contributed to our ability to heighten awareness, expedite information to the field and implement quality assurance practices. Full-time, civilian, subject matter experts enhance our ability to further standardize the SAPR Program and improve all aspects of prevention and response. Migration to the DOD Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database (DSAID) will facilitate and enhance overall administrative functionality.

The integration of SAPR into the Behavioral Health Program (BHP) added another layer of opportunity to strategically enhance all components of the SAPR program. Integration has strengthened the SAPR program by sharing resources, adding needed checks and balances and expeditious means for change.

The SAPR Program made significant changes in FY11, the greatest being ownership of this issue for all Marines, at every rank. The momentum and continued support from leadership will be used to enhance our response capabilities and continuity of care for victims in the coming years.

1. Program Overview – United States Marine Corps

The Marine Corps SAPR Program and the Navy SAPR Program are both part of the Department of the Navy. They share Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) and Bureau of Medicine (BUMED) for investigative and medical SAPR functions.

MCO 1752.5A, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, published 5 Feb 08, codifies the Marine Corps SAPR program and establishes it as a commander's program under the direction of the Deputy Commandant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. MCO 1752.5B has been staffed for compliance review and is expected to be signed in early FY12.

Our greatest weapon in the battle against sexual assault has been, and will continue to be, decisive and engaged leadership. There is no substitute for the direct involvement of commanders and senior leaders at all levels. To protect our Marines, commanders are to be advocates for SAPR and establish an effective climate; comprehensively address sexual assault prevention; and ensure appropriate and timely response to victims.

Significant elements of the current Marine Corps program include:

- General Court Martial Convening Authorities (GCMCA), Installation, Marine Air Ground Task Force Commanders, Training and Education Command, and Marine Corps Recruiting Command are responsible for the implementation of SAPR throughout their commands and are to appoint, in writing, a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and two Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs);
- Installation Commanders are responsible for the implementation and oversight of the SAPR program at the installation level. Full-time civilian Installation SARCs/SAPR Program Managers were hired to serve as subject matter experts. In addition to the UVAs, installations have civilian Victim Advocates as additional assets;
- SARCs, civilian and collateral duty uniformed, receive specialized training and assist their commanders in executing their SAPR programs. They also facilitate a coordinated sexual assault response that is timely, ongoing and appropriate, and validate the data required for reporting;
- UVAs are appointed from the grade of staff sergeant or higher and are to provide support/advocacy services in deployed/remote environments and augment support/advocacy services when not deployed. UVAs are also responsible for conducting annual training within their units;
- Civilian Victim Advocates (VAs) work for the Family Advocacy Program and

provide non-clinical support to victims of sexual assault. VAs offer intervention, safety planning and support during medical exams and court proceedings.

- A multi-disciplinary Case Management Group is required to convene on a monthly basis to review unrestricted cases to ensure system accountability and provide oversight of victim care and support;
- Helplines available 24 hours a day/7 days a week have been established at Marine Corps installations and are staffed by trained personnel who can provide the restricted reporting option;
- Protocols have been established to provide access to 24/7 Helplines for remote locations.

Overarching support is provided by the following Marine Corps entities:

- Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies and Operations (facilitation of exchange of information with Sister Services);
- Deputy Commandant for Installation and Logistics (safety and security);
- Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (coordination of training and education);
- Inspector General of the Marine Corps (program inspection and assessment);
- HQMC Health Services (medical treatment in coordination with BUMED);
- HQMC Judge Advocate Division (military justice, and Victim Witness Assistance Program).

SAPR curriculum is also being taught at initial entry and accessions levels. At the Recruit Depots (MCRD Parris Island/San Diego), the SAPR class consists of a 1-hour formal period of instruction taught by the Training Company 1stSgt conducted on Training Day (TD) 57 for both males and females. In order to reinforce the training, an additional course is conducted by the respective company at the platoon level by the Senior Drill Instructor on Training Day-59. The academic test is conducted two days later on Training Day-60 just prior to The Crucible. The final reinforcement is the lesson purpose Warrior Preservation Class conducted, post Crucible, by the Senior Drill Instructor in the squad bay on Sunday, prior to graduation. At Officer Candidate School (OCS), SAPR is taught within the first two weeks at OCS by the OCS UVA. Follow-up instruction is done at the platoon level via guided discussion.

Marine Corps victims' reporting options and protections are the same in forward-deployed environments, to include combat zones. The Marine Corps does not deploy civilian advocates. Collateral duty SARCs and UVAs are available for victim care and support in deployed environments.

Chaplain support for the Marine Corps is provided by the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps. Chaplains are assigned to every Marine Corps installation, as well as to all deploying components at the Special Court-Martial Convening Authority level and higher. Chaplains provide the full range of pastoral counseling and care that accompanies privileged communications.

As noted above, medical support is provided by the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Medicine (BUMED). BUMED operates various Naval medical centers, hospitals, branch clinics and clinics at most Marine Corps installations. As with Chaplains, medical personnel are assigned to every Marine Corps command, including Marine detachments in the formal schools and most reserve commands.

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) investigates felony crimes against Marines, by Marines or aboard Marine Corps installations. By policy, commanders are required to immediately report all allegations of unrestricted sexual assault incidents to NCIS or respective Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO). At no time is a commander to conduct an independent command investigation of an alleged sexual assault. After a formal investigation by military criminal investigative authorities, commanders (at the Special Court-Marital Convening Authority (SPCMCA) level or higher) shall use the information presented to determine the appropriate disposition.

Counseling services for victims are provided via clinical counselors at Marine Corps Community Services.

Program Managers and SARCs work directly for their commanders. Upon report of a sexual assault incident, the assigned UVA reports directly to the SARC. The "chain of command" upon report of a sexual assault is as follows: UVA to SARC to senior commander. The roles of the Installation SARC/Program Manager will be updated in MCO 1752.5B, as will reporting requirements within the Behavioral Health Program.

The Marine Corps SAPR Program is victim-centric, in that the direction each reported case takes depends in large part on the desires of, and choices made by, the victim. Commanders are responsible for effective execution of their SAPR Program.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "The Spectrum of Prevention," and its 6 components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify efforts by your Service to promote prevention.

In FY11, the Marine Corps initiated vigorous training and education initiatives that support the prevention components outlined in the "Spectrum of Prevention."

- Interactive, bystander intervention "Take a Stand" training was implemented for Non-Commissioned Officers with a target date to have all corporals and sergeants trained by 1 October 2012.

- A video library of subject matter experts, senior leaders and “peer-to-peer” dialogue was developed, as a supplemental resource for training. Annual SAPR training for officers and SNCOs will be updated, incorporating pertinent, “peer-to-peer” video clips and guided discussion.
- Commanders were provided SAPR-specific assessment functionality with the inclusion of six standard sexual assault questions in the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Equal Opportunity Survey (DEOCS) to assist in developing unit specific prevention training plans.
- “Sex Signals” was performed 71 times across the Marine Corps, targeting the at-risk population across the Corps. This 90-minute, 2-person professional production uses skits and improvisational comedy to address societal issues such as dating, body language, alcohol and intervention, rape and consent.
- SAPR conducted 9 trainings at the Senior Leaders Seminar, briefing approximately 1,013 Marines. This 4-hour course is designed for E8s, E9s, Chief Warrant Officers, and senior officers. It is a comprehensive review of the SAPR program and related policies. Subject matter experts from the Judge Advocates office and from Law Enforcement (NCIS) are part of the training program.
- At the spring and fall Commanders Course, new commanders were briefed on the importance of command climate in preventing sexual assault, establishing a baseline for proactive ownership of their SAPR program.
- Senior leadership and SARCs participated in the FY DON Summit.
- SAPR training briefs are included in installation Welcome Aboard briefs.
- Joint commands are reinforcing sexual assault prevention and response as part of their regular formations, military training classes and safety briefings.
- The Reserve Component has increased the number of UVAs to provide training and command visibility to foster proactive engagement for all locations, including those designated as remote and isolated.
- Across the Corps, Installation SARCs/Program Managers, established in FY10 as subject matter experts, are working to identify collaborative partnerships to ensure prevention strategies are included in relevant training and interventions. For example, at MAGTFT/MCAGCC, SAPR prevention strategies are now part of the Substance Abuse Counseling Office prevention course for Marines who have been identified as high risk and are taking the alcohol impact course.
- MCO 1752.5B, to be signed in FY12, will codify recommended prevention strategies.
- The Functional Area Checklist will be updated accordingly to ensure compatibility with the revised MCO and pending Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI).

2.1.2. Identify the ways your Service is changing organizational prevention-based practices.

The Marine Corps SAPR program is implementing a revision of all standardized training, incorporating revised methodologies to engage all Marines more effectively through facilitated discussions and customized video modules with peer-to-peer dialogue. Evidence-based bystander intervention training, “Take-A-Stand,” for NCOs

has been implemented, with similar initiatives being proposed for junior and senior level Marines in FY12. SAPR prevention strategies, including the significance of positive command climate as a key to prevention, are briefed at critical leadership trainings, to include but not limited to, Single Marine Program, SNCO Academies, Sergeants Major Symposiums, Commanders Courses, Career Courses, the General Officers Symposium and Spouses' Fairs.

Installation SARC/Program Managers are proactively initiating installation-level strategies and best practices, such as providing SAPR information cards for new-joins, facilitating collaborative partnerships with Sister Service SAPR programs to leverage resources, and assisting commanders in identifying trends and developing relevant, unit-specific training.

The refinement of the scope and mission of the Behavioral Health Branch has further enhanced SAPR's ability to identify trends and respond with expanded resource capabilities. With common training needs shared by these programs, SAPR is part of a more collaborative approach to prevention. This forward thinking approach to collaborative training will lead to more effective training. The replication of the Behavioral Health Program (BHP) model at the installation level will facilitate a coordinated and integrated service delivery developed around common prevention strategies.

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks (i.e., Name prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service level).

During FY11, the Marine Corps worked with subject matter experts to support annual SAPR training for SARCs and Marines:

- Anne Munch, JD., (Faculty, American Prosecutors Research Institute)
- Catharsis Productions ("Sex Signals" – Gail Stern and Christian Murphy)
- Alan Berkowitz (subject matter expert on bystander intervention and Social Norms Theory)
- David Lisak, PhD (Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Massachusetts)
- Teresa Scalzo, (Department of the Navy, Office of the Judge Advocate General's Criminal Law Division)

The Marine Corps conducts quarterly teleconferences with key stakeholders Adjunct Staff who are designated representatives from NCIS, Judge Advocate Division, Health Services, BUMED, Office of the Chaplain of the Marine Corps (REL), Provost Marshall Office (PMO), Equal Opportunity (EO), and Security (PS).

Installation SARCs/Program Managers also utilized, established and/or participated in the following prevention-related coalitions and networks:

- Executive Legal, Investigative, and Crisis Counseling Council (ELI-CCC). The ELI-CCC is a collaborative entity which serves to identify correlations and/or trends aboard the Installation. Council membership includes, but is not limited to, the Installation Commander, Commanding Officer of the Installation Headquarters and Service Battalion, the Installation Chief of Staff, the Installation Sergeant Major, the Installation Staff Judge Advocate, the Command Inspector, CID, NCIS, Command Substance Abuse Counseling, FAP Manager, Command Substance Abuse Counseling, Public Affairs Officer and the Installation SARC/Program Manager and Public Affairs Office.
- Local, community-sponsored Sexual Assault Response Team consortiums.
- Collaborative training events with area-specific subject matter experts, e.g., Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition (training on sex trafficking in the North San Diego County).
- Partnerships with local rape crisis centers.

2.1.4. List the prevention education and training initiatives and programs your Service offers for responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims.

In FY11, the Marine Corps:

- Received approval by the National Advocacy Credentialing Program for the victim advocacy training for SARCs and Victim Advocates. Training will be increased to 40 hours to ensure SAPR personnel are well-trained and equipped to provide critical care and support for victims;
- Developed training for personnel supporting the 24/7 Helplines, to standardize response protocols;
- Sponsored annual training for SARCs, as an extension of FY11 DON Summit;
- Provided training to Chaplains, PMO, CID, NCIS, Judge Advocates, Base Security and Fire Departments;
- Coordinated Senior Leaders Sexual Assault Prevention Seminars for commanders;
- Coordinated a brief to HQMC Behavioral Health Branch;
- Provided training at Family Advocacy Program Summit;
- Supported training and initiatives sponsored by investigators, prosecutors and Victim Witness Assistance Program to assist in expanding knowledge and understanding of SAPR;
- Conducted in-briefs with newly-assigned commanders, Chaplain personnel, Staff Judge Advocate personnel, and Civilian Victim Advocate personnel;
- Collaborated with Substance Abuse Counselors to incorporate SAPR training into the Alcohol Impact Class;
- Participated in SAPR training at Victim Witness Assistance Program conference;
- Sponsored "Sex Signals," for 71 performances across the Corps.

2.1.5. Identify your Service's efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (i.e., Communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

The Marine Corps promoted community education in FY11 through the following initiatives at various installations:

- Published the first edition of the HQMC SAPR Newsletter;
- Standardized 24/7 Helpline information on installation/command websites;
- Standardized protocols for voicemail for sexual assault response personnel;
- Hosted sexual assault training events for commanders, first responders and local sexual assault and domestic violence community partners;
- Collaborated with installation Public Affairs Offices to promote Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) and to provide ongoing subject-related articles on prevention;
- Highlighted base proclamations by Installation Commanders in support of SAAM;
- Participated in Welcome Aboard briefs;
- Promoted command information spots on American Forces Network Radio and television stations throughout Europe;
- Conducted symposiums on victimology and prevention strategies;
- Set up "Traveling Shoe Project" in areas of high pedestrian traffic on installations as a silent display to tell victim's stories;
- Provided "Palm Cards" with SAPR information to all Marines aboard the installation;
- Utilized installation marketing tools such as speed-call and marquees to promote prevention trainings;
- Staffed SAPR booths at installation commissaries and exchanges;
- Created command SAPR brochures and SARC/UVA posters
- Networked with local prevention councils to disseminate SAPR materials;
- Participated in Health Fair symposiums and various tabling events;
- Provided SAPR cards for distribution;
- Provided SAPR banners at installation gates.

2.1.6. Describe the ways that your Service is strengthening Service member knowledge and skills (i.e., Bystander intervention).

- Interactive, video-based "Take A Stand" bystander intervention training was implemented for NCOs with targeted training completion date of 1 October 2012;
- Created a video resource training library;
- Sponsored "Sex Signals" performance training at all installations;
- Provided SAPR information at monthly Welcome Aboard/Newcomer briefs;
- Conducted one-on-one training for unit commanders;
- Participated in male and female symposiums with SAPR-specific topics;
- Supported leadership trainings, e.g., Single Marine Program, SNCO Academies, Sergeants Major Symposiums, Commanders Course, the General Officers

Symposium and Spouses' Fairs;

- Offered SAPR instruction at initial entry and accessions levels;
- Evaluated "Take A Stand" for inclusion into formal schoolhouse value based training program.

2.1.7. Other (Please explain): None.

2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service.

- DON Survey:
 - Online participation exceeded the Marine Corps targeted goal 30,000;
 - Supported focus groups at five installations;
- Eight focus groups were conducted to support "Take A Stand," Marine Corps bystander intervention training;
- Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members.

2.3. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 related to the prevention of sexual assault.

For FY12, the Marine Corps will leverage resources to identify and integrate evidence-based strategies and/or best practices as part of its holistic approach to prevention. Goals for FY12 include:

- Submit draft MCO 1752.5B for signature;
- Update and disseminate revised AIRS checklist;
- Integrate SAPR Victim Advocates to support training and education;
- Finalize and implement Command Team Training;
- Revise Chaplain Training and Annual Training;
- Refine "continuum of training" to customize SAPR training modules;
- Collaborate with Substance Abuse Prevention Program to analyze data from National Health Research study on drug facilitated sexual assaults for impact on future training projects;
- Analyze SAIRD data for trends to identify training gaps and/or need for site assist visits;
- Assess pre-deployment SAPR training;
- Analyze data from DEOCS to assess training needs.

2.4. Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those Service members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps SAPR program is a victim-centric program providing services and

support to victims of sexual assault. While there may be programs and counseling available through REL and/or other counseling entity, such programs are not within the SAPR area of responsibility.

3. Increase Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service members (i.e., Local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence).

The consistent, top-down leadership message has been for commanders to be engaged with their Marines, take ownership of the SAPR program and prioritize a climate of trust. The first priorities are to ensure victims are protected, treated with dignity and respect and receive critical medical treatment, care and counseling. Every effort is made to ensure that Marines are aware of the restricted and unrestricted reporting options available for victims of sexual assault. The Marine Corps stands behind the reporting options, recognizing the value in empowering victims to make choices that are in their best interest. Standard SAPR briefs, across the Corps, contain information on reporting options.

Below are a few of the steps taken at various installations to publicize reporting options:

- SAPR quarterly BaseGram promoting upcoming events and major policy changes published by Base Commander;
- Command Team Training on SAPR roles and responsibilities includes commander led discussions during new-comer orientation;
- Published policy letters and standard of operation procedures (SOPs) throughout the command to address sexual assault response;
- Utilized public service announcements on reporting options at base theaters, closed circuit networks and online;
- Shared information on reporting options during safety stand downs;
- Commander policy letters, including reporting options, are clearly posted in high visibility locations across installations, as well as online;
- Leadership banner entitled "Leadership Stomps out Sexual Assaults", comprised of boot outlines and signature of Commanding Officers, Executive Officers and Sergeants Major, prominent during Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM);
- Installation Commanders attended major training events to demonstrate commitment to SAPR;
- Multi-disciplinary training events were held with experts in sexual assault and included promulgation of literature on support services and reporting options;
- Base newspapers annually publish articles addressing reporting options as part of SAAM;
- Marines, Sailors and Sister Service Members are required to receive SAPR information from the UVA as part of check-in protocols for all Marine units;
- Reporting flow charts are published in command areas, work spaces, barracks,

- and bathroom facilities;
- Commanders initiate semi-annual Operational Pauses and discuss sexual assault in small group forums;
- Staffed information tables at exchanges, providing SAPR reporting options.

Service-level initiatives include:

- “Peer to peer” dialogue for commanders on the important role they play in establishing a climate of trust is one component of the newly-developed SAPR video resource library;
- Specific training for personnel staffing the 24/7 Helpline numbers to ensure victims receive critical information from qualified personnel has been developed;
- SAPR information is included at senior leader symposiums and conferences (e.g., spring and fall Commanders Course, Sergeants Major Symposiums);
- DoD SAFE Helpline and 24/7 Helplines promulgated and accessible as part of comprehensive SAPR websites.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service developed and implemented during FY11 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments

The Marine Corps is encouraging formal collaboration through Memorandums of Understanding with host Services to ensure victims receive a coordinated delivery of service and support.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest

While there is concern that a victim at a deployed remote location electing a restricted report may face challenges to maintain confidentiality, they do have the restricted reporting option available to them. There have been no reports of confidentiality breaches.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services

In FY12, migration to DSAID, which has more comprehensive case management features, will enhance overall administrative functionality and accountability in the tracking of victim services.

3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason)

California’s requirement of mandatory reporting by medical personnel presents a challenge to the restricted reporting option. The solution requires a change to California

law. In the interim, Marine Corps is seeking an establishment of MOUs between military medical personnel and law enforcement to recognize victim requests for restricted reporting.

While there is concern that a victim at a deployed remote location electing a restricted report may face challenges to maintain confidentiality, they do have the restricted reporting option available to them. There have been no reports of a confidentiality breaches.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain): None.

3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes taken to improve Service member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.

During FY11 the action office for the Marine Corps Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) was transferred from the Military Justice Branch to the Community Development, Strategy and Plans (CDSP) Directorate. Of the HQMC Judge Advocate Division. This reorganization was specifically tailored to facilitate implementation of the Marine Corps Legal Services Strategic Action Plan 2010-2015. The second annual Marine Corps VWAP training conference was held in Quantico, Virginia in March 2011. The conference provided baseline training to VWAP personnel by nationally-recognized civilian experts, including specialized training on handling victims of sexual assault, and developed a series of objectives for each VWAP office to meet within certain set timelines.

Additionally, full-time civilian Installation SARCS were installed in FY10 to provide not only advocacy and oversight of victim care, but also implement the aggressive training initiatives for SAPR personnel, first responders and Marines. Through education and awareness, the goal is to empower victims and provide a coordinated response that will foster confidence in the system.

3.3.1. Describe how your Service is addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

Marine Corps TCAP conducted six different training courses during FY 11, providing in-person training to over 118 Marine trial counsel. The majority of this training focused on sexual assault litigation. One of the core concepts addressed at all of the training sessions was supporting victims of sexual assault. Training included Victim's Rights and the Victim and Witness Assistance Program. Throughout each training session, emphasis was placed on trial counsel responsibilities under the VWAP.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma associated with reporting sexual assault.

The Marine Corps has taken strong action to identify and train Marines on the myths

and facts associated with sexual assault. Dispelling commonly held myths, such as the idea that most reports are false or that most subjects only offend one time, is helping to reduce the stigma associated with sexual assault reporting. It is also elevating the awareness needed by all bystanders to step-up and step-in to prevent sexual assaults.

A video library of subject matter experts, senior leaders and “peer-to-peer” dialogue, developed as a supplemental resource for training, has a segment dedicated to dispelling myths. The topic is also addressed in the segment for annual SAPR training, incorporating pertinent, video clips and guided discussion.

New training and revisions to existing training place more emphasis on victimology, including information about stressors and the long-term impact of unmet mental health needs. Commanders are being made aware of the impact on combat readiness for Marines who have acute and chronic stressors related to being sexually assaulted.

Briefs now contain the topic of male sexual assaults. While the percentage of male reported sexual assaults is low, the Marine Corps recognizes that these assaults do exist and are highly likely to remain unreported without due attention. Dispelling the myth that sexual assault is exclusively a crime against females is a priority.

3.5. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to increase a climate of confidence associated with reporting.

Building on the momentum established by the implementation of “Take A Stand,” efforts will be geared to engage Marines at every level to ensure that they understand their role in preventing sexual assault and what to do if they are assaulted. Initiatives include:

- Implementation of Command Team Training;
- Implementation of credentialed advocacy training for SARCs/UVAs;
- Implementation of MCO 1752.5B;
- Regional Road Show training to update SAPR personnel and commanders on changes in policy to ensure standardization;
- Implementation of 24/7 Helpline standardized training;
- Development of bystander intervention training for junior Marines and officers;
- Collaborative training with first responders;
- Site-assist visits to ensure program implementation is consistent.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

A number of initiatives have been implemented to improve responses to allegations of sexual assault:

- Full-time Installation SARCS/Program Managers provide oversight of training and monitor cases within their area of responsibility to ensure timely and responsive services to victims;
- Multidisciplinary CMGs are required to meet on a monthly basis to staff all open unrestricted cases as a part of the overall “checks and balances” process;
- Development of standardized protocols for 24/7 Helpline;
- Site assist visits were conducted to ensure effective program implementation;
- Participated in 18 IGMC inspections and provided site-specific guidance to improve program functionality;
- Internal audits of 24/7 Helplines are conducted on a quarterly basis;
- Ongoing audits of Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database to reconcile data and identify trends;
- Publicized and promoted the DoD SAFE Helpline;
- Collaboration with local Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) to provide quality advocacy and care;
- Collaborative training with NCIS;
- Inter service coordination.

4.2. List the number of new SARCS (include Deployable) and VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training; and if the training was received prior to deployment.

4.2.1. SARCS (include Deployable)

136 SARCS received training in FY11.

4.2.1.1. List the number of new personnel trained.

The number above includes initial and refresher training.

4.2.1.2. Provide the types of training received (i.e., initial, refresher).

Initial, refresher, re-certification, “Take A Stand,” and pre-deployment.

4.2.1.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.

Marine Corps SARC and UVA training is conducted prior to deployment.

4.2.2. VAs (include Deployable)

730 Uniformed Victim Advocates were trained in FY11.

4.2.2.1. List the number of new personnel trained.

The number above includes initial and refresher training.

4.2.2.2. Provide the types of training received.

Initial, refresher, "Take A Stand," and Pre-Deployment.

4.2.2.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.

Marine Corps UVA training is conducted prior to deployment.

4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer)

376 Commanders received training in FY11.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators

68 criminal investigators received training from SAPR personnel in FY11.

4.3.3. Law enforcement

514 law enforcement personnel received training in FY11.

4.3.4. Medical personnel

BUMED First Responders and Forensic Examiners trained.

Region	First Responders	Forensic Examiners
Navy Medicine West	7,595	41
National Capital Area	1,203	1
Navy Medicine East	11,396	57
Total	20,194	99

4.3.5. Judge Advocates

All 82 Marine student judge advocates trained at the Naval Justice School's (NJS) Basic Lawyer Course in FY11 received initial Sexual Assault Prevention Response training.

Additionally, the Marine Corps TCAP provided detailed courses of instruction on the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases to an additional 118 Marine SJAs, trial counsel, and military justice supervisors. This training was accomplished at three regional TCAP conferences and two Mobile Training Teams, as well as through participation at the Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault course conducted at NJS.

4.3.6. Chaplains

171 Chaplains were trained in FY11.

4.4. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.

Per MCO 1752.5A, all deploying squadrons and battalions are required to have SAPR-trained UVAs in place prior to deployment, in addition to having at least one deployed SARC in theater. The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) holds Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFE) kits for on-call use when necessary. In accordance with BUMEDINST 6310.11, continuous capability to provide victim services and perform SAFEs is required, regardless of location. Availability of transportation to support response for victims in deployed units is paramount.

4.4.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory results, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

There have been no reported no gaps or concerns in supply inventory or shortage. NCIS reports no documented cases which indicated a victim did not receive services due to gaps or shortages in supplies, trained personnel or other resources.

4.4.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe how this information is collected.

There were no verifiable reports of a victim whose care was hindered due to lack of a SAFE kit. BUMED reports no victim cases where care was hindered due to lack of available SAFE kits or supplies. Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) that provide in-house SAFE services have kits on hand, maintained at the ER department or appropriate clinic.

4.4.3. For any lack of available SAFE kit cases reported in 4.4.2. describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation at those locations.

Not applicable.

4.4.4. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation.

None reported.

4.4.5. Describe any medical and mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service to decrease the short-term or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.

General Counseling Programs are available through Behavioral Health to provide therapy to victims of sexual assault. Various installations have established support groups as well as Memorandums of Understanding with local rape crisis/women centers. Military OneSource counseling is available 24/7 for both victims and eligible family members. And, the Marine Corps promulgates information on the DOD SAFE Helpline which provides access to trained crisis counselors.

4.5 Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve sexual assault response.

Building on the improvements from FY11, the Marine Corps SAPR program will continue to focus on a comprehensive approach that is victim-centered. FY12 initiatives include:

- Workforce development for SAPR personnel to improve overall accountability and quality of care.
- Regional Road Show to provide training on policy changes as a result of MCO 1752.5B.
- Two-day SARC Summit.

Additionally, the Marine Corps has initiated action to establish SAPR Victim Advocates which will be dedicated to the SAPR program. While responding to victims will be the primary duty of SAPR VAs, their addition to the program will boost outreach capability, and enhance improvements to system accountability.

4.6. Other (Please explain): None

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how your Service executes its oversight of the SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

- Command / Unit Inspection Program (CIP/UIP) conducted by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC):
 - All Marine Corps reporting units are inspected with a fair degree of rigor. SAPR program inspections are conducted by subject matter experts from the HQMC SAPR program, using the checklist developed by HQMC SAPR. Eighteen inspections were conducted in FY11: 15 were Mission

capable and 3 were Non-Mission Capable.

- Case Management Group (CMG) Meetings:
 - Multidisciplinary CMGs are required to meet on a monthly basis to staff all open unrestricted cases as a part of the overall “checks and balances” process.
- Monthly Installation SARC/Program Managers teleconference:
 - HQMC SAPR conducts monthly teleconferences with Installation SARCs to provide updates and discuss SAPR related issues as a team.
- Quarterly Adjunct Staff teleconferences:
 - The Marine Corps conducts quarterly teleconferences with key stakeholders Adjunct Staff who are designated representatives from NCIS, Judge Advocates Office, Health Services, BUMED, Office of the Chaplain of the Marine Corps (REL), Provost Marshall Office (PMO), Equal Opportunity (EO), and Security (PS) to address systemic issues.
- Integration with Behavioral Health:
 - Behavioral Health Branch Head has oversight of SAPR.
- Weekly updates:
 - Weekly updates are provided to the Deputy Director and Director of Marine and Family Programs.
- Site Assist Visits:
 - Site visits were conducted throughout FY11 to provide direct one-on-one guidance to SAPR personnel. With the implementation of MCO 1752.5B in early FY12, more emphasis will be placed on a “programmatic” checklist, ensuring personnel adhere to policy and follow best practices for victim care.
- Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database (SAIRD):
 - SAIRD reports are reviewed to validate collected data.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY11 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews

Case Management Group: MCO 1752.5A established the multi-disciplinary Case Management Group (CMG) at the installation level to provide oversight of unrestricted reports. Draft MCO 1752.5B will establish the Deputy Installation Commander as the chair (non-delegable) of the CMG. A separate Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB), chaired by the Deputy Installation Commander and comprised of identified key stakeholders, will be created to ensure active command interest in addressing installation-level systemic issues (e.g., safety issues and analyzing response processes).

Monthly Installation SARC/Program Managers Teleconference: The Marine Corps conducts monthly teleconferences with the Installation SARCs/Program Managers to provide updates and discuss SAPR-related systemic issues and enterprise best practices.

Site Assist Visit: Site assist visits were initiated in FY11 and will continue in FY12 to provide one-on-one guidance and ensure command program standardization.

Internal Audits of 24/7 Helplines: The Marine Corps conducts quarterly audits of the 24/7 Helplines to ensure compliance with established protocols. Results of the audits are provided to the Installation SARCs/Program Managers with corrective recommendations, if applicable.

Internal Audit of SAPR Information on Command Websites: An internal audit was conducted on accessibility/accuracy of SAPR information on command websites. New guidance establishing standardized protocols has been published. Audits will continue in FY12 to ensure compliance.

Naval Audit Service (NAS): NAS audits have been conducted on the installation 24/7 SAPR Helplines and command websites.

Quarterly Adjunct Staff meetings: The Marine Corps conducts quarterly teleconferences with key stakeholders Adjunct Staff who are designated representatives from NCIS, Judge Advocates Office, Health Services, BUMED, Office of the Chaplain of the Marine Corps (REL), Provost Marshall Office (PMO), Equal Opportunity (EO), and Security (PS) to address systemic issues.

Updates to Supervisors: The SAPR section head participates in bi-weekly meetings with the Behavioral Health Branch Head and provides weekly updates on SAPR related issues to the Director, Marine and Family Programs.

Behavioral Health Advisory Council (BHAC): As part of the Behavioral Health Program, SAPR will be briefed at the quarterly BHAC to heighten awareness, facilitate collaboration and address systemic issues.

Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database (SAIRD): SAIRD reports are audited to validate collected data and identify trends.

5.2.2. IG inspections of the program

Command / Unit Inspection Program (CIP/UIP) conducted by the Inspector General of The Marine Corps (IGMC). All Marine Corps reporting units are inspected with a fair degree of rigor. The SAPR inspections are conducted by a HQMC SAPR subject matter expert.

Marine Corps Inspections of the Program: Eighteen Marine Corps IG Inspections were conducted in FY11; 15 were Mission Capable and 3 were Non-Mission Capable.

5.2.3. Other (Please explain)

Not applicable.

5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your Service's SAPR program; if your Service has begun assessing your SAPR program using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.

As of June 2011, standard SAPR questions are included on all Command Climate Surveys. A Command Climate Survey is required within 90 days of the assumption of command or can be requested by a commander at any time during his tenure. Prior to June 2011, SAPR questions were among a series of voluntary questions a commander could choose to include in the survey. Analysis highlights :

- Reluctance to report a sexual assault presented the most negative responses.
- Mean level differences were observed :
 - Women reported more agreement with understanding how to report sexual assault and less reluctance to reporting sexual assault than men. Alternatively, men reported more agreement that the work area is free of sexual misconduct.
 - Minority groups reported more reluctance to report sexual assault than the majority groups.
 - Civilians reported more reluctance to report sexual assault than military personnel.
 - Officers reported more agreement with understanding how to report sexual assault and receiving training on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program. Officers also reported more reluctance to report sexual assault than enlisted personnel.
 - Junior enlisted personnel reported more agreement that the installation's zero tolerance policy on sexual assault was clear and more reluctance to report sexual assault than senior enlisted personnel.

- Senior officers reported greater understanding of how to report a sexual assault and less reluctance to report sexual assault than junior officers.
- Junior civilians reported greater understanding of how to report a sexual assault than senior civilians.

The Marine Corps is also in the process of developing a survey to measure the effectiveness of the “Take a Stand” NCO Bystander Intervention training. The three-hour course, consisting of videos (including the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, senior leaders, subject matter experts, NCOs, victims and junior Marines), mini-lectures, guided group discussions, and activities, is geared toward establishing a positive command climate that allows Marines to step-up and step-in, to prevent sexual assault amongst fellow Marines. To date, no studies have been conducted that look at the success of the Marine Corps SAPR program at educating Marines or preventing Sexual Assault.

In order to establish a baseline of NCO sexual assault prevention knowledge and their attitudes and behaviors toward bystander intervention, an online survey asking knowledge based questions and questions about attitudes toward bystander intervention will be utilized. The survey will be conducted again after all NCOs have received the “Take a Stand” training to examine whether a change in behavior and attitudes took place.

5.4. Describe steps taken to address recommendations from the following external oversight bodies:

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office

Recommendations from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) addressed the lack of oversight framework, limited support from commanders, and training that was not consistently effective. The Marine Corps has implemented initiatives to align its program with the strategy outlined by the GAO:

- Re-writing MCO 1752.5A to clarify oversight and reporting protocols;
- Established full-time Installation SARCs;
- Emphasizing a more victim-centric focus through policy and training;
- Creation of a 24/7 Helpline at each Installation;
- Implementing “Take A Stand,” bystander intervention training for NCOs;
- Engaging leadership in conveying that sexual assault is a crime and will not be tolerated within the Marine Corps;
- Emphasizing the importance of establishing a Command Climate where victims will be treated with sensitivity, decency, and respect; and
- Participating in IG Inspections across the Marine Corps

5.4.2. DoD/Military Service IG

Pending guidance from OSD. MCO 1752.5B has been written to mirror the pending DoDI.

5.4.3. Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services

The Marine Corps has developed its strategic proposals and specific actions to improve prevention, victim response and accountability to align with the recommendations proposed by DTF-SAMs. MCO 1752.5B codifies many of the recommendations that have been implemented through published guidance and training, to include update of the Marine Corps SAPR Functional Area Checklist and participation in IG inspections that include SAPR subject matter experts and assigning SAPR personnel to MARFORRES.

The Marine Corps has also created specialized bystander intervention training for NCOs with planned initiatives for officers and junior Marines and created a DVD resource library to be used with Command Team Training, Chaplain Training, and training for first responders. All training reinforces the importance of the reporting options and relying on the SARC for subject matter expertise. SARCs/UVAs/VAs will also be trained and in compliance with published advocacy credentialing standards, only further emphasizing the importance of victim care.

Other resources for victim care are also being developed. Memorandums of Understanding with local service and civilian agencies are required and full-time Installation SARCs have been put in place to ensure a coordinated effort among all first responders. SAPR 24/7 Helplines have been established at all installations and the Marine Corps is promoting the use of the DOD SAFE Helpline. To ensure a coordinated effort is in place by all parties to provide care for victims and to ensure they do not “fall through the cracks,” the Marine Corps implemented the Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database (SAIRD) in 2005 and will be migrating to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database with full operation capability expected in August FY12. Specific guidance is also provided to ensure effective collaboration between SAPR personnel co-located on joint bases.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

Not applicable.

5.5. Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities.

5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place within your Service during the past fiscal year.

Eight focus groups were conducted to develop “Take A Stand” bystander intervention

training. The initial focus groups were to ascertain the baseline of knowledge to direct the focus of the training. Follow-on groups were initiated to pilot the development of the training and incorporate feedback and comments to ensure its effectiveness.

5.5.2. Provide the initiation or execution of any survey for the purpose of informing or improving Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

- Marine Corps participation in the DON Survey exceeded the Marine Corps targeted goal 30,000.
- The Marine Corps also supported DON focus groups at five installations to evaluate the barriers to reporting.
 - Responses have been provided to Installation SARCs to build awareness and provide guidance in targeting specific areas of concern. Responses are also being used to build SAPR training.
- Effective June 2011, standardized SAPR specific questions were included on in the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Equal Opportunity Survey (DEOCS).

5.5.3. Provide the initiation or execution of any empirical research or evaluation project to inform or improve Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

To better understand the link between drugs (e.g., illicit, prescription, and/or synthetic drugs, and alcohol consumption) and sexual assault, the National Health Research Center initiated a 6-month study in October 2011. The purpose of the study is to review current research on drug positives, and how the data correlates with sexual assault victimization among active duty military personnel. The results from this study will be reviewed for impact on future training, as part of a collaborative effort between SAPR and Substance Abuse Prevention Programs.

5.5.4. Other (Please explain)

Not applicable.

5.6. Provide an update on how your Service has aligned its strategic planning documents to the DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan.

The Marine Corps has aligned its initiatives with the DoD Wide SAPR Strategic Plan in the following ways:

- Creating and implementing a comprehensive plan for prevention and response, with an emphasis on victim-care;
- Re-writing MCO 1752.5A to emphasize a more victim-centric mentality;
- Creation of a 24/7 Helpline at each Installation;
- Implementing "Take A Stand," bystander intervention training for NCOs;

- Engaging leadership in conveying that sexual assault is a crime and will not be tolerated within the Marine Corps;
- Emphasizing the importance of establishing a Command Climate where victims will be treated with sensitivity, decency, and respect; and
- Participating in IG Inspections across the Marine Corps

5.7. Describe what measures are taken by your Service to ensure that Service members protected by a military protective order are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request transfer from the command of assignment.

- MCO 1752.5A specifically provides guidance for commanders on separating victims from the accused;
- Victims are informed by the Commanding Officer or Sergeant Major about their option to be transferred;
- The responsible SARC ensures that all protections provided under an unrestricted report, including the option to be separated and request Permanent Change of Assignment/Permanent Change of Station, are covered in every training session.
- All participants in the Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) – Victim and Witness Liaison Officers, trial counsel, legal assistance attorneys – are trained in Victim's Rights. One basic right of a victim is to be reasonably protected from the accused offender.

5.8. Describe what steps are being taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service is preparing data systems to interface with the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

The Marine Corps currently uses the Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database (SAIRD) to collect sexual assault data. Data is entered into SAIRD by a UVA, VA or SARC. Data collected on victims and offenders includes gender, whether they are military or civilian, age, race, whether alcohol was used, location of the incident, and other data collected by the annual report. The Marine Corps has chosen to directly utilize DSAID as its primary sexual assault database. Effective 1 October 2012, SAIRD will no longer be used. Historical SAIRD data will be archived.

The Marine Corps has two military justice "data collection" systems – the Quarterly Criminal Activity Report (QCAR) and our Case Management System (CMS).

The QCAR is a quarterly report submitted by all Marine Corps general court-martial convening authorities to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Judge Advocate Division, Military Justice Branch). The GCMCA is responsible for collecting and submitting statistics from all subordinate officers exercises summary or special court-martial jurisdiction. The QCAR reports convictions and acquittals for GCM, SPCM, SCM, and NJP. An additional sub-category of "Disposition of Sexual Assault Offenses" (total number, not just convictions) is also included in the QCAR for GCMCAs to report GCM, SPCM, SCM, or NJPs related to sexual assault offenses.

In February 2010, the Marine Corps implemented and made mandatory a single, web-based, Corps-wide Case Management System (CMS). CMS tracks court-martial cases in a single database from receipt of the Request for Legal Services (RLS) through trial and until the case is received at NAMARA. Because CMS is mandated to be used throughout the Marine Corps, it provides visibility at the Headquarters Marine Corps level on all military justice cases, to include those involving sexual assault.

5.9. Explain how your Service is reviewing military justice processes to improve investigations and prosecutions.

In May 2010, HQMC Judge Advocate Division developed, and the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) implemented, AIRS Checklist 091 – SJA Office, Law Center, and Legal Service Support Section. The checklist included standards for all SJA-level legal services functional areas, including military justice, and is institutionalized as a formal part of the Commanding General’s Inspection Program (CGIP). Since implementation more than ten formal IGMC CGIP inspections have been conducted Marine Corps-wide using the AIRS 091 inspection checklist, in addition to more informal local “assistance visits.” The checklist provides Commanders and staff judge advocates with a tool to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the legal services being provided and to evaluate the readiness of legal service providers on a much broader scale.

5.10. Describe the policies, procedures, and processes implemented by your Service to monitor sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national.

- In reference to Unrestricted Reports, NCIS does not distinguish in their matrix the label of Foreign National and handles reports in the same manner.
- In reference to Restricted Reports, the Marine Corps SAPR data system does identify accused as Foreign Nationals in the drop down menu.

5.11. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve system accountability.

The Marine Corps will be migrating to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database in FY12 to enhance overall administration and system accountability for data reporting and management. Additionally, the implementation of MCO 1752.5B will provide clear lines for reporting and oversight and codify the requirement for the Sexual Assault Review Board to meet on a quarterly basis. The multi-disciplinary Case Management Group (CMG) at the installation level provides oversight of unrestricted reports. MCO 1752.5B will establish the Deputy Installation Commander as the chair (non-delegable) of the CMG. A separate Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB), chaired by the Deputy Installation Commander and comprised of identified key stakeholders, will be created to

ensure active command interest in addressing installation-level systemic issues (e.g., safety issues and analyzing response processes).

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service's efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program (i.e., Held briefings, attended summits, etc.) to raise Service member's awareness of sexual assault matters.

The SAPR program has a tremendous amount of support from senior leaders. In FY11, senior leaders engaged in the following:

- Senior leader video segments in "Take A Stand," bystander intervention training and video resource library to include the Commandant and the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SMMC);
- SMMC Sexual Assault Summit;
- E8 Seminar SAPR briefs;
- Behavioral Health Summit SAPR Brief;
- SAPR brief to Senior Enlisted Leaders Course;
- SAPR brief to 1stSgt Course;
- USMC VWAP Conference;
- CMC SAPR Status brief ;
- SAPR brief to the General Officers Summit (GOS);
- SAPR brief to Senior Enlisted Professional Military Education;
- SAPR brief to Brigadier General Select Orientation Course;
- SAPR brief to Commander Course.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of response-related SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY11, including specific audiences and related goals.

- SAPR created a newsletter for senior leadership to enhance awareness of the overall SAPR program and address hot topics of interest;
- SAPR created a Sharepoint site to facilitate communication with field staff;
- Publication of 24/7 Helpline numbers were standardized on command websites to facilitate access;
- Monthly teleconferences with Installation and Command SARCs to disseminate information and expedite change;
- Information tables at senior training events, e.g., Commands Course, General Officers Symposium.
- Promotion of Sexual Assault Awareness Month:
 - Behavioral Health Lunch Box brief;
 - Recognition of SARC of the Year;
 - "Sex Signals," a unique combination of improvisational comedy, education and audience participation that provides a provocative, in-your-face look at issues surrounding dating social pressures, gender

- stereotypes and sexual scenarios that can go wrong, will be available for performances across the Corps;
- Activities for the purpose of building awareness and providing Marines with the who, what, and where for their local installations will be encouraged.

6.3. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your Service's outreach efforts (i.e., Surveys) and detail results.

As of June 2011, standard SAPR questions are included on all Command Climate Surveys. A Command Climate Survey is required within 90 days of the assumption of Command or can be requested by a Commander at any time during his tenure. Prior to June 2011, SAPR questions were among a series of questions a Commander could choose to provide, but were not required. These six standard sexual assault questions in the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Equal Opportunity Survey (DEOCS) are used to assist in developing unit specific prevention training plans. These specific training plans allow commanders an opportunity to target areas of concern. HQMC SAPR can also use the data to determine trends across the Marine Corps and tailor training to address concerns.

Online participation in the DON Survey exceeded the Marine Corps targeted goal 30,000. The Marine Corps also supported DON focus groups at five installations to evaluate the barriers to reporting. Responses have been provided to Installation SARCs to build awareness and provide guidance in targeting specific areas of concern. Responses are also being used to build SAPR training.

Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members. The purpose of this survey is to enhance understanding of sexual assault in the military and the results of the Department's prevention efforts. The results of the 2010 survey were used to help tailor training efforts with focus on the most at risk population.

6.4. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations for the purpose of research and evaluation in conjunction with SAPR program activities.

Active partnerships exist with all of the Federal Services. At the installation level, collaborative partnerships exist with medical treatment facilities and rape crisis centers. The Marine Corps attends weekly meetings with DoN SAPRO and works closely with OSD, NCIS and related organizations. The National Health Research Center initiated a six-month study to review current research on drug positives, and how the data correlates with sexual assault victimization among active duty military personnel. The results from this study will be reviewed for impact on future training, as part of a collaborative effort between SAPR and Substance Abuse Prevention Programs.

6.5. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.

SAPR provided briefs as part of the Marine and Family Programs portfolio to prepare senior leadership (CMC, ACMC, SMMC) for congressional hearings in FY11. Briefs and/or information and data were provided to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness in preparation for a meeting with the Office of the Vice President and Office of the White House Counsel as well as the Joint Chiefs of Staff for testimony preparation in response to RFI from the House Armed Services Committee.

6.6. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

- Finalize and implement MCO 1752.5B;
- Conduct regional trainings on changes to policy;
- Conduct quarterly teleconferences with adjunct staff;
- Conduct monthly teleconferences with Installation SARCs;
- Maintain SAPR Sharepoint website;
- Conduct site assist visits;
- Participate in collaborative training with Victim Witness Assistance Program, NCIS, BUMED, and chaplains;
- Conduct Annual SARC Summit;
- Provide performance training, e.g., “Sex Signals”, across the Marine Corps;
- Participate in leadership symposiums and trainings (e.g., Commanders Course);
- Publish SAPR Newsletter for senior leadership to enhance awareness of the overall SAPR program and address hot topics of interest.
- The FY12 Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) training plan includes two TCAP regional training sessions (South Carolina in December 2011 and MARFORPAC in March 2012) and four Mobile Training Teams (Japan, Hawaii, East Coast, and West Coast). Training for trial counsel, staff judge advocates, and military justice supervisors will include sexual assault response policies, victim rights, evidence, and trial advocacy skills.

6.7. Other (Please explain)

Not applicable.

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary discussion of the progress made and challenges confronted by your Service’s SAPR program in FY11.

The SAPR program actively designed and initiated a more comprehensive approach to sexual assault prevention in FY11. Significant change is reflected in the following:

- Revision of MCO 1752.5B;

- Enhanced training initiatives;
- Outspoken and engaged leadership;
- Standardization of procedures at the installation level; and
- The implementation of checks and balances in the field.

With continued focus on a strategic plan and accountability for set objectives, the way ahead is clearly outlined. Lessons learned relate to the need for standardization of all aspects of the SAPR program across the Corps and in finding creative and effective ways to reduce stigma. The priority for the Marine Corps will always be to reduce the number of incidents, as well as reduce the number of unreported sexual assaults with a consistent and focused emphasis on command climate.

Challenges:

- California's mandatory reporting laws severely hinder Restricted Reporting options. This also impacts victims from Arizona for whom the nearest MTF is in California;
- Focusing more attention on alcohol and implementing best practices for reducing risk factors will be of benefit to the Marine Corps.

7.2. Supply the status of FY11 plans described in last year's report, including but not limited to:

7.2.1. Prevention

The Marine Corps implemented an aggressive training plan to provide innovative, standardized materials to engage Marines at every level:

- "Take A Stand," video-based bystander intervention training was implemented for NCOs utilizing "train the trainer" methodology with unit UVAs trained to conduct unit training;
- "Sex Signals" was performed 71 times across the Marine Corps, targeting the at-risk population across the Corps. This 90-minute, 2-person professional production uses skits and improvisational comedy to address societal issues such as dating, body language, alcohol and intervention, rape and consent.
- Developed a video resource library incorporates "peer to peer" dialogue for targeted training and will be incorporated into the following trainings: Command Team Training, Chaplain Training, Annual Training and refresher training initiatives.
- Bystander intervention training for officers and junior Marines to be developed in FY12.

7.2.2. Response

The Marine Corps implemented initiatives to ensure SAPR personnel have the tools and training to provide critical care and support to victims:

- Full-time Installation SARCs enhance the oversight of response protocols and quality of care to victims;
- Advocacy training for SARCs and UVAs has been credentialed by National Advocacy Credentialing Program;
- The establishment of the 24/7 Helpline heightened visibility and exponentially improved response time to victims;
- The Marine Corps participated in the DoD Working Group on Standards of Care for Victims.

7.2.3. Oversight

The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault and Response Office (DON SAPRO) reports directly to the Secretary of the Navy on DON-wide SAPR matters. The Marine Corps participates in weekly meetings with DON SAPRO to ensure transparency of issues and facilitate top-down promulgation of guidance and policy. Additional oversight of the Marine Corps SAPR program includes:

- Inclusion in the monthly Tone of the Force data call for CMC;
- Inclusion in the monthly Gouge Report for CMC;
- Weekly updates provided by Section Head to Director, Marine and Family Programs;
- Bi-weekly meetings between Section Head and Behavioral Health Branch Head;
- Monthly teleconferences with Installation and Command SARCs;
- Quarterly teleconferences with Adjunct Staff.

MCO 1752.5B has been submitted for compliance review with signature expected in early FY12 and will provide clear lines for reporting and oversight. When signed, the Functional Area Checklist will be updated to incorporate policy changes.

7.3. Summarize your Service's plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress toward the five DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Priorities:

The Marine Corps will sustain the momentum of FY11 and continue to place a heavy emphasis on training and engaged leadership. In addition, three priorities have been identified.

- Quality Assurance Practices:
 - Under the Behavioral Health Program, SAPR will be part of a multi-faceted certification process, assessing its programmatic strengths and weakness.
 - SAPR will also partake in more aggressive internal audits, via the MCIG, HQMC SAPR and installation audits of practices across the Corps.
 - Checks and balances will be increased at all levels of leadership.

- First Responders Training:
 - Focus will be on enhancing response practices.
 - Emphasis will be placed on protecting the victim from emotional fatigue from a systematic process that can be taxing.
 - Attention will be paid to the mental health of victims and the short and long-term benefits of effective advocacy services.
 - A new approach to sexual assault response will be proposed within the next three years.
- Evidence Collection:
 - Focus on the heightening awareness to the importance of timely evidence collection.
 - Enhanced collaborative relationships will be made with BUMED and MTFs that provide support to victims.
 - Expeditious support by local medical personnel will be addressed.

7.4. Other (Please explain)

Not applicable.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military

1. Analytic Discussion – United States Navy

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 FY11 (in percents)**
- **Possible explanations for changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In Fiscal Year 2010 (FY10), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) reported 441 unrestricted sexual assault investigations for the U.S. Navy (USN). In Fiscal Year 2011 (FY11), NCIS reported 408 unrestricted sexual assault investigations for the USN. This reflects a decrease of 33 unrestricted reports - 7% - from FY10 to FY11. There were 325 investigations opened and closed in FY10 compared to 225 opened and closed investigations in FY11, a decrease of 31%.

Analysis

During the last three fiscal years, there has been a strong education campaign, Navy/Marine Corps-wide, to educate Sailors, Marines and civilians about sexual assault reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted), services available to victims of sexual assault, and crime prevention. In FY11, NCIS facilitated two advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training course and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) on "Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution" provided comprehensive investigative training. Through the two courses, 39 NCIS special agents received investigative theory and practical application instruction on sexual assault investigation and litigation. Further, nine additional special agents attended the US Army CID advanced sexual assault investigations course. In addition, NCIS continues to partner closely with the Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) and HQMC, Judge Advocate Division, to improve its investigatory and adjudicative products.

While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs. The current sexual assault brief focuses on awareness, sexual assault prevention and bystander intervention. Training focused on defining criminal behavior which enables more personnel within the Department to better understand and recognize a sexual assault. Additionally, NCIS special agents are encouraged to participate in local training opportunities such as victim advocate training, command stand-downs and other sexual assault focused events or training.

During the 2011 DON Sexual Assault Prevention Summit, NCIS provided training to SARCs and victim advocates in an effort to further their understanding of NCIS investigations and strengthen the relationship between investigators and advocates. It is anticipated that a stronger bond between investigators and advocates will result in improvements across the SAPR program.

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**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

United States Navy – Type of Offenses (USN)

As in previous years, the largest category of offenses reported for the USN was aggravated sexual assault, which comprised 41% of all FY11 reports. Most cases involved alcohol, stemming from the charge that criminalizes intercourse with a victim who is too intoxicated to consent. The second largest category of reported offenses was wrongful sexual contact at 23%, with rape following closely behind at 20%. For the 225 completed investigations, there were 235 victims. Of the 235 victims, 20% reported being victims of rape, 34% reported being victims of aggravated sexual assault and approximately 28% of all victims made allegations of wrongful sexual contact, 8% made allegations of non-consensual sodomy, and the remaining 11% included allegations of abusive sexual contact, aggravated sexual contact, and attempts to commit these offenses.

Demographic Trends

Approximately 40% of reports were made within three (3) days of the incident occurring. This percentage shows a slight improvement from 37% in FY10. The longer a victim waits to report an incident, the investigative process, including evidence collection, and the prosecution become more challenging and difficult.

Saturdays and Sundays remain the highest days of the week in which a sexual assault was reported to have occurred (29%).

No significant changes were noted in the gender, rank structure or age of the victims between FY10 and FY11. The proportion of female and male victims remained the same from FY10 to FY11 at 85% and 15% respectively. In FY11, approximately 67%

of all sexual assault victims were E-1's to E-4's, compared to 64% in FY10. In FY11, the largest age category of victims was 20-24 years of age (49% of all victims). Similarly, in FY10 the 20-24 year old age group was also the largest category of victims at 51%.

In the USN, the percentage of Service Member on Service Member sexual incidents remained constant at 65% from FY10 to FY11. Alcohol involvement and underage drinking remains relevant in a majority of these cases.

Service Referrals

Based on the reporting data, there was an increase of 108 referrals for unrestricted reports during FY11, when compared to FY10 numbers. There were a total of 1009 referrals, 706 (70%) were made to military facilities (252 military medical, 257 military counseling and 197 to military legal) and 303 (30%) were made to civilian facilities (100 medical, 149 counseling and 54 legal).

Combat Areas of Interest

Sixteen total unrestricted sexual assault investigations were generated from the Combat Areas of Interest via USN reporting in FY11, with a total of 16 victims and 16 subjects. All the victims were female, with 75% of the victims being members of the USN. Two victims were Army members, and two were civilians (one US civilian and one Foreign National). Demographically, reports from Combat Areas of Interest are quite similar to reports for the USN overall, with E1's to E-4's comprising the largest rank category for victims (62%) and 25-34 year olds comprising the largest age group at 43% of all victims. Of the subjects in these reports, 11 were USN service members (69%), 2 were civilian and 3 were unknown.

The locations of the incidents varied, due most likely to the nature of the Navy's mission. Bahrain had 8 incidents, Afghanistan and Kuwait each had 2 incidents, and Djibouti, Oman, Pakistan and Uganda each had 1 incident.

Analysis

The differences in the locations of the sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest between the USN and the USMC are certainly understandable due to the mission and deployment locations of each branch of service.

The data provided via the Combat Areas of Interest shows no major differences between either branch of service when reviewing full sexual assault reporting data. The statistics for each branch of service in the Combat Areas of Interest mirror the data as presented in the full report. Demographics on victim gender, rank and age are fairly consistent for both branches of service even when broken down into the Combat Areas of Interest.

Both Service reports indicate that aggravated sexual assault, rape, and wrongful sexual contact are the most reported types of sexual assault offenses. Overall it appears that aggravated sexual assault within the Department of the Navy (DON) is the primary sexual offense being reported and investigated.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

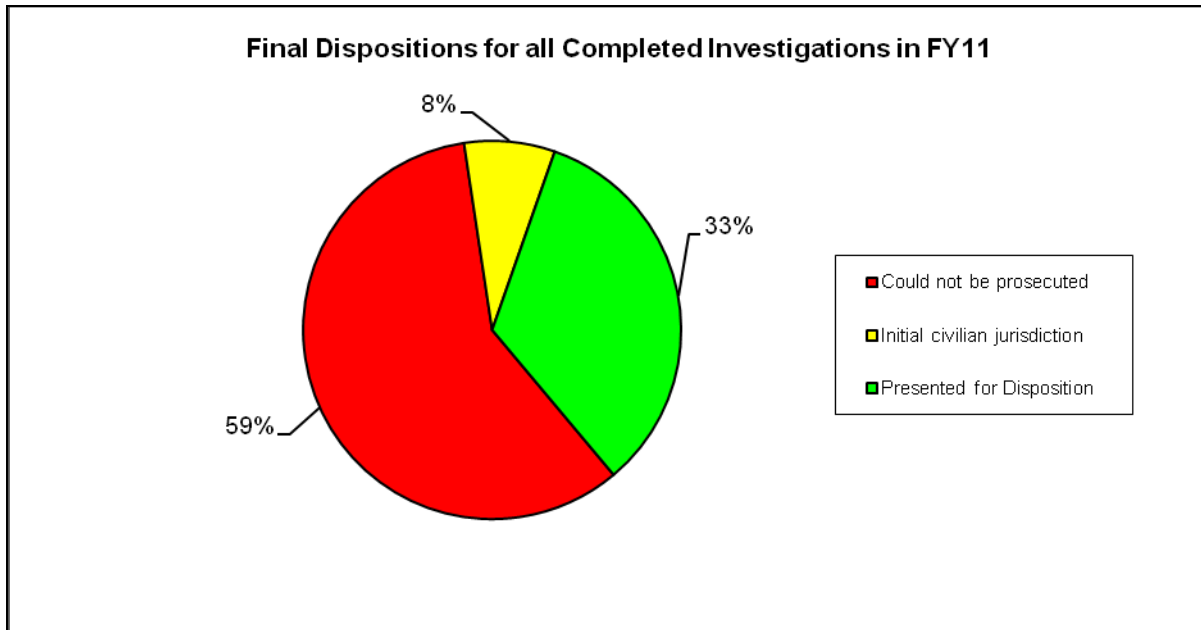
United States Navy (USN) Subject Demographic Trends

Demographic trends inform prevention and awareness efforts; therefore, we examine these in terms of the most recent reports. Data analyzed in this section was culled from Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY11 as these are the most recent cases for which we have completed data. There were a total of 244 subjects in 225 sexual assault investigations initiated and completed in FY11 for the USN. Of the 244 subjects 177 (72%) were members of the USN, less than 5% were from other Services, 6% were civilian, and 18% were unknown.

Less than 1% of the suspects were female, 93% of the suspects were male, with the remaining 6% being unknown. The largest age group was 20-24 (15%) followed by subjects between 25-34 years of age at 10%. Approximately 56%, of subjects' ages were unknown. The largest rank for suspects in sexual assault investigations is E-1 to E-4 at 20%, followed by E-5 to E-9 at 13%. Approximately 16% of subjects' ranks/status was unknown at the time of the report.

Disposition Data

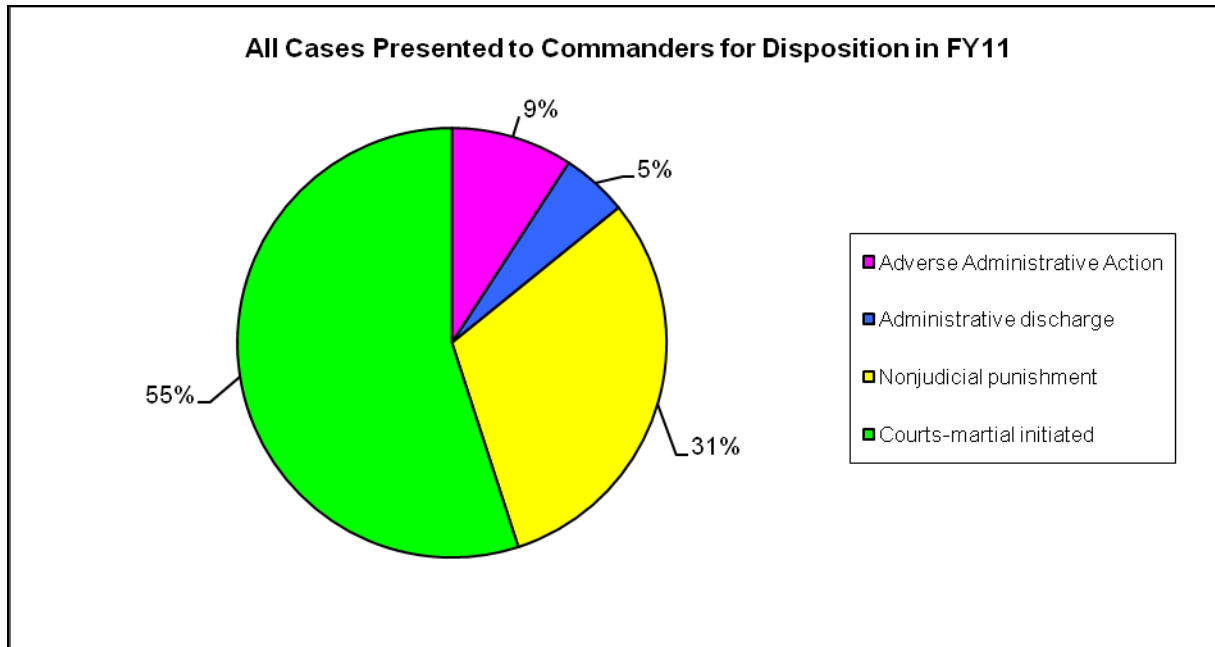
Thorough investigations and successful prosecutions require time, particularly in serious and complex cases; therefore, examining only cases opened and closed in a fiscal year excludes analysis of the more egregious reports received, and as a practical matter all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year. For the sake of completeness in this section, we have included all dispositions in sections D and E of the matrix (final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY11 and final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports received prior to FY11). By doing so, we are able to present a complete and accurate picture of military justice for sexual assault cases in FY11.



Could not be prosecuted – In FY11, there were 361 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Fifty-nine percent (212) of these cases could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (11), the offender was unknown (58), the allegation was unfounded meaning it was false or the allegation did not meet the elements of a sexual assault offense (30), probable cause existed only for a non-sexual assault offense (17), the subject died (1), evidence was insufficient (52), the victim declined to cooperate with investigation and / or prosecution (42), or the statute of limitations expired (1).

Initial civilian jurisdiction - In 28 of the remaining cases, civilian authorities initially assumed jurisdiction. Further analysis is not possible due to lack of information regarding these cases.

Presented for disposition - As a result of the foregoing, 121 of the remaining subjects were presented to commands for a disposition decision. Of these, courts-martial charges were preferred (initiated) against 67 subjects, non-judicial punishment was imposed on 37 subjects, 6 subjects were administratively discharged and adverse administrative actions were taken against 11 subjects. In other words, courts-martial charges were preferred in 55% of the cases in which any type of action was possible.



The data demonstrates that while court-martial action may not always have been a viable option in all cases, in those cases where it was not, accountability by some type of adverse action was in fact taken. These administrative actions are not available in the civilian community but serve to demonstrate the additional accountability options available to military commanders in the Department of the Navy. These statistics also reflect 100% accountability for all cases presented to the Commander for disposition decision.

The Department is encouraged with this data as the 100% accountability rate reflects the seriousness with which the Commanders are treating the issue and in turn taking action.

Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest – USN – Subjects

The USN had 11 total subjects in the 11 sexual assault investigations initiated and subsequently completed in FY11 for the USN. Nine, or 82%, of the known subjects were in the USN. A smaller percentage, (18%) were either not in the military or were unknown. Of the nine USN member subjects, 44% were between the ages of 25-34, 22% were between the ages of 20-24, 22% were between the ages of 35-49, and 11% was of unknown age.

Of the 361 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault in FY11, there were 11 subject dispositions related to incidents occurring in the Combat Areas of Interest. Five subjects could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: no subject was identified (3), probable cause for a non-sexual assault (1), and insufficient evidence (1).

The remaining six subject cases were presented to commands for a disposition

decision. Courts-martial charges were preferred (initiated) against two subjects, non-judicial punishment was imposed on three subjects, administrative action was taken against one subject. These statistics reflect a 100% accountability rate for incidents occurring in combat areas of action.

The locations of the incidents varied, due most likely to the nature of the Navy's mission. Bahrain had the highest number of sexual assault incidents at 50%, followed by Afghanistan and Kuwait with 13% each, and Djibouti, Oman, Pakistan and Uganda with 6% each.

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (i.e., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

USN Trends - Descriptive Data

There was a 3% increase in the amount of on-base incidents. In FY11, 43% of the sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred on-base while 44% were reported to have occurred off-base, with 13% unknown. In contrast, FY10 on-base incidents accounted for 40% of the reports and off-base accounted for 49% of reported sexual assaults, with 12% unknown.

In FY11, 40% of all USN sexual assault investigations were reported within 3 days of the incident, which is a 3% increase from FY10 reporting. Twenty-four percent (24%) were reported within 4-30 days. This indicates an overall 63% rate concerning timely reporting. The weekend was the heaviest incident period (Saturday and Sunday) at 29%. When Friday is added as an incident day, the number increases to 41%, which are considered non-duty hours.

Of the 408 FY11 reported sexual assaults, 285 or 70% occurred at unknown times. Of the remaining 123 sexual assault with known incident times, 10% occurred between the hours of 6pm to 6am, (typically considered non-duty hours) with 59% percent of incidents occurring between midnight to 6 am and 31% occurring between the hours of 6pm to midnight.

Investigations – USN

In FY11, 408 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations were initiated. Of those, 225 were opened and closed (completed) during FY11. The completed investigations had 244 subjects and 235 victims.

Of these 225 investigations, 203 involved Service members as victims. Fourteen

Service Member victims (active duty) declined to participate in any judicial action. This is a rate of approximately 7%. This is a great improvement over FY10, where the rate was approximately 25%. The reasons victims declined to prosecute are unknown but could stem from a multitude of issues, whether it lies in services available to victims, the investigatory process, the adjudicative process, the command climate or a combination of these factors. The Navy continues to examine the possible reasons for victim declinations and find ways to strengthen and encourage victims to participate in the adjudicative process where possible.

Combat Areas of Interest – USN

NCIS does not work sexual assault investigations any different in Combat Areas of Interest. Sexual assault investigations are handled the same whether they occur CONUS, OCONUS or in a deployed war zone. The statistics presented in this report indicate that the demographics and trends of sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest replicate those in the general overall report. There were not any vast differences or anomalies noted in the Combat Areas of Interest.

Analysis

Trends in demographics, offenses, adjudication and Combat Areas of Interest have remained fairly constant between FY10 and FY11. The statistics vary slightly between services (USN and USMC) but overall, the results are fairly similar.

Sexual assault victims in the DON (both USN and USMC) are mainly represented in the E-1 to E-4 category, with the largest age group comprising 20-24 year olds. Subjects were equally concentrated in the E-1 to E-4 range and the E-5 to E-9 range. Most subjects, like victims, were also within the 20-24 year old age bracket. There were obviously many more subjects without known demographic information than victims. Therefore, the statistics provided for subjects may not be as accurate as that for victims.

Of the known days and time periods reported, over half of all sexual assaults reported occurred over the weekend period of Friday – Sunday (59%) and between the hours of 6pm and 6am (90%). In many circumstances this period of time is considered non-duty time.

There were more off-base than on-base incidents reported for the USN and the opposite was true for the USMC with more on-base than off-base incidents reported.

All sexual assault investigations are worked in the same manner, irrespective if the investigation involves USN or USMC personnel. All investigations follow the same policies and protocols whether CONUS, OCONUS or within the Combat Areas of Interest. Therefore the way an investigation is conducted and reported will have no impact on demographics, trends, or dispositions.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Restricted reports are not reported to law enforcement. SARCs do not indicate the types of offenses for Restricted Reports because the type of offense is self-reported and may or may not meet the definition and criteria of the UCMJ offenses. For all Restricted Reports, the role of the SARC is to focus on support services (crisis intervention, referrals to advocacy, medical, and counseling services) and case management.

There were no significant changes from FY10 to FY11 in the amount of Restricted Reports that were reported to SARCs. There were four more reports in FY11 (174) than in FY10 (170), an increase of 2%. Of the 174 Restricted Reports in FY11, 16% (28) were converted to Unrestricted Reports, same as FY10.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (i.e., Did more occur reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc)**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Service breakout is as follows for Restricted Reports: Army-0; Navy-169; USMC-2; USAF-2; USCG-0; and 1 unknown. Sixty-six percent (115) of all Restricted Reports were service member on service member; 18% (32) were non-service member on service member, and 16% (27) were unidentified subjects on service members. Sixty percent of incidents (104) were reported as occurring off a military installation, while 29% were reported as occurring on an installation. Demographically, 44% of victims making Restricted Reports were reported to be 20-24 years old and 64% were pay grades of E-1 to E-4.

Approximately 40% of sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred between midnight and 6 am, while 31% were reported to have occurred between 6 pm and midnight. The time was unknown for 22% of reports. Most reported sexual assault incidents took place on Saturday (24%) or Day Unknown (22%), with Sunday coming in third at 16%.

There were three Restricted Reports of sexual assault for Navy in Combat Areas of Interest (two in Bahrain and one in Djibouti), which does not represent an increase from FY10. Of the three Restricted Reports, two were service member on service member. One reported sexual assault occurred on a military installation and two occurred off a

military installation. Two of the reports were made within three days of the incident and one within 4-30 days. Two of the three occurred on a weekend between the hours of midnight and 6 am.

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**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY11, there were a total of 1009 referrals. Of these referrals, 706 (70%) were made to military facilities (252 military medical, 257 military counseling and 197 to military legal) and 303 (30%) were made to civilian facilities (100 medical, 149 counseling and 54 legal). By comparison, in FY10 there were a total of 901 military referrals (233 military medical, 301 military counseling and 168 military legal) and 199 referrals to civilian facilities (52 medical, 117 counseling and 30 legal). The working relationships between SARCs, SACMG member trainings, and a better understanding and trust of the system may be contributing to the higher number of military service referrals.

4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY11, service referrals for restricted reports were primarily made to military facilities for counseling and medical. Of the 386 total referrals made, 247 (64%) were made to military facilities and 139 (36%) were made to civilian facilities.

In FY10 192 total referrals were made to military facilities (77 medical, 85 counseling and 30 to legal), compared to a total of 247 referrals in FY11; 89 to medical, 121 to counseling and 37 to legal. The requirement for legal consultation, trial lawyer training by OJAG, working relationships between legal and SARCs, case reviews at SACMGs and a better understanding and trust of the system may be contributing to the increase in military service referrals.

In FY11, there were 36 cases where a SAFE was conducted, compared to 13 in FY10. There were no instances where SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam. There were 8 instances in FY10. This may be attributable to BUMED's new SANE trainer and efforts to ensure MTFs have available SAFE kits.

4.3. Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

There were no support services referrals to any civilians for Restricted Reports or in any Combat Area of Interest.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military

1. Analytic Discussion - United States Marine Corps (USMC)

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 FY11 (in percents)**
- **Possible explanations for changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In Fiscal Year 2010 (FY10), NCIS reported 254 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations for the USMC and in FY11, NCIS reported 282 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations for the USMC. This is an 11% increase in Unrestricted Reports from FY10 to FY11. In terms of completed investigations, in FY10, there were 188 Unrestricted Reports completed and in FY11 there were 190 Unrestricted Reports completed, reflecting an increase of 1%.

Analysis

During the last three fiscal years, there has been a strong education campaign, Navy/Marine Corps-wide, to educate Sailors, Marines and civilians about sexual assault reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted), services available to victims of sexual assault, and crime prevention. In FY11, NCIS facilitated two advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training course and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) on "Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution" provided comprehensive investigative training. Through the two courses, 39 NCIS special agents received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Further, nine additional special agents attended the US Army CID advanced sexual assault investigations course. In addition, NCIS continues to partner closely with the Office of

the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) and HQMC, Judge Advocate Division, to improve its investigatory and adjudicative products.

While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs. The current sexual assault brief focuses on awareness, sexual assault prevention and bystander intervention. Training focused on defining criminal behavior enables more personnel within the Department better understand and recognize a sexual assault. Additionally, NCIS special agents are encouraged to participate in local training opportunities such as victim advocate training, command stand-downs and other sexual assault focused events or training.

During the 2011 DON Sexual Assault Prevention Summit, NCIS provided training to SARCs and victim advocates in an effort to further their understanding of NCIS investigations and strengthen the relationship between investigators and advocates. It is anticipated that a stronger bond between investigators and advocates will result in improvements across the SAPR program.

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**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

United States Marine Corps – Type of Offenses (USMC)

Aggravated Sexual Assault was the largest category of sexual offenses investigated by NCIS for the USMC in FY11. These cases comprise approximately 44% of all USMC sexual assault investigations for FY11. The second highest case category was Rape at 15%.

The 190 completed USMC investigations had a total of 201 victims. Of those 201 victims 87, or 37%, claimed to have been victims of Aggravated Sexual Assault. Approximately 17% of the USMC victims claimed to have been victims Rape and 17% also claimed to be victims of Wrongful Sexual Contact. The USMC report also indicated that 9% of the victims claimed to be victims of Non-consensual sodomy, 3% of Aggravated Sexual Contact, and 3% of Abusive Sexual Contact.

Demographic Trends - USMC

Upon review of the FY11 sexual assault incidents, it was noted that 39% of all USMC

sexual assault investigations were reported within 3 days of the incident, which is a 9% decrease from FY10 reporting. Twenty-four percent (24%) were reported within 4-30 days, 21% were reported within 31-365 days, and 7% were reported over one year past the date of the incident. It is important to note when reports are timely it can be a vast benefit for investigators.

Weekend reporting (Saturday and Sunday) comprise 32% of all USMC reports generated.

In FY11, the proportion of female and male sexual assault victims were (90%) and (10%) respectively compared to (88%) and (12%) respectively in FY10. The largest rank represented as victims is the E-1 to E-4 category. In FY11, 62% of all victims were E-1 to E-4 in the USMC reports as compared to 61% in FY10.

The largest age group in FY10 and FY11 were 20-24 year olds. In FY10 the same age group comprised 51% of all victims and in FY11, comprised 49% of all victims.

There was a decrease in the number of “service member on service member” investigations. In FY10 that category comprised 61% of all investigations and in FY11 that number comprised 54% of all USMC investigations.

Service Referrals

There were 314 referrals to military facilities and 120 referrals to civilian facilities for services. Victims may be referred separately to either military or civilian service providers; or simultaneously to both.

USMC – Combat Areas of Interest

The USMC had 11 total Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations in the Combat Areas of Interest during FY11. Six of the sexual assault offenses occurred in Afghanistan, two in Iraq, and one each in Bahrain, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.

Seven of the investigations were completed in FY11. The USMC reported a total of seven sexual assault victims from the completed investigations, six female victims and one male victim. Five victims were between the ages of 20-24, one was between the ages of 16-19 and one was of unknown age. Thirty-one percent of the victims were E-1 to E-4.

Analysis

The differences in the locations of the sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest between the USN and the USMC are certainly understandable due to the mission and deployment locations of each branch of service.

The data provided via the Combat Areas of Interest shows no major differences

between either branch of service when reviewing full sexual assault reporting data. The statistics for each branch of service in the Combat Areas of Interest mirror the data as presented in the full report. Demographics on victim gender, rank and age are fairly consistent for both branches of service even when broken down into the Combat Areas of Interest.

Both Service reports indicate that aggravated sexual assault, rape, and wrongful sexual contact are the most reported types of sexual assault offenses. Overall it appears that aggravated sexual assault within the Department of the Navy (DON) is the primary sexual offense being reported and investigated.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

United States Marine Corps – Subject Demographic Trends

Demographic trends inform prevention and awareness efforts; therefore, we examine these in terms of the most recent reports. Data analyzed in this section was culled from Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY11 as these are the most recent cases for which we have completed data. There were a total of 223 subjects in 190 sexual assault investigations initiated and completed in FY11 for the USMC. Of the 223 subjects 177 (79%) were members of the USMC, less than 6% were from other Services, and 15% were either unknown or civilian.

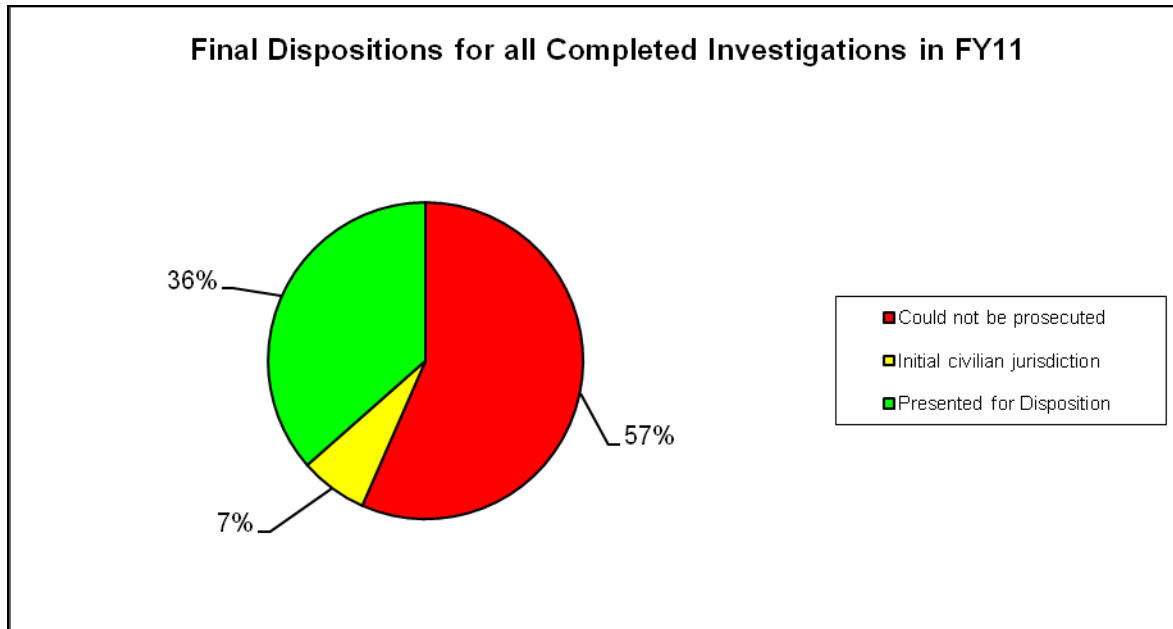
The USMC investigations reported two female subjects in FY10 and in FY11.

Of the subjects who had reportable demographic information, 67% were E-1 to E-4 and 28% were E-5 to E-9, which shows a high concentration of enlisted member subjects (95% total). Of the known subjects, 85% were between the ages of 20-34, with 59% falling within the age range of 20-24 and 26% within the age range of 25-34. This statistic, like the USN, shows that the ages of subjects tend to be slightly older than the age of victims.

USMC Disposition Data - Analysis

Disposition data must be examined in terms of all cases closed during a time period vice all cases opened and closed. Thorough investigations and successful prosecutions require time, particularly in serious and complex cases; therefore, examining only cases opened and closed in a fiscal year excludes analysis of the more egregious reports received, and as a practical matter all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year. For the sake of accuracy in this section, we have included all dispositions in sections D and E of the matrix (final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports

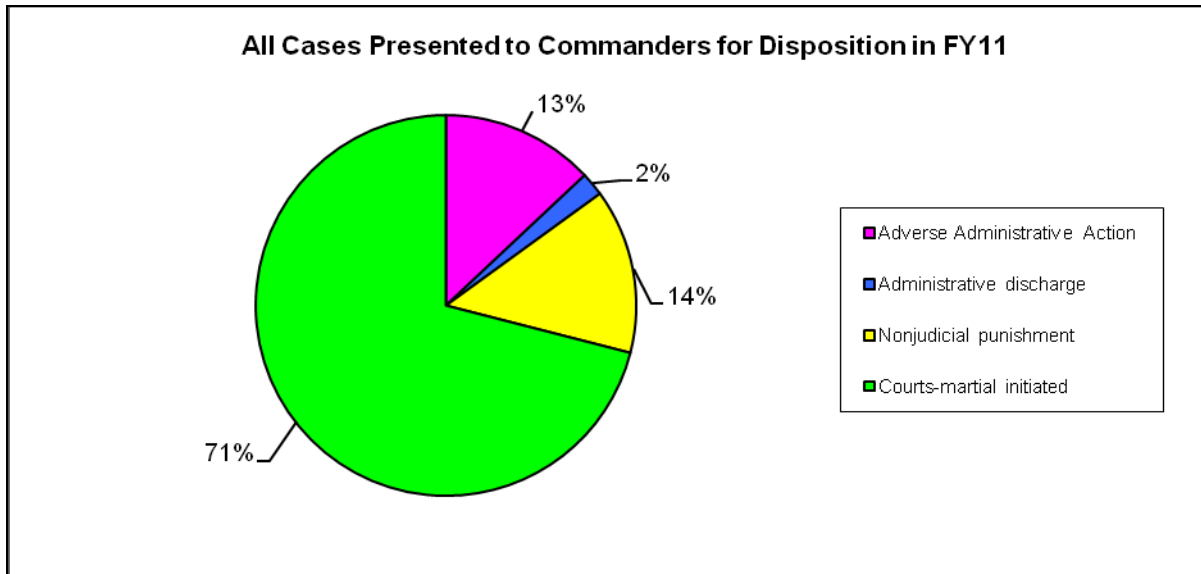
opened and closed in FY11 and final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports received prior to FY11). By doing so, we are able to present a complete and accurate picture of military justice for sexual assault cases in FY11.



Could not be prosecuted - In FY11, there were 274 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Fifty-seven percent (155) of the subjects could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (i.e., civilian subjects NOT subject to UCMJ) (3), the subject was unknown (21), the allegation was unfounded by Command, meaning it was false or did not meet the elements of a sexual assault offense (12), probable cause existed for a non-sexual assault offense only (23), statute of limitations expired (1), the subject died or deceased (1), the evidence was insufficient (58) or the victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution (36).

Initial civilian jurisdiction – In 19 of the remaining 119 subject cases, civilian authorities initially assumed jurisdiction. Further analysis is not possible due to lack of information regarding these cases.

Presented for disposition - In total, 100 subject cases were presented to commanders for a disposition decision in FY11. Commanders preferred courts-martial charges against 71 subjects, conducted non-judicial punishment against 14 subjects, took adverse administrative action against 13 subjects and administratively discharged two subjects.



The data demonstrates that while court-martial action may not always have been a viable option in all cases, in those cases where it was not, accountability by some type of adverse action was in fact taken. These administrative actions are not available in the civilian community but serve to demonstrate the additional accountability options available to military commanders in the Department of the Navy. These statistics also reflect 100% accountability for all cases presented to the Commander for disposition decision.

The Department is encouraged with this data as the 100% accountability rate reflects the seriousness with which the Commanders are treating the issue and in turn taking action.

Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest – USMC – Subjects

The USMC had seven total subjects in the seven sexual assault investigations initiated and subsequently completed in FY11. Five subjects were identified to be members of the USMC, with one foreign national and one unknown. Of the five USMC members, three were within the enlisted range of E-1 to E-4 and two were within the E-5 to E-9 range.

Of the 274 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault in FY11, there were seven subject dispositions related to incidents occurring in the Combat Areas of Interest. Of these, the following dispositions were reported: subject unknown (1), victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution (1), unfounded by Command (1), Court-Martial (2), and Non-Judicial Punishment (1).

Six of the sexual assault offenses occurred in Afghanistan, and one each in Iraq, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (i.e., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

USMC Trends - Descriptive Data

The USMC had more sexual assault incidents reported as occurring On-base than Off-base, which was fairly consistent over the last two years. In FY11, approximately 39% of the sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred Off-base, vice 51% that were reported to have occurred On-base. (Twenty-eight cases had unknown locations). In FY10, 41% were reported as occurring Off-base with 54% occurring On-base. (Fourteen cases had unknown locations).

In FY11, 39% of all USMC sexual assault investigations were reported within 3 days of the incident, and 24% were reported within 4-30 days for a combined timely reporting total of 63%. This is down 5% from FY10's timely reporting of 68%. Where reported, Saturdays and Sundays (weekend) comprised 32% of the incident times reported for sexual assaults. When Friday is added to the equation, the number jumps to 59%. This statistic indicates that over half of all reported sexual assault incidents are occurring during "weekend" or off-duty hours.

A large number (205) of the reported sexual assaults occurred at an unknown time. Only 77 reports indicated a known time for the sexual assault. Using known times only (77), 55% occurred between midnight and 6am and approximately 34% occurred between 6pm to midnight. A significant number of sexual assaults, 88%, occurred during off-duty hours, between the hours of 6pm and 6am, a 12 hour period.

Investigations – USMC

In FY11, 282 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations were initiated. Of those, 190 were opened and closed (completed) during FY11. The completed investigations had 223 subjects and 201 victims. Of these 190 investigations, 143 involved Service members as victims. Twelve Service Member victims (active duty) declined to participate in any judicial action. This is a rate of approximately 8%, which is the same as the rate reported in FY10 (8%). Continued education campaign focused on defining criminal behavior as it relates to sexual assault, more resources available for reporting (e.g., text and web tip hotline), as well as services available to victims of sexual assault may continue to have a positive impact on the victim's willingness to report the sexual assault and participate in the investigative and judicial processes.

Combat Areas of Interest – USMC

NCIS does not work sexual assault investigations any different in Combat Areas of Interest. Sexual assault investigations are handled the same whether they occur CONUS, OCONUS or in a deployed war zone. The statistics presented in this report indicate that the demographics and trends of sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest replicate those in the general overall report. There were not any vast differences or anomalies noted in the Combat Areas of Interest.

Analysis

Trends in demographics, offenses, adjudication and Combat Areas of Interest have remained fairly constant between FY10 and FY11. The statistics vary slightly between services (USN and USMC) but overall, the results are fairly similar.

Sexual assault victims in the DON (both USN and USMC) are mainly represented in the E-1 to E-4 category, with the largest age group comprising 20-24 year olds. Subjects were equally concentrated in the E-1 to E-4 range and the E-5 to E-9 range. Most subjects, like victims, were also within the 20-24 year old age bracket. There were obviously many more subjects without known demographic information than victims. Therefore, the statistics provided for subjects may not be as accurate as that for victims.

Of the known days and time periods reported, over half of all sexual assaults reported occurred over the weekend period of Friday – Sunday (59%) and between the hours of 6pm and 6am (90%). In many circumstances this period of time is considered non-duty time.

There were more off-base than on-base incidents reported for the USN and the opposite was true for the USMC with more on-base than off-base incidents reported.

All sexual assault investigations are worked in the same manner, irrespective if the investigation involves USN or USMC personnel. All investigations follow the same policies and protocols whether CONUS, OCONUS or within the Combat Areas of Interest. Therefore the way an investigation is conducted and reported will have no impact on demographics, trends, or dispositions.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Demographic Trends

Of the fifty-one Restricted Reports made in FY11, forty (78%) of the victims were between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four. Of those, fifteen (29%) occurred in the

barracks. Twenty-nine (57%) of the fifty-one Restricted Reports occurred off base. Thirty-eight (75%) of the alleged sexual assaults were victims between the ranks of E-1 – E-4. Thirty-five (67%) knew the offender and twenty-two (43%) reported using alcohol. Eleven (22%) of the fifty-one were male victims.

Service Referrals

There were forty-five referrals to military facilities and ten referrals to civilian facilities for services. Victims may be referred separately to either military or civilian service providers; or simultaneously to both.

Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest

One Restricted Report was opened in the Combat Areas of Interest. The victim was a male E-3.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (i.e., Did more occur reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc)**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Of the fifty-one Restricted Reports, fifteen (29%) incidents occurred in the barracks. Twenty-nine (57%) of the fifty-one Restricted Reports occurred off base.

Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest

None

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**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**
-

There were 72 referrals to military medical facilities, 109 referrals to military counseling, and 133 referrals to military legal services. There were 45 referrals to civilian medical facilities, 45 referrals to civilian counseling services, and 30 referrals to civilian legal services.

4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**

- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Summary of referral data

There were nineteen referrals for medical services and twenty-one referrals for counseling services at military facilities. There was one referral for medical services and seven referrals for counseling services at civilian facilities. Seven victims requested SAFEs be conducted.

Combat Areas of Interest referral data

There were no restricted reports opened in the Combat Areas of Interest.

Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data

No significant trends were identified.

4.3. Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Summary of referral data.

There were fourteen referrals for medical services, fourteen referrals for counseling services and thirty referrals for legal services for non-military victims.

Combat Areas of Interest referral data

There were no referrals of non-military victims.

Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data

The most notable difference in FY10 is that non-military victims were referred to either medical, counseling and/or legal services totaling fifty-eight.

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

	A	B
1	NAVY FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.	FY11 Totals
3	# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports	436
4	# Service Member victims	378
5	# Non-Service Member victims	58
6	# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	408
7	# Service Member on Service Member	268
8	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	55
9	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	29
10	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	56
11	# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	408
12	# On military installation	175
13	# Off military installation	181
14	# Unidentified location	52
15	# Investigations Initiated (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	408
16	# Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	183
17	# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-11	225
18	# Restricted Reports	174
19	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	32
20	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	142
21	B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN FY11	FY11 Totals
22	Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	408
23	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	164
24	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	96
25	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	81
26	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	20
27	# Unknown	47
28	Time of sexual assault	408
29	# Midnight to 6 am	73
30	# 6 am to 6 pm	12
31	# 6 pm to midnight	38
32	# Unknown	285
33	Day of sexual assault	408
34	# Sunday	56
35	# Monday	35
36	# Tuesday	22
37	# Wednesday	25
38	# Thursday	35
39	# Friday	47
40	# Saturday	64
41	# Unknown	124
42	C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11)	FY11 Totals
43	# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	225
44	# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	37
45	# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	244
46	# Your Service Member subjects	177
47	# Service Member subjects from other Services	9
48	# Non-Service Member subjects	14
49	# Unidentified subjects	44
50	# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	235
51	# Your Service Member victims	196
52	# Service Member victims from other Services	7
53	# Non-Service Member victims	32
54	# Unknown	0

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

	A	B
55	D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS	FY11 Totals
56	# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	244
57	DoD Action Precluded:	62
58	# Unknown Subjects	49
59	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
60	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	10
61	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	3
62	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	66
63	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	9
64	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
65	# Victim deceased	0
66	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	16
67	# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	20
68	# Statute of limitations had expired	1
69	# Unfounded by Command	20
70	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
71	# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	80
72	# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	36
73	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	36
74	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	5
75	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	25
76	# Administrative discharges	0
77	# Other administrative actions	6
78	E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
79	# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10 (30-Sep-10)	221
80	# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	10
81	# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	211
82	# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed by 30-SEP-11	227
83	# Final DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	227
84	DoD Action Precluded:	35
85	# Unknown Subjects	9
86	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
87	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	18
88	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	8
89	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	77
90	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	8
91	# Subject deceased or deserted	1
92	# Victim deceased	0
93	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	26
94	# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	32
95	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
96	# Unfounded by Command	10
97	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
98	# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	30
99	# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	85
100	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	85
101	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	62
102	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	12
103	# Administrative discharges	6
104	# Other administrative actions	5
105	* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

1b. Unrestricted Reports (F-G)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY11 Totals
10	DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS																			
75	Gender of SUBJECTS	2	0	1	0	4	16	1	4	8	1	0	41	75	3	13	57	16	2	244
77	# Male	2	0	0	0	4	16	1	4	8	1	0	32	71	3	13	57	15	1	228
78	# Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
79	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	1	1	15
80	Age of SUBJECTS	2	0	1	0	4	16	1	4	8	1	0	41	75	3	13	57	16	2	244
81	# 16-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	12
82	# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	4	23	2	7	17	4	0	65
83	# 25-34	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	4	0	0	3	14	0	3	10	2	0	43
84	# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	10	2	0	18
85	# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
86	# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	# Unknown	2	0	1	0	2	7	0	1	1	1	0	33	28	1	3	14	8	2	104
88	Grade of SUBJECTS	2	0	1	0	4	16	1	4	8	1	0	41	75	3	13	57	16	2	244
89	# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	11	7	0	1	3	0	0	8	33	1	7	23	5	0	89
90	# E5-E9	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	2	4	1	0	4	16	2	2	19	1	0	58
91	# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	8
93	# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
94	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
95	# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	3	1	0	12
96	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
97	# Unknown	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	26	19	0	2	8	8	1	72
98	Service of SUBJECTS	2	0	1	0	4	16	1	4	8	1	0	41	75	3	13	57	16	2	244
99	# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
100	# Navy	0	0	1	0	3	14	1	4	8	1	0	16	58	3	11	46	11	0	177
101	# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	5
102	# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	3	1	0	12
105	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
106	# Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	11	0	0	5	4	1	44
107	Status of SUBJECTS	2	0	1	0	4	16	1	4	8	1	0	41	75	3	13	57	16	2	244
108	# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	3	14	1	4	8	1	0	18	60	3	11	47	11	0	182
109	# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	# National Guard (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
112	# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	3	1	0	12
113	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
114	# Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	11	0	0	6	4	1	47

2. Restricted Reports

	A	B
1	NAVY FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 TOTALS
3	# Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports	174
4	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	32
5	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	142
6	# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	174
7	# Service Member on Service Member	115
8	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	32
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	27
10	# Reported sexual assaults occurring	174
11	# On military installation	50
12	# Off military installation	104
13	# Unidentified location	20
14	B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
15	Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	174
16	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	71
17	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	42
18	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	29
19	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	12
20	# Unknown	20
21	Time of sexual assault incident	174
22	# Midnight to 6 am	69
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	13
24	# 6 pm to midnight	54
25	# Unknown	38
26	Day of sexual assault incident	174
27	# Sunday	28
28	# Monday	9
29	# Tuesday	12
30	# Wednesday	10
31	# Thursday	10
32	# Friday	26
33	# Saturday	41
34	# Unknown	38
35	C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
36	# VICTIMS	174
37	# Army victims	0
38	# Navy victims	169
39	# Marines victims	2
40	# Air Force victims	2
41	# Coast Guard	0
42	# Unknown	1

2. Restricted Reports

	A	B
43	D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
44	Gender of VICTIMS	174
45	# Male	20
46	# Female	152
47	# Unknown	2
48	Age of VICTIMS	174
49	# 16-19	41
50	# 20-24	76
51	# 25-34	32
52	# 35-49	6
53	# 50-64	0
54	# 65 and older	0
55	# Unknown	19
56	Grade of VICTIMS	174
57	# E1-E4	111
58	# E5-E9	26
59	# WO1-WO5	0
60	# O1-O3	7
61	# O4-O10	1
62	# Cadet/Midshipman	14
63	# US Civilian	0
64	# Unknown	15
65	Status of VICTIMS	174
66	# Active Duty	153
67	# Reserve (Activated)	4
68	# National Guard (Activated)	0
69	# Cadet/Midshipman	14
70	# US Civilian	0
71	# Unknown	3
72	* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

3. Victim Services

	A	B
1	NAVY FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	<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>	
3	A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
4	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
5	# MILITARY facilities	778
6	# Medical	253
7	# Counseling	325
8	# Legal	200
9	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	296
10	# Medical	92
11	# Counseling	151
12	# Legal	53
13	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	106
14	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
15	# Military Victims making an UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
16	B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
17	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
18	# MILITARY facilities	247
19	# Medical	89
20	# Counseling	121
21	# Legal	37
22	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	139
23	# Medical	36
24	# Counseling	59
25	# Legal	44
26	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	36
27	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
28	# Military Victims making a RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
29	C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
30	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
31	# MILITARY facilities	30
32	# Medical	12
33	# Counseling	11
34	# Legal	7
35	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	27
36	# Medical	10
37	# Counseling	10
38	# Legal	7
39	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
40	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
41	D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
42	# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	57
43	# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	0
44	# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
45	# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	0
46	*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 to the victim.	

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

	A	B
	NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
1	FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	FY11 Totals
3	# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	16
4	# Service Member victims	14
5	# Non-Service Member victims	2
6	# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	16
7	# Service Member on Service Member	9
8	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	2
9	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2
10	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3
11	# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	16
12	# On military installation	9
13	# Off military installation	5
14	# Unidentified location	2
15	# Investigations (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	16
16	# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	5
17	# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	11
18	# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	3
19	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
20	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	3
21	B. FY11 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
22	Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	16
23	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	8
24	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	5
25	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1
26	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1
27	# Unknown	1
28	Time of sexual assault	16
29	# Midnight to 6 am	5
30	# 6 am to 6 pm	2
31	# 6 pm to midnight	0
32	# Unknown	9
33	Day of sexual assault	16
34	# Sunday	2
35	# Monday	1
36	# Tuesday	0
37	# Wednesday	2
38	# Thursday	1
39	# Friday	2
40	# Saturday	5
41	# Unknown	3
42	C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11) IN CAI	FY11 Totals
43	# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	11
44	# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	0
45	# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	11
46	# Your Service Member subjects	9
47	# Service Member subjects from other Services	0
48	# Non-Service Member subjects	1
49	# Unidentified subjects	1
50	# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	11
51	# Your Service Member victims	9
52	# Service Member victims from other Services	1
53	# Non-Service Member victims	1
54	# Unknown	0

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

	A	B
55	D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
56	# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	11
57	DoD Action Precluded:	2
58	# Unknown Subjects	2
59	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
60	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	0
61	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	0
62	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	1
63	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	1
64	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
65	# Victim deceased	0
66	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
67	# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
68	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
69	# Unfounded by Command	0
70	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)***	0
71	# Subjects pending completion of command action as of 30-SEP-11	5
72	# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	3
73	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	3
74	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0
75	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	2
76	# Administrative discharges	0
77	# Other administrative actions	1
78	E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR PRE-FY11 SUBJECTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (From investigations opened prior to FY11 that were completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
79	# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10	5
80	# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	0
81	# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	5
82	# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed as of 30-SEP-11	5
83	# Final FY11 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	5
84	DoD Action Precluded:	1
85	# Unknown Subjects	1
86	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
87	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	0
88	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	0
89	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault (definitions provided below Section	1
90	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	0
91	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
92	# Victim deceased	0
93	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
94	# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
95	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
96	# Unfounded by Command	0
97	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
98	# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	0
99	# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	3
100	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	3
101	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	2
102	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
103	# Administrative discharges	0
104	# Other administrative actions	0
105	* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

	A	B
1	NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 Totals
3	# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	3
4	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
5	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	3
6	# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	3
7	# Service Member on Service Member	3
8	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0
10	# Reported sexual assaults occurring	3
11	# On military installation	1
12	# Off military installation	2
13	# Unidentified location	0
14	B. CAI INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
15	Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	3
16	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
17	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
18	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
19	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
20	# Unknown	1
21	Time of sexual assault incident	3
22	# Midnight to 6 am	2
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	0
24	# 6 pm to midnight	1
25	# Unknown	0
26	Day of sexual assault incident	3
27	# Sunday	0
28	# Monday	0
29	# Tuesday	0
30	# Wednesday	0
31	# Thursday	0
32	# Friday	1
33	# Saturday	1
34	# Unknown	1
35	C. CAI RESTRICTED REPORTS - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
36	# VICTIMS	3
37	# Army	0
38	# Air Force	0
39	# Navy	3
40	# Marines	0
41	# Coast Guard	0
42	# Unknown	0

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

	A	B
43	D. CAI DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
44	Gender of VICTIMS	3
45	# Male	0
46	# Female	3
47	# Unknown	0
48	Age of VICTIMS	3
49	# 16-19	0
50	# 20-24	1
51	# 25-34	2
52	# 35-49	0
53	# 50-64	0
54	# 65 and older	0
55	# Unknown	0
56	Grade of VICTIMS	3
57	# E1-E4	2
58	# E5-E9	1
59	# WO1-WO5	0
60	# O1-O3	0
61	# O4-O10	0
62	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
63	# US Civilian	0
64	# Unknown	0
65	Status of VICTIMS	3
66	# Active Duty	2
67	# Reserve (Activated)	1
68	# National Guard (Activated)	0
69	# US Civilian	0
70	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
71	# Unknown	0
72	* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 4a, Section A.	

5b. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Section E)

	A	B
1	NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
2	E. TOTAL # FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 Totals
3	<i>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</i>	3
4	Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
5	Bahrain	2
6	Iraq	0
7	Jordan	0
8	Lebanon	0
9	Syria	0
10	Yemen	0
11	Djibouti	1
12	Egypt	0
13	Kuwait	0
14	Oman	0
15	Qatar	0
16	Uganda	0
17	Saudi Arabia	0
18	United Arab Emirates	0
19	Central and South Asia	
20	Iran	0
21	Kyrgyzstan	0
22	Pakistan	0
23	Afghanistan	0
24		

6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

	A	B
1	NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST: FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	<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>	
3	A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
4	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
5	# MILITARY facilities	12
6	# Medical	6
7	# Counseling	5
8	# Legal	1
9	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	2
10	# Medical	1
11	# Counseling	0
12	# Legal	1
13	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	4
14	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
15	# Military Victims in UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
16	B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
17	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
18	# MILITARY facilities	5
19	# Medical	3
20	# Counseling	2
21	# Legal	0
22	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
23	# Medical	0
24	# Counseling	0
25	# Legal	0
26	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
27	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
28	# Military Victims in RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
29	C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
30	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
31	# MILITARY facilities	0
32	# Medical	0
33	# Counseling	0
34	# Legal	0
35	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
36	# Medical	0
37	# Counseling	0
38	# Legal	0
39	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
40	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
41	D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
42	# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	0
43	# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	0
44	# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
45	# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	0
46	<i>*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 to the victim.</i>	

7. UR Case Synopses

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: NAVY																
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
1	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim indicated she had been sexually assaulted several months ago. Victim contacted the SARC for counseling, but did not desire any command or law enforcement involvement and signed a VPS.
2	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim couldn't remember leaving the bowling alley with Subject. Victim awoke to being naked in her bed, as the Subject engaged in vaginal intercourse with her. An Article 32 was held and command was advised there was not sufficient evidence to continue prosecution.
3	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim woke up in her barracks room with Subject in bed with her wearing only underwear. Victim demanded Subject to leave her room. DNA did not match Subject's. All logical leads have been exhausted, and no evidence of criminal culpability was developed.
4	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							The Victim alleged the assault occurred while standing watch onboard the ship. The Subject took Victim's hand, opened her palm, and placed it on his groin. An article 32 was held and the Investigating Officer recommended that all charges and specifications be dismissed.
5	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense where the Victim alleged the Subject grabbed her chest. Victim stated that she yelled and screamed for him to remove his hand, but Subject did not. According to Victim, Subject also grabbed her vagina. Court-martial charges were preferred.
6a	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense where Subject #1 allegedly grabbed Victim from behind and proceeded to "dry-hump" her. She also stated that Subject #2 stood in front of her and placed his hand down the front of her pants. Subject #1 and Subject #2 were sent to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) and received verbal counseling by command.
6b	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense where Subject #1 allegedly grabbed Victim from behind and proceeded to "dry-hump" her. She also stated that Subject #2 stood in front of her and placed his hand down the front of her pants. Subject #1 and Subject #2 were sent to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) and received verbal counseling by command.
7	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	O-1	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Off-base offense where Victim alleged Subject touched her buttocks and breasts against her will during the course of dancing and subsequent cab ride back to the ship. Command advised there was probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense.
8	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where the Victim advised Subject held her hands down above her head with one hand and forcing penetration of his penis into her vagina with his free hand. Victim stated this was against her will and without her consent. Victim signed a VPS and no longer wished to pursue an investigation.
9	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-6	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense involving alcohol where Witnesses reported Subject met Victim in her room onboard the ship. Victim came into another witness's room claiming Subject had made sexual advances toward her. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
10	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense where Victim and Subject spent the night in their mutual friend's room. Victim awoke to find Subject had placed his finger in her vagina. Facebook messages revealed Subject apologized to Victim. Subject received an Administrative Counseling/ Warning for Sexual Misconduct by his command.
11	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject forced himself on Victim. Upon re-interviewing, Victim stated that she was not raped, but was forced to have sex with Subject. Victim opted not to participate further in this investigation. Command did not take any punitive action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
12	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense involving alcohol where Subject told Victim that he had sexual intercourse with her while she was intoxicated earlier in the year. Victim did not recall the events. Command declined to take any actions.
13	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported when she woke up, she realized Subject had his penis out and was rubbing it against her foot. Command advised Subject was taken to non-judicial punishment. Subject's actions would be reflected on subsequent performance evaluations and Perform to Serve applications.
14	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Off-base offense where Victim alleged that the Subject, attempted to have sexual intercourse with her against her will by pinning her arms down and forcing himself on her. The Investigating Officer recommended Subject face a Non-Judicial Punishment for minor violations of the UCMJ.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
15	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where the Victim alleged the assault occurred in Subject's office. A Summary Court Martial was held for Subject during which time he pled guilty to Article 128 (Assault) charges. The results of Subject's Summary Court Martial were reduction in rank to E-4, forfeiture of 2/3 pay and allowances for one month, and an Other than Honorable (OTH) discharge.
16	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-8	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim alleged Subject grabbed her, pinned her arms behind her back, and forcibly kissed her. Command did not take any administrative or judicial action against Subject due to insufficient evidence of a sexual or physical assault.
17	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted but refused to give any details of the assault or potential Subject. Victim signed a VPS and no longer wishes to pursue legal action.
18	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim reported to her command that she was raped while off duty. Victim was interviewed and signed a Victim Preference Statement, declining to participate in the investigation.
19	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke to the Subject penetrating her vagina against her will or consent. Command informed there was insufficient evidence to proceed with any administrative and/or judicial action against Subject.
20	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim allegedly awoke, observed an unidentified male Subject seated on her bed with his hands under her shirt and touching her breast. The Subject then got off the bed and walked out of the door. Due to medication and sleep state, Victim could only provide a generic description of the Subject. All logical investigative leads have been exhausted.
21	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where Victim alleged she woke up at a hotel and then in her barracks room with her pant zipper broken. Victim did not remember how she got to or from either location. Witnesses report at no time did Victim blackout, she was not drinking. Investigation is closed, due to a lack of evidence or leads.
22	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Subject placed his hand on Victim's thigh and touched her breasts (over clothing) while he was transporting her to her residence in a duty vehicle. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement, indicating she no longer wanted to participate in the investigation. Command has decided against pursuing charges against Subject.
23	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke to Subject allegedly on top of her with her shirt and bra pulled up while he touched her exposed breasts with his hands and mouth. Command initiated Non-Judicial Punishment against Subject. Subject was found guilty of violation of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Extra Duties for (forty-five) 45 days, and Restriction for sixty (60) days.
24	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown location where a friend reported that Victim allegedly disclosed that she was sexually assaulted while passed out from drinking. Victim was interviewed and stated no assault occurred. Victim signed VPS.
25a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	Midshipman	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense where Victim woke up in Subject#3's apartment naked on the couch, wrapped in a blanket. Local authorities assumed primary jurisdiction. The Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR) for Subject#3 stated the disposition is "Other Administrative Action" and he will receive formal counseling. The SADR for Subject#1 stated the disposition is "Non-Judicial Punishment" and he will receive a punitive letter for his actions. The SADR for Subject#2 stated that there was "Insufficient evidence of any Offense."
25b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	Midshipman	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where Victim woke up in Subject#3's apartment naked on the couch, wrapped in a blanket. Local authorities assumed primary jurisdiction. The Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR) for Subject#3 stated the disposition is "Other Administrative Action" and he will receive formal counseling. The SADR for Subject#1 stated the disposition is "Non-Judicial Punishment" and he will receive a punitive letter for his actions. The SADR for Subject#2 stated that there was "Insufficient evidence of any Offense."
25c	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Midshipman	Male	Midshipman	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Off-base offense where Victim woke up in Subject#3's apartment naked on the couch, wrapped in a blanket. Local authorities assumed primary jurisdiction. The Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR) for Subject#3 stated the disposition is "Other Administrative Action" and he will receive formal counseling. The SADR for Subject#1 stated the disposition is "Non-Judicial Punishment" and he will receive a punitive letter for his actions. The SADR for Subject#2 stated that there was "Insufficient evidence of any Offense."
26	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Victim advised that Subject started rubbing her hand on the outside of his clothing in his genital area. Victim advised she pulled her hand away and left the room. Victim declined to participate and later signed a declination letter. Command stated no prosecution will be recommended against Subject.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
27	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject requested that Victim perform oral sex on him. Subject then placed his penis in her vagina and had sexual intercourse with her. Command conducted Non-Judicial Punishment for Subject in violation of UCMJ Article 92 (Barracks Violation and Underage Drinking). Subject was awarded reduction in rank to E-2; restriction for 30 days; and forfeiture of 1/2 months pay, suspended.
28	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Male	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								On-base offense where Victim alleged that Subject touched his penis outside of his clothing. Subject later confessed to touching Victim's genitals while he slept. Subject was administered Non-Judicial Punishment for Violation of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and awarded 3 days confinement with bread and water, forfeiture of 1/2 months pay for two months, reduction in rate to E-2, and an Other Than Honorable Discharge.
29a	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Male	Q1	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where Victim stated while being bent over attempting to take his work boots off Subject#1 reached in from behind Victim and cupped Victim's testicles. Later that day, Subject#2 grabbed Victim's right buttock. Subject#1 received 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction, reduction to the rank of E-4 and forfeiture of pay of \$1107.00 for 2 months for violation of UCMJ Article 92, Disobeying a Lawful Order, and UCMJ Article 134, Disorderly Conduct, Drunkenness. Subject#2 received 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty, and reduction in rate to E-4, suspended for violation of UCMJ Article 107, False Official Statement, and UCMJ Article 134, Obstructing Justice.
29b	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Male	Q1	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where Victim stated while being bent over attempting to take his work boots off Subject#1 reached in from behind Victim and cupped Victim's testicles. Later that day, Subject#2 grabbed Victim's right buttock. Subject#1 received 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction, reduction to the rank of E-4 and forfeiture of pay of \$1107.00 for 2 months for violation of UCMJ Article 92, Disobeying a Lawful Order, and UCMJ Article 134, Disorderly Conduct, Drunkenness. Subject#2 received 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty, and reduction in rate to E-4, suspended for violation of UCMJ Article 107, False Official Statement, and UCMJ Article 134, Obstructing Justice.
30	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where Victim alleged that she was raped while off duty. Victim was interviewed and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), declining to participate in the investigation.
31	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Victim reported she was raped by an unknown male Subject. The male Subject forced her to perform oral sex on him and sodomized Victim. Victim indicated her initial sworn statement was not true. Additionally, Victim related she was party to a consensual sexual act and did not know how to deal with it.
32	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim reported she was raped by an unknown male Subject. The male Subject forced her to perform oral sex on him and sodomized Victim. Victim indicated her initial sworn statement was not true. Additionally, Victim related she was party to a consensual sexual act and did not know how to deal with it.
33	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense where Victim's friend revealed that Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject at his barracks room. Subject placed his hand over Victim's mouth so she couldn't yell and sexually assaulted her. Command declined prosecution of this case based on lack of evidence.
34	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-5	Male	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense where Victim reported Subject performed oral sex and anally penetrated him. An Admiral's Mast was held and it was determined Subject violated the UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to Obey an Order or Regulation). Subject was awarded a punitive letter of reprimand. Subject waived his Administrative Separation Board and will voluntarily retire.
35	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Bahrain	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where Victim alleged a unknown male Subject followed her and groped her breast twice. Victim declined to report the incident to local authorities.
36	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim states that Subject on top of her and penetrating her vagina with his penis. Victim signed a Victim Declination Letter with RLSO. Command declined action due to Victim's unwillingness to participate.
37	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction			Yes				On-base offense where Subject grabbed one of her breasts through her clothing, had her sit on his lap while he grinded his crotch into her buttocks, attempted to get her to touch his erect penis through his pants, and asked to touch her crotch while attempting to unbutton her pants. Subject was found guilty at Summary Court-Martial of two specifications of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and two specifications of Article 92 (Orders Violation for Fraternization and Harassment/Interpersonal Relationships). Subject was awarded reduction in rank to E-6 pay grade.
38	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								On-base offense where the Subject untied Victim's pant and asked her to perform oral sex on him. Subject pulled his penis out of his pants and was shaking it with his hand. Subject went to Non-judicial Punishment (NJP) and was found guilty of a violation of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation). Subject was awarded 60 days restriction to the ship and a reduction in rate of one pay grade. Subsequent to receipt of his Non-Judicial Punishment, Subject was subject to a Separation Board and was awarded an Other than Honorable Discharge (OTH) from the US Navy.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
39	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim went out to a local bar with friends. The next memory Victim was feeling the hands of a man on her waist and his erect penis against her buttocks. Subject attempted several times to remove Victim's shorts and panties. Victim signed VPS. Command declined any action due to Victim's unwillingness to participate.
40	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim reported being raped in her barracks room. Victim knew the first name of the Subject but declined to provide it, but she provided the clothing worn during the alleged rape. Victim advised she did not desire to participate in the investigation and signed a Victim Preference Statement.
41	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim remembered waking up inside her quarters and discovering Subject having sexual intercourse with her. Victim said she remembers performing oral sex on Subject but believes she was too intoxicated to consent to any of the sexual activity. Command did not pursue rape charges against Subject based on insufficient evidence.
42	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								On-base offense where Victim alleged Subject placed his hand on her breast, over her clothing. Subject went to Captains Mast and was found guilty in violation of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order) and UCMJ Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly), and the sexual assault charge was dismissed.
43	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim repeatedly told the Subject she didn't want to engage in sex with him, but Victim reported Subject raped her. Victim left the apartment not knowing the area, ended up at a hotel where she told employees she had been raped and asked them to call the police. Subject is pending judicial action by Local District Attorney's Office.
44	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								CONUS unknown: Victim and Subject were at a party. Victim alleged that Subject took her into a bathroom and proceeded to vaginally and anally penetrated her and forced her to perform oral sex. Victim attempted to leave but Subject blocked the door. Victim was finally able to gather her clothes and leave after a knock on the door. Prosecution was declined due to insufficient evidence.
45	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported the Subject digitally penetrated her vagina and inserted his penis into her vagina after she told him to stop numerous times. Command decided not to prefer charges against Subject pertaining to any Article 120 violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
46	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Unknown location where Victim reportedly was awoken to Subject grabbing her buttocks on top of her pants, grabbing her breasts over her shirt and attempting to push her shirt up over her breasts. Subject went to Captain's Mast for underage drinking, unauthorized absence (UA) and wrongful sexual conduct. He was given a verbal reprimand and assigned Extra Military Instruction (EMI).
47	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Unknown location where Victim made allegations against the Subject that she had been raped. Command took Subject to Non-Judicial Punishment.
48	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where Victim reported the Subject reached around with his right hand, put it up her dress, moved her underwear to the side and digitally penetrated her vagina with one finger. Command declined to refer this case for judicial action or to take administrative action due to lack of evidence.
49	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Subject was one of two subjects in an alleged double rape. This investigation was reviewed by the Superior Court (Part A), who declined to prosecute both potential Subjects.
50a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that she was raped by two (2) fellow shipmates. Victim was raped by Subject#1 and Subject#2 in the back seat of a motor vehicle. Victim provided a signed sworn statement indicating she no longer believed she was raped. Command did not pursue any charges against Subject#1, Subject#2, and Subject#3.
50b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that she was raped by two (2) fellow shipmates. Victim was raped by Subject#1 and Subject#2 in the back seat of a motor vehicle. Victim provided a signed sworn statement indicating she no longer believed she was raped. Command did not pursue any charges against Subject#1, Subject#2, and Subject#3.
50c	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that she was raped by two (2) fellow shipmates. Victim was raped by Subject#1 and Subject#2 in the back seat of a motor vehicle. Victim provided a signed sworn statement indicating she no longer believed she was raped. Command did not pursue any charges against Subject#1, Subject#2, and Subject#3.
51	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim related she had sex with Subject. The following morning she woke up naked, on the floor of her barracks room to the sound of command members knocking on her door. CO stated no administrative/judicial action will be taken as subject was unknown.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
52	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject touched Victim on or about her breasts without her consent. Command advised a protective order was placed on Subject to discourage any additional contact between Victim and Subject. Subject attended Captain's Mast for the two separate charges, Violation of UCMJ Article 120(Wrongful sexual contact) and Violation of UCMJ Article 134(Disorderly conduct, drunkenness). Subject was awarded a punitive letter of reprimand, forfeiture of \$500.00 for 2 months, and 60 days restriction.
53	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where Victim contacted her command to report that she was raped at an unknown residence. Victim indicated that she did not want to provide a statement and would not participate in an investigation. She also did not wish to disclose the name of the alleged suspect and signed a Victim Preference Statement.
54	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense where Subject has been making inappropriate sexual comments to the Victim while standing watch. Victim stated Subject inappropriately touched her thighs and stomach. Subject's employment was terminated based on conduct exhibited that fails to demonstrate fitness for continued employment in the Federal service.
55	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the alleged assault took place during a medical procedure. Victim reported Subject inappropriately touched her clitoris three times during a colposcopy. Command advised no administrative or judicial action will be taken in this matter due to insufficient evidence.
56	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								On-base offense where Subject pulled Victim towards him as she sat on a work bench, groped her breasts, unzipped her USN coveralls and inserted a finger into her vagina. Command advised that Subject went to Non-Judicial Punishment was assessed a reduction in rank by one pay grade (suspended for six months), 60 days restriction, and forfeiture of 1/2 months pay for two months.
57	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where the Victim provided a sworn statement indicating she had sexual intercourse with the Subject. However, when the Subject attempted to have anal intercourse with her she told him to stop. This investigation was deemed to be unfounded.
58	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		On-base offense where Subject held Victim against a handrail, kissed her lips, and rubbed her vagina outside her clothing with his fingers. Subject was taken to a Disciplinary Review Board (DRB).
59	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								On-base offense where Victim signed a sworn statement wherein she alleges Subject put both of his hands down the back of her pants and slid them underneath her underwear. Subject was found guilty at non-judicial punishment of violating Article 120. Subject went before an Administration Separation Board and the board found no misconduct and recommended retention. However, command has recommended immediate separation and submitted this request to Navy Personnel Command.
60	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where Subject and Victim engaged in consensual sex and then Victim physically attacked him after he asked her to leave. Subject admitted to physically throwing Victim off the bed after she angered him. A Captain's Mast was held during which Subject was charged with a violation of the UCMJ Article 12B (Assault) for pushing Victim off the bed. Subject's Command ordered him to forfeit \$300 pay per month for one (1) month.
61	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where Victim had returned to the ship from an Unauthorized Absence (U/A) status and during questioning about her whereabouts, she reported she had been raped by Subject while at his residence, Subject crawled into the bed where she was sleeping, got on top of her, pinned her to the bed, and raped her. Victim was interviewed and confessed to providing a false statement.
62	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where Victim advised an unidentified Subject accompanied her down the hallway and began discussing disciplinary issues with her. Victim advised she was crying when the Subject pulled her into a bathroom, removed some of her clothing, and performed cunnilingus on her. Command has decided not to take any judicial or administrative action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
63	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Subject had engaged in consensual sexual intercourse with Victim at her residence, but refused to stop after she withdrew consent. Victim fabricated the allegations because she was scared her parents would find out she had engaged in sexual activity. Subsequently, the allegations in this case were unfounded.
64	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim reported to her Command she was raped. Victim stated she is unable to positively identify any possible suspects. Victim declined to participate and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS). This investigation is closed due to Victim's unwillingness to participate and the lack of viable leads.
65	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim advised she awoke and was naked so she put on a nightgown. Victim stated she had discomfort in her "private area" and remembers Subject walking her home and removing her clothes. Subject plead guilty in the General District Court to Sexual Battery and sentenced to twelve (12) months in jail (10 months, 13 days were suspended), and a \$215.00 fine.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
66	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where Victim stated Subject forcibly removed both their pants at which point she noticed Subject was already wearing a condom. Victim stated Subject penetrated her vagina with his penis against her will. Victim no longer wished to participate in the investigation and subsequently signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS). Command declined further action against Subject for insufficient evidence.
67	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five (5) sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject#4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim while she was too intoxicated to consent. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject#4 pled guilty to violation of Article 120, sentenced to ten years confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, dishonorable discharge and registration as a sex offender. Investigation remains pending judicial action against all remaining suspects.
68	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she told Subject#1 she did not want to go home with him, and later went home with him where they had sex. Victim did not report that she said no to having sex or that he used force. Victim was informed the investigation would be closed as unfounded.
69	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Subject grabbed and held Victim to where she couldn't free herself and began kissing her lips. Victim related she was in fear that Subject was planning to forcefully continue sexual activity, but was eventually able to free herself and exit the area. Command declined action against the Subject due to Victim declining to participate in the military justice action.
70a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke the next morning in bed with Subject#1, who was naked, experiencing painful bleeding in her vaginal area. The Victim remembered Subject#1 vaginally penetrating her and Subject#2 fondling her. Command declined to seek the prosecution of both Subjects based upon the lack of evidence supporting the allegations against them and the Victim's desire to no longer cooperate in the investigation.
70b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke the next morning in bed with Subject#1, who was naked, experiencing painful bleeding in her vaginal area. The Victim remembered Subject#1 vaginally penetrating her and Subject#2 fondling her. Command declined to seek the prosecution of both Subjects based upon the lack of evidence supporting the allegations against them and the Victim's desire to no longer cooperate in the investigation.
71	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by Subject while on leave. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating she did not wish to participate in the investigation. All viable leads have been exhausted and, without Victim's cooperation, the subject of this case cannot be identified.
72	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated she awoke lying in Subject's bed wearing only her bra and had no recollection of any events. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement and elected not to participate in an investigation. SJA advised no Command action was taken against Subject.
73	An attempt to commit any of these offenses (Article 80, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Foreign National	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where the Subject grabbed Victim#1's shirt and stretched both her shirt and brassiere and then unsuccessfully tried to take her pants off. Victim#1 stated the Subject had his pants and boxers around his knees "masturbating" and smiling at her. Local police closed their investigation due to lack of investigative leads in identifying the Subject.
74	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Bahrain	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Off-base offense where Victim advised that Subject grabbed her upper inner thigh, crotch, and buttocks, over her clothing. Subject went to Captain's Mast and was found guilty of UCMJ Articles 92 and 134 (Failure to Obey Order and Conduct Unbecoming). Subject was reduced in rank to E-5, forfeited 1/2 months pay for two months, and was given 60 days restriction to be served at Transient Personnel Unit (TPU).
75	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim's boyfriend reported Victim was sexually assaulted. Victim refused to provide a statement about the alleged assault. She signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating she didn't wish to participate in the investigation.
76	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim reported allegations of being forced to perform oral sex on Subject. VPS signed. Prosecution declined based on Victim's unwillingness to cooperate.
77	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim indicated Subject choked her and forcibly attempted to perform anal and vaginal sexual intercourse. Investigation is closed due to Victim's unwillingness to participate in the captioned investigation, the lack of potential suspect(s), or substantive outstanding investigative leads.
78	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Victim reported the Subject rubbed his penis against her buttocks, grabbed her buttocks and touched her breast with his hands (over clothing). Subsequent to legal consultation, Command will be taking no administrative or judicial action against Subject.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
79	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where Victim explained that Subject parked her car, kissed her, climbed on top of her and sexually assaulted her, while she was passed out in the front passenger seat. Subsequently, Victim recanted a portion of her original statement and recalled she was not incapacitated during the assault. Command advised no administrative or judicial action will be pursued against Subject since allegations of sexual assault are unfounded.
80	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Subject came up to the Victims while forming up in formation, he grabbed their breast and pushed them to the side. Victims were unable to identify the Subject in a line up or by military ID.
81	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where Victim alleged the sexual encounter, started out as consensual when they engaged in sexual intercourse. However, at some point during intercourse, Victim reported it became painful and told Subject to stop several times. Command declined to pursue, no violation of UCMJ Article 120 occurred. Subject was released from legal hold.
82	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Subject had forcible sexual contact with Victim. Local authorities obtained an arrest warrant for Subject. Subject was arrested aboard Naval Amphibious Base.
83	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim engaged in sexual intercourse with Subject in a female restroom stall. Victim could not recall consenting to the sexual act or how it even began. Command declined to take judicial or administrative action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
84	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown location involving alcohol where Victim awoke in Subject's bed and Subject was digitally penetrating her vagina and performed cunnilingus on her without her consent. Subject also placed his penis near Victim's mouth and she orally copulated him. Command decided not to pursue judicial or administrative action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
85	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Unknown location where Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated she no longer desired to cooperate with law enforcement or pursue charges against Subject. Due to Victim's preference and refusal to cooperate with the investigation, there are no additional leads to pursue.
86a	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Victim stated two unknown males (Subject #1 and Subject #2) touched her breasts and genitalia without her consent. Subject #1 was charged with violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and taken to Commanding Officer's Nonjudicial Punishment (NJP). Subject #1 was awarded 60 days restriction, reduction in rate to E-3 and forfeiture of \$889.00 pay per month for two months. Subject #2 was charged with violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and taken to Commanding Officer's NJP. Subject #2 was awarded 60 days restriction, reduction in rate to E-2 and forfeiture of \$847.00 pay per month for two months.
86b	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Victim stated two unknown males (Subject #1 and Subject #2) touched her breasts and genitalia without her consent. Subject #1 was charged with violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and taken to Commanding Officer's Nonjudicial Punishment (NJP). Subject #1 was awarded 60 days restriction, reduction in rate to E-3 and forfeiture of \$889.00 pay per month for two months. Subject #2 was charged with violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and taken to Commanding Officer's NJP. Subject #2 was awarded 60 days restriction, reduction in rate to E-2 and forfeiture of \$847.00 pay per month for two months.
87	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where the Victim related she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her off-base residence. Victim re-canted her initial allegation of having been sexually assaulted. Victim admitted she and Subject had consensual sexual intercourse in her residence. Upon determination that the allegation of rape is unfounded.
88	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim reported she was raped, but refused to provide any details related to the incident, subject, or location of the offense. Victim would not sign a victim preference statement and was discharged from active duty for unrelated reasons. There are no investigative leads to follow-up on.
89	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim stated she had been raped by a member of the medical staff. Victim did not provide further details of the assault. Victim has declined to participate or provide any further details surrounding the sexual assault.
90	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated she was sleeping when she felt pressure on her stomach and felt someone sticking fingers in her vagina. Victim then felt the pressure of an erect penis and woke up. Local authorities were called and Subject was arrested.
91	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Subject touched Victim's mid-thigh, ran his hand up her side to her left breast, rubbed it, then slid his hand down to her waist and squeezed. Command would not prosecute Subject after determining Victim's allegations of sexual assault to be unfounded.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
92	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated she woke up in her hotel room with her dress pulled down to her waist and her bra was taken off. Subject was found guilty of unlawful entry into Victim's hotel room. Subject was awarded forfeiture of pay in the amount of \$3,336.00, and reductions in rate. Subject is also being processed for administrative separation.
93	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Unknown location where five (5) Victims had obtained a Military Protective Order against Subject. Victims were all claiming Subject had shown them picture(s) of his genitals and groped/touched their buttocks without consent. Subject appeared at NJP for violations of UCMJ Articles 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and 134 (Indecent Exposure). Subject was awarded 45 days restriction/extra duty, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$733.00 for two months. Subsequently, Subject received an administrative discharge.
94	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject put his hand down Victim's pants, into her panties and inserted one finger into her vagina. Subject was taken to NJP for Article 134, disorderly conduct, drunkenness and then administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct and commission of a serious offense, driving under the influence.
95	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								Unknown location where a report of a possible sexual assault occurred. Victim never disclosed the Subject's identity to any law enforcement entity. Victim stated she didn't want an investigation for the alleged assault and didn't want command involvement. Victim signed VPS.
96	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated she found a broken condom in her bed and felt like she had sex. When questioned about inconsistencies in her statement, Victim stated she no longer wished to pursue any investigative, legal, or administrative action against Subject. Command declined to take any administrative/judicial action against Subject.
97	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Subject grabbed her by the throat, pushed her face up against a wall, and raped her. Local authorities closed its case regarding the reported sexual assault as unfounded and no charges will be sought against Subject.
98	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Bahrain	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Unknown location where Victim stated Subject slid his hands down her body touching her breasts and stomach before coming to rest on her inner thighs by her vagina. Subject then pulled her into him where she could feel his penis on her backside. Subject was found guilty of violating Articles 120 (abusive sexual contact) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice at Captain's Mast. Subject was awarded restriction for 45 days, extra duty for 45 days, forfeiture of \$1075.00 per month for two months, and reduction in rank to E-3.
99	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where Victim indicated she remembered awaking in a hotel room with Subject on top of her, engaged in sexual intercourse. Victim reported the incident to Command since she had lost her appetite and was not sleeping well. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement. She has strongly professed her opinion that she was not the victim of a crime, at the hands of the Subject.
100	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim reported that she was raped by Subject in a military uniform. Victim stated she no longer wanted to participate in the investigation and signed the Victim Preference Statement. Due to Victim's inability to identify the suspect and all logical investigative steps has been completed.
101	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								On-base offense where Victim alleged Subject backed her up into a wall and tried to kiss her. Subject then grabbed her hand and placed it on his exposed erect penis. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for failing to obey an order, disobeying a commissioned officer, aggravated sexual contact, and indecent exposure. Subject was sentenced to 45 days restriction and extra duties, reduction to E-3, and forfeiture of \$999 for 2 months. Additionally, Subject was recommended to be administratively separated from the Navy for commission of a serious offense.
102	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	O-1	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Subject lifted Victim's dress over her head and ripped it. Victim stated that Subject may have stuck his fingers in her vagina, but she cannot remember. Victim declined to provide a sworn statement and further declined participation in this investigation. Command declined to pursue the matter further due to Victim declining to participate in the military justice action.
103	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Female	E-6	Male	Q3	Statute of limitations has expired								Off-base offense where Victim alleged Subject performed fellatio on him and digitally penetrated his anus with her finger. Navy Regional Legal Services Office determined the Statute of Limitations had expired for the alleged assault and no further investigative action was required.
104	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Unknown location where an alleged offense occurred. Victim advised she did not want to provide any information and is not willing to cooperate in an investigation. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
105	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victim reported Subject approached Victim from behind as she was dancing, grabbed her and inserted his fingers into her vagina. Subject denied culpability and was placed under arrest for 2nd degree felony sexual battery. State's Attorney Office closed its case and Subject's bond was cancelled. Command was apprised and advised no additional action will be taken against Subject.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
106	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Acquittal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject allegedly reached across using her button to lower the window and after doing so lowered her "tube top" and strapless bra. Subject then allegedly fondled her breasts. Subject was found not guilty at NJP.
107	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	O-5	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim levied the allegation that she was raped because of her intoxicated state and failure to recall any sexual contact with Subject. Victim is interested in putting this behind her and does not desire to participate in this investigation. VPS signed.
108	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Unknown location where an alleged sexual assault occurred. Victim elected to sign a Victim Preference Statement declining further participation in the NCIS investigation. No Subject was identified and the location and details of the alleged assault are unknown.
109	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								On-base offense where Subject reached from behind Victim and grabbed her crotch area. Subject apologized and according to Victim she accepted Subject's apology. Subject was taken to Captains Mast and was found guilty in violation of UCMJ Article 120. Subject was reduced in rank to E-3 and is administratively being processed out of the USN.
110	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Subject grabbed her from behind, threw her on a bench inside of the office, and vaginally penetrated her. Victim claimed she had no recollection of accusing Subject of rape based on her drunken state. She said the next day she continued with the story because she was afraid of getting into trouble.
111	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim stated Subject had sex with her, against her will, in his vehicle. Command advised RLSD would not pursue a case, due to the Victim's declination to cooperate with the investigation, and her reluctance to identify the Subject.
112	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported she was raped by Subject. Victim stated she did not desire to answer questions, provide details, or participate in this investigation. Victim advised she was not raped by Subject. SJA advised Victim is currently receiving counseling/treatment for depression. Due to Victim's treatment status and the absence of any sexual assault, no further investigative actions will be conducted.
113	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Unknown location where an alleged offense occurred. Victim advised she did not want to provide any information regarding her alleged assault and was not willing to cooperate in an investigation. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
114	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Male	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where Victim said he woke later to find Subject performing oral sex on him. Subject denied performing oral sex but admitted rubbing Victim's groin over his clothes while Victim lay on the bed. Based on the facts and reliability of the disclosers, Subject's command would not prefer charges against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
115	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where Victim stated they shared a bed. Subject rolled her over, got on top of her, took her underwear off, applied a condom, and raped her. Victim recanted her rape allegation and explained that although she regretted the consensual sexual encounter with Subject, he did not rape her.
116	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Midshipman	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated she awoke, next to Subject with her zipper open, the button and belt to her pants undone and her underwear missing. Victim refused to provide local authorities with any information and advised she did not want to go forward with the investigation.
117	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								On-base offense where the Victim alleged Subject removed her pants and licked her vagina. Subject then removed his pants and inserted his penis in her vagina. All leads have been exhausted, and Subject is unable to be positively identified, this investigation is closed.
118	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-2	Male	O-3	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where the Victim alleged Subject removed her pants and licked her vagina. Subject then removed his pants and inserted his penis in her vagina. All leads have been exhausted, and Subject is unable to be positively identified.
119	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown location where the Victim alleged that she had unwanted sexual relations with Subject. Subject was interviewed and denied having non-consensual sexual intercourse with Victim. Subject's command declined to pursue any judicial action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
120	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Bahrain	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Onboard ship offense where Subject pulled Victim's short and underwear to the side, exposing her vagina while the two were sitting on a couch. Subject was found NOT GUILTY of sexual assault during NJP proceedings, but was found GUILTY of violating Article 92 (Fraternalization) of the UCMJ and received a reduction in rank from E6 to E5, and also received (60) days restriction.
121	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							On-base offense where the Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her from behind on her buttocks. Subject was found guilty at NJP of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), Article 92 (Failure to Obey a General Order), and Article 134 (Disorderly Conduct) on 14Jul11.
122a	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	O-2	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where Victim was approached by two Subjects who raped her on the beach. Victim declined to provide any further details or cooperate pertaining to this investigation. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement.
122b	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	O-2	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where Victim was approached by two Subjects who raped her on the beach. Victim declined to provide any further details or cooperate pertaining to this investigation. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
123	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense where Victim felt Subject's hand over her jeans in her crotch area. Subject was found guilty of violations of one specification of Article 107 (False official statement) and one specification of Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct). Subject was awarded reduction to the next inferior pay grade (E-5) and forfeiture of one half month's pay for two months (suspended for six months).
124	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim stated the following morning she was without her jeans and underwear. Victim stated she knows who raped her. However, she declined to provide the name and stated she did not wish to provide any more details and did not want to cooperate with the investigation. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
125	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim reported she was raped but refused to provide any details related to the incident, subject, or location of the offense. There are no investigative leads to follow-up on.
126	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Unknown location where a suspected allegation of sexual assault or rape occurred. Victim did not provide any details regarding the incident. Victim stated she would not participate in the investigation.
127	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Subject stabbed Victim's air mattress while she was lying on it, choked her to the ground, and pressured her to engage in sexual intercourse. Subsequent to the interview, the Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement expressing her desire to no longer actively participate in the investigation.
128	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where two male Subjects approached Victim at gunpoint, forced him to the floor of the restroom, and ordered Victim to perform fellatio. Victim refused to provide further amplifying information pertaining to the alleged indecent assault. Victim signed VPS.
129	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where two male Subjects approached Victim at gunpoint, forced him to the floor of the restroom, and ordered Victim to perform fellatio. Victim refused to provide further amplifying information pertaining to the alleged indecent assault. Victim signed VPS.
130	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where Victim reported Subject pulled her into his office and began kissing her neck and rubbing his hands under her dress. Command was apprised of the investigative findings and determined no action was to be taken due to insufficient evidence.
131	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	Midshipman	Male	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where Victim was possibly sexually assaulted by an unknown male Subject. Victim admitted he consensually performed fellatio on the Subject. Feeling ashamed Victim stated he stopped performing fellatio and ran from the apartment. Staff Judge Advocate was apprised of Victim's admission that the sex act was consensual.
132	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Unknown location where the Victim was allegedly sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim advised she did not want to report anything and advised she believes Subject "made a mistake." Victim was offered and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS).
133	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where Victim reported being groped by an unidentified civilian Subject at a bar. Victim received counseling from the chaplain and the command sexual assault victim advocate. The Victim declined to participate in an investigation and signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating his desire not to participate.
134	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim originally intended to make a restricted report of a rape incident that occurred. The report became unrestricted when she spoke with her SARC who indicated the Victim expressed suicidal ideations. The Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), indicating her wishes not cooperate in the investigation.
135	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim reported he awoke to an unidentified Subject touching his genitals while he was in his barracks room sleeping. Victim also advised that he wouldn't be able to identify the suspect if he ever saw him again. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) because he did not wish to pursue an investigation.
136	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown location where a sexual assault offense occurred. Victim provided a Victim Preference Statement and confirmed her decision to not participate in a sexual assault investigation.
137	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where an alleged rape occurred. Victim stated she did not want to provide any additional information regarding the incident. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
138	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Conviction	Yes						Off-base offense where the Victim reported she was allegedly raped at a friends' apartment. Victim declined to provide information regarding the Subject or details of the incident and signed a Victim Preference Statement. Victim's friend provided the name of the alleged Subject. Subject was found guilty of UCMJ Article 92 Failure to Obey a lawful general regulation (wrongfully drinking alcohol while under the age of 21). Subject received restriction for thirty (30) days and extra duty for thirty (30) days.
139	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Case Unfounded by Command								Unknown location where Command reported a female enlisted member, Victim, had accused Subject of sexual assault. Command advised Subject had disobeyed a direct order not to leave the ship. Victim stated she had consensual sex with Subject and had never been threatened by him. Victim confirmed no sexual assault occurred.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
140	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Pakistan	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown location Victim reported being raped while deployed by an unknown male Subject. United States Attorney's Office, indicated based on the facts provided, it is not possible to prosecute a civilian Subject for an overseas rape committed over 5 years ago.
141	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject unbuttoned Victim's pant, slid his hand underneath her panties and inserted a finger into her vagina. When Victim pulled back, Subject stopped and told Victim she should leave. Victim stated Subject may have misread her intentions. Victim stated she did not want to pursue criminal prosecution.
142	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim and Subject engaged in sexual intercourse. Subject became very aggressive by grasping her wrists tightly over her head and pulling her hair. Victim told Subject to stop, Victim advised did not wish to participate in the investigation and signed a victim preference statement.
143	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown location where Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted. The alleged incident occurred years ago and Victim does not wish to proceed with any investigation or possible prosecution. A VPS was executed. No investigative leads were developed.
144	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Bahrain	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		On-base offense Subject came up behind Victim and forcefully grabbed her buttocks with his hand(s). The charges were dismissed by the disciplinary review board. Subject was required to write an apology letter to the Victim and give training to his fellow petty officers on his lessons learned from the incident.
144	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Male	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim revealed that he was drugged and an object was inserted into his anus, as he lay unconscious on the floor. Subsequently, Victim verified he did not want to pursue this matter in court and declined to cooperate in the investigation. Additionally, Victim signed a VPS.
145	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Subject was arrested for touching the upper thigh of an unidentified female Victim while she was in the lobby of a hotel. Subject was arrested. Subject appeared for his bail hearing, during which the charges against Subject were dismissed.
146	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown location Victim had reported being sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject. Victim stated she does not wish to provide any additional details surrounding the alleged assault, to include any identifying information pertaining to the Subject. A Victim Preference Statement was reviewed with Victim and subsequently signed.
147	An attempt to commit any of these offenses (Article 80, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown location where an alleged sexual assault occurred. Victim elected not to provide a written statement or cooperate with the investigation. No further leads or details of the allegation were presented.
148	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reportedly was raped while visiting a friend by the friend's husband. The Subject allegedly came home intoxicated, then raped the Victim. The Victim does not wish to participate in a criminal investigation. A victim preference statement was signed and a Victim Witness Pamphlet was administered.
149	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject began sticking his fingers into Victim's vagina, and put his penis inside of her vagina. Victim spoke with Command about the alleged rape and refused to cooperate. She would not give Command the name of the alleged Subject and is not willing to participate in the investigation.
150	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-7	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown location where an offense of sexual assault occurred. Victim does not wish to make a report and does not want to pursue a criminal investigation. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
151	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Victim was allegedly assaulted in Xi'an, People's Republic of China while receiving a massage at a local hotel. No US criminal statutes apply.
152	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim did not want an investigation to be initiated and only wanted counseling. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement for her unwillingness to cooperate in the investigation.
153	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victim accused Subject of Rape (no other specifics). Local authorities declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence; no further investigation conducted.
154	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where Victim filed a report stating she was raped. Victim believed that she contracted an STD while incapacitated with unknown civilian Subjects. Victim stated that she did not want to participate in an investigation and wanted to only be treated for her sexually transmitted disease (STD). Subsequently, Victim refused to give a sworn statement and opted to sign a Victim Preference Statement.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
155	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Subject deceased or deserted								On-base offense where the Victim reported leaving a nightclub with Subject and going to his residence. Victim stated she tried to stop Subject from having sexual intercourse with her, but he became violent and strangled her. Subject was taken into custody and released on bond. This investigation will be reopened upon apprehension of Subject.
156	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject raped her at a friend's party. Investigative actions by local authorities were unproductive and Victim was subsequently Honorably discharged from the Navy. Dallas Police was unable to identify Subject.
157	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense where the Victim was interviewed and stated Subject performed oral sex on her without her consent while she was asleep. When Victim awoke to this, she attempted to move away before Subject reacted by forcibly penetrating her vagina with his penis. This investigation was presented at an Article 32 hearing. The failure of a key witness to appear to testify, and a lack of physical evidence to corroborate the victim's allegation, the case was not deemed worthy of a Court Marshal proceeding and was accordingly dismissed without prejudice.
158	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-3	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Administrative discharges	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial							On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject came up from behind and forcible fondled her breast and genitalia after she returned to the ship from an evening of liberty. Subject was interrogated and admitted culpability for the sexual assault. Subject agreed to resign in lieu of prosecution.
159	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Victim advised that she was allegedly raped by the Subject. Local authorities declined jurisdiction. Command advised that the request to recall Subject was denied, due to Subject being released from Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and therefore no longer Subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).
160	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she was raped by Subject. Victim initially reported in 2008 and then signed a Victim Preference Statement declining to participate in an investigation. In 2009, Victim decided to participate and the case was re-opened. Subject was administratively counseled and submitted for alcohol rehabilitation; no further action taken.
161	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense where the Victim reported she told Subject she didn't want to have sex; however, Subject was persistent and had sex with Victim. Victim discharged from USN for unrelated reasons. An Article 32 hearing was convened and recommended the dismissal of the case. CO, determined that no further action would be taken on the matter.
162	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she awoke and found herself lying naked from the waist down, feeling disoriented, shaky and nauseous. Local authorities assumed control of this case. An Article 32 hearing was conducted and a recommendation was made that no further action to be taken based on insufficient evidence.
163	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense where Subject forced her to perform oral sex on him and participate in sexual intercourse against her will. Subject was interrogated and stated the sexual contact was consensual. Churchill County Nevada District Attorney's Office advised prosecution of Subject was declined due to lack of cooperation by Victim.
164	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim alleged she was raped by her ex-boyfriend, the Subject. Victim claimed she fell asleep and awoke to Subject having intercourse with her. Subject passed an administered polygraph examination and Command decided not to pursue any further action against the Subject due to insufficient evidence.
165	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victim reported that Subject put his hand inside her vagina and fondled her breast. Subject was indicted by a grand jury on one count of fourth degree sexual assault (petty misdemeanor) and acquitted of one count of second degree sexual assault. Subject received one year of probation and no further jail time. In addition, he was required to register as a sex offender.
166	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Victim was awakened to hickies on her neck and chest, and experiencing pain in her vagina. No physical evidence, no corroborating witnesses and lack of Victim's memory of events this investigation is recommended that this case be unfounded. Command and Legal declined prosecution in this case.
167	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim awoke to Subject performing oral sex on him. Subject was sentenced to 24 days restriction, forfeiture of half a months pay (for two months) and reduction in grade. Subject will participate in a 30-day, Level III SARP rehabilitation program. It is anticipated that upon completion of the SARP program, Subject will be separated from service with an "other than honorable" discharge. A legal review of the case indicated there was insufficient evidence to pursue action against the Subject.
168	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject brushed the back of his hand up against Victim's crotch area. Subject was taken to NJP and found guilty of Art 134 (Disorderly Conduct) and also received a Punitive Letter of Reprimand.
169	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction				Yes			Off-base offense where Victim advised Subject fondled her bare breasts and forced her to touch his penis. Witness confirmed allegations. Subject was tried by Special Court Martial. Subject entered a plea of not guilty. Subject was found guilty of a violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Sexual Assault). Subject was sentenced to a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD).

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
170	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Victim advised Subject grabbed her and forcibly penetrated her vagina digitally and with his penis. Active investigation is complete and pending the RLSO Screening Unit's review and possible referral to an Article 32 Hearing. Victim signed letter of declination; no action taken against Subject
171	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ	Acquittal							Off-base offense where Victim advised she had been dating Subject for 3 weeks when Subject tried to convince her to have sexual relations with him. After Victim refused, Subject forcibly had vaginal intercourse with her. Hampton Police Dept advised Subject was acquitted of all charges.
172	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated she recalled waking up in a motel, being raped by the Subject she met earlier at the bar. The Subject was interviewed and denied culpability. Guam Attorney General Office subsequently dropped all charges against Subject following Grand Jury decision.
173	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense where Victim reported she was raped by Subject in a residence bathroom. Subject was taken to General Court Martial and was found not guilty on all charges.
174	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes						Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated the next thing she remembered, was being awakened in Subject's hotel room bed by Witness who informed her she was naked. Subject was placed in pre-trial confinement and participated in a mandatory pre-trial confinement physical. Subject was referred to a General Court Martial. He was found guilty of UCMJ Article 86 (Unauthorized Absence) and sentenced to 45 days restriction.
175	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense	Dismissal							Off-base offense where Victim provided a statement alleging she was raped by Subject and his half brother. Subject was interviewed and invoked his right to counsel. A USN Trial Counsel LT, advised that prior to the scheduled Article 32 hearing, Subject presented video evidence. LT advised that charges against Subject were dismissed without prejudice.
176	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	Dismissal							Off-base offense where Victim advised she was visiting Subject at his apt. Victim states she was raped by Subject. Due to Victim's desire to no longer go forward with criminal proceedings against Subject, all court proceedings have been withdrawn by trial counsel and dismissed without prejudice.
177	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes						Off-base offense where Victim reported he awoke to find the Subject performing non-consensual oral sodomy on him. Subject was convicted of Art 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) at GCM and sentenced to 3 yrs confinement.
178	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported performing fellatio, and had consensual sex with the Subject. Victim stated she woke up to the Subject having sexual intercourse with her. Letters of Caution were given to Subject for underage drinking; no further action was taken against the Subject.
179	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated they became sexually active, but that Subject became physically violent when she insisted he wear a condom prior to sexual intercourse. Subject struck Victim on her face and forced sexual intercourse. An Article 32 hearing was conducted and the results revealed that the Investigating Officer (IO) recommended the withdrawal and dismissal of the charges against Subject.
180	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised he awoke with his pajama pants around his ankles and Subject sitting naked at the base of his mattress. An Article 32 hearing was conducted. RLSO declined to go forth with a General or Special Court Martial due to insufficient evidence. LCDR revealed no administrative or judicial actions will be taken against Subject as he is scheduled to separate from the United States Navy (USN).
181	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she awoke naked the next morning experiencing vaginal pain and lying next to Subject. Witnesses stated that the Victim and Subject were engaging in consensual sexual intercourse. Victim signed a prosecution declination form and no legal action would be taken against the Subject.
182	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction			Yes				On-base offense where Victim #1 stated Subject grabbed his genitals, kissed and licked his chest, and fondled and massaged his penis. Subject went to GCM and found guilty of Art 120 (Engaging in Sexual Contact with Another Service Member) and was sentenced to reduction in rate to E-2 and hard labor for a period of ninety (90) days.
183	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Subject forced her onto a bed, reached his hand underneath her bra and grabbed her breasts. Victim alleged she awoke to Subject digitally penetrating her vagina. Victim declined to participate.
184	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported she was raped by a member of her Command. Victim stated she was taken to a house where the Subject raped her. The Victim refused to disclose any further information about the incident. Command was precluded from taking any action as subject was unknown.
185	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported she awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her. Subject was subsequently apprehended by local authorities and awaiting a preliminary trial by civilian authorities. Local authorities issued a warrant for the arrest of Subject for Sexual Assault and he was taken into custody. Subject pled guilty to Sexual Battery, a misdemeanor, and was sentenced to one year probation.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
186a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Victim reported to local authorities that she had been sexually assaulted by Subject #1 and #2 at Subject #1's residence. Victim provided limited details concerning the alleged sexual assault. She signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) and refused to cooperate in this investigation. Both Subjects' commands declined prosecution of Subjects #1 and #2.
186b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Victim reported to local authorities that she had been sexually assaulted by Subject #1 and #2 at Subject #1's residence. Victim provided limited details concerning the alleged sexual assault. She signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) and refused to cooperate in this investigation. Both Subjects' commands declined prosecution of Subjects #1 and #2.
187	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where Victim #1 reported Subject had touched her breast, tried to hug and kiss her, and slapped her on the buttocks. Victim #2 was identified and made similar claims concerning Subject's inappropriate behavior. Subject was found guilty of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), Article 107 (False Official Statements), and Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful General Regulation) at a Special Court-Martial (SCM) and sentenced to restriction to Naval Base San Diego (NBSD), CA for two months, forfeiture of pay in the amount of \$1,949.00 for two months, and reduction to E-5.
188	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred								Off-base offense where the Victim reported falling asleep and waking up to something moving in and out of vaginal area. Victim screamed and Subject left the room. Courts-martial charges were preferred (initiated).
189	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction		Yes					Off-base offense where Victim alleged that when she awoke her pants were around her ankles and Subject was beside her on his hands and knees, and her vagina was very wet. Subject appeared at an Article 32 Hearing, where a decision was made to change the charges against Subject. Subject was charged with having an unduly familiar relationship with Victim in violation of OPNAVINST 5370.2C. Subject appeared at a Summary Courts Martial (SCM) for fraternization charges and was found guilty and sentenced to forfeiture of two-thirds pay per month for one month and given a Punitive Letter of Reprimand.
190	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Administrative discharges	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where Victim reported she woke up to Subject on top of her and her pants and underwear were down around her thighs. Subject went to NJP and was awarded 45 days restriction, 45 extra duty, reduction of rank by one paygrade, and forfeiture of 1/2 month's salary for 2 months. Subject was administratively separated regarding Misconduct due to Commission of a Serious Offense.
191a	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victim#1 reported to local authorities that she was asleep at her home, when she was attacked by unknown Subject who bound her hands with tape and raped her. Subsequently, Victim#2 reported to local authorities that she received a text message from the phone of Victim#1. At that location, Victim#2 was met by an unknown Subject#1 and an unknown Subject#2 who abducted her. Later, Victim#2 was repeatedly raped by the Subject#1. Subject#1's apprehension led to the identification of Subject#2. A Norfolk Circuit Court jury found Subject#1 guilty of 28 felonies, to include Virginia Criminal Code section 18.2-61 (Rape), 18.2-47 (Abduction), 18.2-58 (Robbery), 18.2-53.1 (Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony) and 18.2-89 (Burglary); he was sentenced to 6 life terms incarceration, plus 253 years. Subject#2 plead guilty in Norfolk Circuit Court to five felonies, including Abduction, Use of a Firearm in the commission of a Felony, Carjacking and Conspiracy to Commit Abduction; he was sentenced to 53 years incarceration with 39 years of that sentence suspended. Additionally, Subject#2 sentenced to 10 years supervised probation and restitution of \$2045.00; he was sentenced to a total of 14 years incarceration.
191b	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victim#1 reported to local authorities that she was asleep at her home, when she was attacked by unknown Subject who bound her hands with tape and raped her. Subsequently, Victim#2 reported to local authorities that she received a text message from the phone of Victim#1. At that location, Victim#2 was met by an unknown Subject#1 and an unknown Subject#2 who abducted her. Later, Victim#2 was repeatedly raped by the Subject#1. Subject#1's apprehension led to the identification of Subject#2. A Norfolk Circuit Court jury found Subject#1 guilty of 28 felonies, to include Virginia Criminal Code section 18.2-61 (Rape), 18.2-47 (Abduction), 18.2-58 (Robbery), 18.2-53.1 (Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony) and 18.2-89 (Burglary); he was sentenced to 6 life terms incarceration, plus 253 years. Subject#2 plead guilty in Norfolk Circuit Court to five felonies, including Abduction, Use of a Firearm in the commission of a Felony, Carjacking and Conspiracy to Commit Abduction; he was sentenced to 53 years incarceration with 39 years of that sentence suspended. Additionally, Subject#2 sentenced to 10 years supervised probation and restitution of \$2045.00; he was sentenced to a total of 14 years incarceration.
192	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she was penetrated anally; however, she was unsure if it was a penis or an object. Subject was convicted at a General Court Martial on the following charges: UCMJ Article 120 (indecent conduct), UCMJ Article 81 (conspiracy), and UCMJ Article 80 (attempted aggravated sexual assault). Subject's sentence was a Dishonorable Discharge, 36 months confinement, reduction in rate to E-1, and total forfeitures.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
193	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject pushed her against a stall, restrained her, and put his hands down the back of her pants, touching her buttocks. Subject was convicted of Art 120 (Wrongful sexual contact) at a General Court-Martial; he was sentenced to 30 months confinement, a Bad Conduct discharge (BCD), and forfeiture of all pay while in confinement.
194	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Off-base offense where Victim alleged Subject forced her to perform oral sex on him without consent and photographed the act utilizing his personal cellular telephone. An Article 32 proceeding was held and Subject was referred to a Special Court Martial. Subject was found guilty of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation) and Subject was found not guilty of UCMJ Article 134 (Adultery).
195	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim recalled waking up and Subject was having non-consensual sex with her. Subject went to a Special Courts Martial wherein he was found not guilty.
196	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol Victim reported waking up and feeling something wet on the buttocks of her sweatpants. Victim did not think she was raped but did believe something happened. All charges against Subject were withdrawn at an Art 32 hearing.
197	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim#1 alleged waking up to Subject's hand on her vaginal area. Additionally, Subject related he may have indecently assaulted another female Victim#2. Subject was taken to a General Court-Martial and charged with violations of UCMJ Article 120. Subject was found not guilty in a split decision by members.
198	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victim claimed Subject began to kiss and touch her breasts. He then pushed her on the bed and pulled up her shirt. Victim reported Subject then placed his penis into her vagina, against her will. Subject was identified as a civilian with no military affiliation. Victim advised she wished to drop the charges against Subject.
199	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where Victim alleged waking up to Subject on top of her with her sweater pulled up to her neck and her bra pulled away exposing her breasts. An Article 32 hearing was held and determined there was no substantial evidence to support prosecution for the sexual assault. Subject was taken to NJP for violation of Art 92 (Failure to Obey and order) where the case was dismissed.
200	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-6	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense where Victim alleged being sexually assaulted/sodomized on by Subject. The Special Assistant to the United States Attorney's Office, Pearl Harbor, provided a Letter of Declination concerning this investigation; no further action taken.
201a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Victim reported she may have been raped by Subjects#1 and #2. She awoke in a bed, sans bra and shirt, next to Subject#1. A Witness present reported he observed Subject #1 have sexual intercourse with the Victim as she appeared to be unconscious. Additionally, following this act, the Witness observed Subject #2 place his head between Victim's legs under the bedding. Victim presented the RLSO Southwest with a letter of declination, expressing her desire to have no further participation in the adjudication of this investigation.
201b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Victim reported she may have been raped by Subjects#1 and #2. She awoke in a bed, sans bra and shirt, next to Subject#1. A Witness present reported he observed Subject #1 have sexual intercourse with the Victim as she appeared to be unconscious. Additionally, following this act, the Witness observed Subject #2 place his head between Victim's legs under the bedding. Victim presented the RLSO Southwest with a letter of declination, expressing her desire to have no further participation in the adjudication of this investigation.
202	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				Off-base offense where Victim reported she was emotionally coerced into performing fellatio on Subject, her Recruiter, in a Government Vehicle. Command has preferred UCMJ charges against Subject; an Article 32 preliminary hearing was held and a Special Court Martial (SCM) was recommended. Subject was offered and accepted a plea agreement to receive Non- Judicial Punishment (NJP). Subject pled guilty to charges of Conspiracy, Fraudulent Enlistment, Violations of lawful orders and False official statement at NJP, in lieu of a Court Martial. Subject received forfeiture of \$1,462 x 2 months (\$2,924) and Reduction in Rate to E-5. Command also recommended his Administrative Separation (ADSEP) from the USN.
203	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	Dismissal							Off-base offense where Victim was invited to spend the night with Subject. Subject moved Victim onto her back and penetrated her vagina with his penis. Victim admitted to having provided a false statement. Subsequent to an Article 32 hearing, Victim executed a Declination Letter. All charges have been withdrawn without prejudice by the Convening Authority.
204	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			On-base offense where both Victims, on separate occasions awoke to Subject performing non-consensual oral sex on them. Subject pled to and was found guilty of violating UCMJ Article 125 (Sodomy). Subject was sentenced to 13 months confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, and received a Bad Conduct Discharge.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
205	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense involving alcohol where Subject informed Victim that he had sexual intercourse with her while she was visiting her blind date's barracks room. Subject was taken to an Article 32 wherein it was determined there was insufficient evidence to charge Subject with rape.
206	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim a fell asleep and awoke when the male penetrated her vagina with his penis. Victim stated she was too scared to speak or move. The investigation was deemed unfounded.
207	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported sleeping on the couch and waking up to Subject rubbing her breast and trying to remove her clothes. Victim awoke again to Subject digitally penetrating her vagina. Trial Counsel, declined to further prosecute Subject due to Victim's declination to assist in the prosecution.
208	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where Victim alleged Subject grabbed her right hand and told her to touch his penis and then told her to suck it. Victim reported that she performed oral sex on Subject. Subject pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 92, disobeying an order for engaging in sexual behavior with Victim. Subject was sentenced to 120 days confinement and reduction in rank to E-4.
209	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported awoke naked in an unknown barracks room aboard a Navy base. Victim noticed pain and bleeding in her anus. Subject was identified. Region Legal Services Office, Hawaii advised no administrative or adjudicative action will be taken against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
210	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense where Victim alleged Subject asked her to perform fellatio on him. Later that day, Subject again groped her breast, exposed his penis, masturbated in front of her, and tried to kiss her. A General Courts-Martial was held wherein Subject was found not guilty of all charges.
211	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where Victim disclosed that she did not feel like her vagina was penetrated, but felt that something physical had happened between her and the Subject. Victim could not recall any events until waking up nude in jail. As DNA testing eliminates Subject, no further leads were identified.
212	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where both Victims alleged being raped by Subject after going on a date with him on different occasions. Victim #1 and Victim #2 alleged Subject pushed her arms above her head and raped her at his residence. Subject provided a sworn statement denying both sets of allegations. GTPD believes Subject is being truthful, and explained that there are inconsistencies within the Victims' statements.
213	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown location where Victim alleged that she was raped after having heard Subject relay to several individuals that he had sex with Victim while she was intoxicated. Victim remembered waking up naked, and wrapped in her sleeping bag. RLISO advised there was insufficient evidence of any offense.
214	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense where Victim and Subject share an apartment. Victim claimed Subject raped her while she was "blacked out" Subject admitted to consensual sex. Subject found not guilty of rape at a General Court Martial.
215	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim alleged she and Subject had sexual intercourse while at his barracks room. Subsequent to the completion of this investigation, the command found allegations to be unfounded.
216	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke the following morning and found four bite marks on her inner thighs. Subject explained to Victim they had tried to have sex in his truck, but he was too drunk. The Investigating Officer (IO) for Subject's Article 32 Hearing recommended rape charges against Subject be withdrawn.
217	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim alleged that she struggled with Subject, which lead to the two individuals falling to the floor. Subject was able to remove Victim's pant and insert his penis into her vagina. Interviews were conducted, evidence obtained, and DNA lab examinations completed. RLISO recommended no prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
218	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Bahrain	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where Witness heard Subject state that he sexually assaulted Victim. According to Victim, Subject touched her breasts and digitally penetrated her vagina after telling him to stop. Subject was found not guilty of all charges at a General Court Martial.
219	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where a witness observed Victim performing fellatio on Subject outside, behind the motel. Subject was holding Victim against a wall, and both were observed with their pants down. An Article 32 hearing was conducted. Subject was acquitted of all charges at a trial by Special Court Martial.
220	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes						Off-base offense where Victim while showering she was groped by Subject. Subject's Article 32 hearing resulted in charges being referred. Subject was convicted at a General Court-Martial for violation of Article 128 (Assault consummated by a battery) and Article 120 (Aggravated sexual assault) and sentenced to 90 days confinement.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
221	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Off-base offense involving alcohol Subject began rubbing Victim's shoulders and eventually removed his pants. Subject then engaged in non-consensual oral sex with Victim. Subject pled guilty at GCM, and was found guilty, of violating Art 120 (Unlawful sexual contact) with the Victim; sentenced to confinement for twelve (12) months, register as a sex offender, Dishonorable Discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and total forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
222	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial							Off-base offense where a verbal dispute between Victim and Subject ensued and Subject shoved Victim onto the bed, ripped off her panties and proceeded to rape her. Command accepted the defense's request Subject be administratively separated under Other Than Honorable (OTH) conditions in lieu of trial.
223	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction							On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke the next day to Subject naked in her bed. While found seminal fluid in her bowel movement and on her leg. A pre-trial agreement for Subject was approved and Subject pled guilty to violations of Article 80 (Attempted wrongful appropriation by false pretenses), Article 92 (Misuse of a government computer and sexual activity in the barracks), and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly) in lieu of sexual assault charges. No further information given.
224	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated Subject forced her to perform oral sex on him. Judge Advocate General advised Victim did not wish to participate in possible judicial/administrative proceedings; therefore, prosecution of the case was declined.
225	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where Victim indicated Subject forced her to perform fellatio on him. A General Court Martial was convened where Subject was found guilty of violations of Article 125 (Sodomy) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and was sentenced to 18 months confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge from the United States Navy, forfeitures of all pay and allowance, and reduction in rank to E-1.
226	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Subject unzipped his pants and tried to push Victim's head down towards his penis. Victim explained Subject removed his pants, pushed her down onto the bed, took off her pants and forced his penis inside her vagina. Victim signed a declination letter, not wishing to pursue the investigation.
227	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense involving alcohol where Subject climbed in bed and proceeded to have sexual intercourse with Victim. Victim's friends noticed Subject having sex with Victim, while she was passed out and stopped him. Subject was convicted of UCMJ, Article 120 (Rape) and UCMJ, Article 134 (Obstruction of Justice). Subject was sentenced to 36 months confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and received a dishonorable discharge.
228	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Bahrain	O-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject forcefully inserted his penis into Victim's vagina despite her physical and verbal protest. At the time of the Article 32 hearing, Victim advised she didn't wish to proceed with the prosecution of Subject and would sign a sworn statement electing to not pursue criminal charges.
229	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke to Subject fondling her breast. Subject then threw her on the bed and inserted his penis into her vagina and raped her. Upon interviewing Subject and other witnesses, Victim later revealed she was filing the report to get back at Subject and all sexual acts were consensual.
230	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she awoke noting her pants were down to her mid-thighs. Victim's vagina hurt when she awoke and was Subject putting his underwear on. Following an Article 32 hearing, RLSO advised they would not pursue a court martial against Subject but rather was exploring the possibility of Non Judicial Punishment against Subject for a violation of Article 134 (Adultery) of the UCMJ.
231	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes			Yes			Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke to find his pants and underwear missing and the Subject manually stimulating his genitals. Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact); sentenced to 18 months in prison and given a Bad Conduct Discharge.
232	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Male	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported waking up naked and seeing an unknown male Subject straddling his legs and patting him. Due to the nature of the crime and its jurisdiction, this investigation was submitted to the local Attorney's Office for prosecutorial review. This case did not warrant prosecution due to the victim's lack of cooperation.
233	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject rubbed his erect penis against her abdominal and vaginal area over her clothing. Subject took Victim's hand and placed it on his erect penis in an effort to get her to masturbate him. Subject went to Superior Court for his sexual assault of Victim. In lieu of prosecution, Subject was placed in Accelerated Rehabilitation (AR).
234	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-3	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense where Victim advised Subject pinned her to the wall of his office, rubbed her breasts outside of her t-shirt against her will, and made lewd sexual remarks to her. Subject was charged with various violations of the UCMJ and found not guilty in a General Court Martial proceeding.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
235a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim recalled pushing Subject off of her. Victim awoke with blood in her underwear and was experiencing vaginal and rectal pain, as well as a tear on the left nipple. Victim met with Regional Legal Services Mid-Atlantic (RLSO), and signed a Victim Declination Statement.
235b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim recalled pushing Subject off of her. Victim awoke with blood in her underwear and was experiencing vaginal and rectal pain, as well as a tear on the left nipple. Victim met with Regional Legal Services Mid-Atlantic (RLSO), and signed a Victim Declination Statement.
236a	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Unknown location involving alcohol where the Victim reported awaking naked and noticing blood. Victim realized she was possibly raped. Both Subjects stated they engaged in consensual oral and vaginal intercourse with Victim. During Captain's Mast proceedings Subject #1 received a reduction to the next inferior pay grade and 45 days of extra duties. Subject #2 received a reduction to the pay grade of E3 and 45 days of extra duties. Separation process is scheduled to be completed within the next 30 days, and it is anticipated both Subjects will receive an Other Than Honorable discharge from the USN.
236b	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Unknown location involving alcohol where the Victim reported awaking naked and noticing blood. Victim realized she was possibly raped. Both Subjects stated they engaged in consensual oral and vaginal intercourse with Victim. During Captain's Mast proceedings Subject #1 received a reduction to the next inferior pay grade and 45 days of extra duties. Subject #2 received a reduction to the pay grade of E3 and 45 days of extra duties. Separation process is scheduled to be completed within the next 30 days, and it is anticipated both Subjects will receive an Other Than Honorable discharge from the USN.
237	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Off-base offense where Victim awoke wearing Subject's "T" shirt and different underwear. Due to the soreness in her anus, believes Subject sodomized her. Subject was taken to Captain's Mast for violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 134 (Adultery) and that no further administrative or judicial action is pending.
238	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								Off-base offense where Subject picked Victim up, put her over his shoulder and took her to a downstairs bedroom where he engaged in non consensual forceful sexual intercourse. Victim stated Subject digitally penetrated her vaginally and inserted his penis into her vagina. Command declined to prosecute subject after local prosecution declined due to insufficient evidence.
239	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported she was in bed with Subject naked, holding her down and penetrating her vagina with his penis. An Article 32 hearing was conducted concerning the rape allegation. It was determined that there was insufficient evidence to sustain a rape charge. A recommendation was made for a Special Courts-Martial; however, Subject agreed to plead guilty at Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) to two specifications of Violation of Article 92 (Failure to Obey an Order) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ); awarded reduction in rank, forfeiture of one month pay (\$1,196) for two months, 45 days restriction and 45 days extra duty.
240	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								On base offense where Victim reported her former intimate partner (Subject) raped her. An order of protection on Subject was issued by a local court. The facts of this investigation were presented to the local State Attorney's Office who declined to proceed with criminal charges.
241	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where Victim reported she was standing in the entryway when she felt a hand squeeze her buttocks. Subject was found guilty of a violation of UCMJ Article 120, Wrongful Sexual Contact, at a Summary Court Martial. Subject was sentenced to a confinement of one month and reduction to E1.
242	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up gagging and discovered Subject had his penis in her mouth. Later the Victim woke up naked feeling as if she had sexual intercourse. Local police department investigation by the District Attorney's office determined the evidence in the case was insufficient for prosecution.
243	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Unknown location where the Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse multiple times. Victim stated she did not wish to continue participation in the investigation. Command decided no administrative/judicial action would be taken against the Subject.
244	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where the Victim was asleep in her bed when Subject came in to her room, got into the bed with her, pulled her shirt down and fondled her breasts. Subject was found not guilty at Special Courts-Martial of two specifications of sexual assault and guilty of two specifications of assault. Subject was reduced in rank and received sixty (60) days restriction/extra duty.
245	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported awoke to find Subject lying next to her digitally penetrating her vagina and kissing her. Subject was found guilty of violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault) at a General Court-Martial (GCM) and sentenced to thirty days confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances while confined, reduction to E-1, and a punitive discharge of Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD).

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
246a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Midshipman	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated she awoke naked in bed with two unknown males. Subject #2 bragged he "fingered" Victim. Subject #1 claimed he performed consensual oral sex on Victim. Subject #2 resigned from USN. Asst State's Attorney advised charges would not be pursued.
246b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Midshipman	Male	Midshipman	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim stated she awoke naked in bed with two unknown males. Subject #2 bragged he "fingered" Victim. Subject #1 claimed he performed consensual oral sex on Victim. Subject #2 resigned from USN. Asst State's Attorney advised charges would not be pursued.
247	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense where the Victim alleged Subject grabbed the back of her head and forced her to perform oral sex on his penis. Subject then removed his underwear and penetrated her vagina with his penis. An Article 32 was conducted and the Convening Authority decided to dismiss the charges against the Subject based on the IO's recommendation.
248	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim blacked out and woke up to Subject having sex with her. An Article 32 Hearing was held for the Subject and the Investigating Officer recommended that all charges against the Subject be dismissed; Command subsequently decided that no disciplinary action would be taken against the Subject.
249	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	W-1	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where the Victim alleged the Subject pulled the car off of the main road and raped her in the back seat of the vehicle. Investigation is closed, due to inability to identify a Subject.
250	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Unknown location where the Victim reported the Subject placed his hand beneath the Victim's underwear and touched her vagina. Subsequent to review by command and the Regional Legal Service Office (RLSO), Subject received formal counseling, a non punitive letter of caution, and a Page 13.
251	Indecent assault (Article 134, UCMJ for incidents occurring prior to FY08)	OCONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Administrative discharges	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial							On base offense where the Subject told her he was going to check her milk production and squeezed her breast until it lactated. Subject previously pled guilty to two (2) counts of Wrongful Sexual contact on 26May10 and was sentenced to two (2) years confinement. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, the sentence was suspended and Subject was dismissed from the United States Navy. Command declined further prosecution in light of this investigation.
252	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she awoke to the Subject sexually groping her without her permission. Command declined prosecution due to lack of evidence.
253	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	O-3	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim recalled passing out wearing her clothing, but waking up wearing clothing belonging to the Subject. The Victim also noticed vaginal mucus discharge, which she later realized was semen, but did not remember having sex with the Subject. Victim informed RLSO Trial Counsel that she did not want to participate in judicial proceedings against Subject. As a result, RLSO dropped charges against Subject.
254	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Victim reported that she awoke to the Subject inserting his fingers into her vagina. Then he inserted his penis into her vagina. Victim subsequently declined to participate further in the prosecution, and RLSO declined to prosecute the case.
255	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Unknown on-base location where the Victim reported Subject placed his hands inside of her pants, on top of her underwear, and touched her vaginal area. Subject was tried at General Court-Martial and found not guilty.
256	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim alleged the Subject raped her on the hallway floor of the residence prior to physically assaulting her. Subject was separated from the United States Navy for a previous unrelated incident. The United States Attorney's Office (USAO) as well as the State of South Carolina and Region Legal Service Office, has declined to prosecute this investigation due to insufficient evidence.
257	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she was awakened by Subject performing oral sex on her. Victim met with Regional Legal Services Mid-Atlantic (RLSO) and stated she no longer wants to pursue charges against Subject, and she signed a Victim Declination Acknowledgement form.
258	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown location where the Victim reported the Subject put his hand down her skirt into her underwear and touched her vaginal area without her consent. The Region Legal Service Office was contacted and declined to prosecute this investigation due to lack of prosecutorial merit.
259	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim emailed the Staff Judge Advocate disclosed she was raped by the Subject and engaged in sexual intercourse with him in front of his son, against her will. Command declined prosecution as a result of the weak victim allegations and lack of corroboration.
260	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim stated she awoke with her underwear and pants around her knees with the Subject rubbing his penis against her vagina. Subject stated that he received a private Facebook message from the Victim stating she was sorry for everything. Command indicated it would not be taking any punitive action against the Subject as there was insufficient evidence of any offense.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
261a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke and Subject #1 was actively engaged in sexual intercourse with her. Subject #2 disclosed to her the next day that he also had sexual intercourse with her. Charges against both Subjects were preferred and an Article 32 Hearing was held; no recommendation to Court Martial was made. Both Subjects received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) of reduction in rate, forfeiture of one-half pay for two months, 45 days restriction, and 45 days of extra duty aboard.
261b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke and Subject #1 was actively engaged in sexual intercourse with her. Subject #2 disclosed to her the next day that he also had sexual intercourse with her. Charges against both Subjects were preferred and an Article 32 Hearing was held; no recommendation to Court Martial was made. Both Subjects received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) of reduction in rate, forfeiture of one-half pay for two months, 45 days restriction, and 45 days of extra duty aboard.
262	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense where the Victim awoke to the Subject digitally penetrating her anus and vagina. Subject was the subject of a General Court Martial wherein he was acquitted of all charges.
263	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	United Arab Emirates	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim related that he thought he was dreaming at first, but he reached down and felt a head of hair, and heard the person say "Let me suck it." RLSO SE advised that despite his recommendation for a court-martial, command had declined judicial action and was informed by command that Subject will be transferred to another command and that no judicial or administrative action would be initiated due to insufficient evidence.
264a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject#1 entered the room where he and the Victim engaged in consensual sex. While they were having sex, Subject#2 entered the room and invited himself into the sex act. Victim would not file a report of victimization and requested SPS not contact her.
264b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject#1 entered the room where he and the Victim engaged in consensual sex. While they were having sex, Subject#2 entered the room and invited himself into the sex act. Victim would not file a report of victimization and requested SPS not contact her.
265	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Off-base offense where Multiple Victims came forward alleging that Subject had performed oral sex on them while they were intoxicated. Subject pled guilty to four specifications of violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject was awarded thirty-six months confinement, reduction in rank to an E-1, forfeitures of all pay and allowances, and a Dishonorable Discharge.
266	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke finding blood on the side of the bed. Victim saw a condom wrapper on the night stand, noticed scratches on her legs and found her clothes from the night before with blood stains on her panties. A General Court Martial was convened. Subject was charged with violating two (2) counts of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape and Indecent Assault). The General Court Martial found Subject not guilty, and acquitted Subject of all of the aforementioned charges.
267	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			On-base offense where the Victim reported the Subject grabbed her by the breasts and pulled her against his body, wherein she felt his semi-erect penis. Subject was found guilty and sentenced at SpCM to 5 months confinement, reduction from E5 to E1, and given a BCD.
268	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			Off-base offense where the Subject allegedly offered two Victims \$500.00 each to perform sexual acts for an internet website. Subject was convicted at Non-Judicial Punishment for failing to obey recruiting regulations in his interactions with another recruit. Subject was interrogated and he confessed to soliciting the Victims to have sex on camera. Subject was convicted at Special Court Martial of sexually harassing the Victims. He was awarded five months confinement (four months suspended), reduction in rate to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
269	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where three service members was walking through the park the Subject approached them and grabbed them around the waist and subsequently grabbed their breasts. The investigation was closed, due to the lack of a logical suspect being identified.
270	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Victim reported unwanted sexual contact from the Subject. Subject was adjudicated by the command via NJP and was charged with violation of 3 specifications of Article 120; awarded restriction to the ship for 45 days, forfeiture of 1/2 months pay for 2 months, and reduction to E-3.
271	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim revealed she was forced into a bedroom and thrown on a bed, where the Subject undressed her and "fondled her in the wrong areas". Victim relayed she thought she might get in trouble for underage drinking. Command declined to pursue action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
272	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Administrative discharges	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up and saw a nude Subject kneeling between her legs in the bed. An interview of a former shipmate revealed an additional victim who had been sexually assaulted by the Subject on two occasions. Staff Judge Advocate advised Subject accepted an Other Than Honorable Discharge from the U.S. Navy in lieu of prosecution at Courts Martial.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
273	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense where the Victim said the Subject climbed on top of her, pulled her pants down, and put his penis in her vagina. After the Article 32 Hearing, Victim sent a letter to the Region Legal Services Office where she stated she no longer wished to pursue charges. NCISRA Bremerton was advised the charges against Subject had been withdrawn.
274	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)								Off-base offense where the Victim contacted the Subject at the USN recruiting office. While the Subject attempted to obtain the Victim's height, the back of his hand rubbed up against one of her breasts. Subject received Executive Officer's Mast and Subject received no administrative or judicial action as a result.
275	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported to local police that she believed she was sexually assaulted but had no recollection of the event. SAO declined to prosecute. Victim signed a VPS.
276	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported waking up to the Subject "raping her." Command has declined to prosecute this case due to lack of sufficient evidence. This decision was based off of a recommendation following an Article 32 hearing.
277	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)						Letter of Reprimand (LOR)		Off-base offense where the Victim alleged that Subject groped her upper chest area and inner thigh area, while Victim was fully clothed. Subject received a non-punitive letter of reprimand against Subject and no further judicial/administrative action will be taken against Subject.
278	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							On-base offense where the Victim reported she awoke to find herself naked and the Subject performing oral sex on her. An Article 32 hearing determined charges against Subject be dismissed based on insufficient evidence. Subject was awarded an administrative letter of counseling and referral to alcohol screening.
279	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Male	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where the Victim stated he awoke from a dream with a sore anus and he noticed that he was bleeding from his anus. Victim confessed to lying about the sexual assault. Command recommended separation of the Victim from the USN.
280	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Midshipman	Male	Midshipman	Female	Q1	Administrative discharges							Under Other then Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject forced himself on Victim and engaged in non-consensual intercourse. Victim also described physical assault by Subject. Subject was separated from USNA.
281	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Male	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								On board ship offense where the Victim alleged woke up on the ground with his pants down and a sticky substance on his buttocks. Command determined incident to be unfounded and declined prosecution. Both Subject and Victim were discharged from the USN due to separate infractions.
282a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported a male, Subject #1, was in the bed with her, and Subject #2 was in another bed within the room. Victim was unsure if she was sexually assaulted. Additional interviews conducted did not yield additional information.
282b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Midshipman	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported a male, Subject #1, was in the bed with her, and Subject #2 was in another bed within the room. Victim was unsure if she was sexually assaulted. Additional interviews conducted did not yield additional information.
283	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported upon waking the next morning, she discovered her underwear had been removed. An Article 32 hearing was held and the convening authority has since dismissed charges against the Subject.
284	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Victim reported she and Subject was at his residence smoking SPICE, which caused her to pass out. Victim stated she woke up with Subject on top of her. Subject was discharged from the US Navy.
285	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim related she awoke to the Subject on top of her in a missionary position penetrating her. Subject was tried at a General Court-Martial and acquitted on all charges.
286	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject climbed on top of her and briefly inserted his penis in her vagina. Victim stated she quickly pushed the Subject off of her and informed him she did not consent to vaginal/penile sexual intercourse. Charges against Subject were dismissed without prejudice.
287	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			Onboard ship offense where the Subject forced Victim onto a chair, pulled his pants down, and forced her to orally copulate him. Following an Article 32 Hearing, the Investigating Officer recommended Subject be taken to trial by General Court Martial. Subject was convicted of forcible sodomy, wrongful sexual contact and sexual harassment. Subject was sentenced to five years confinement, a dishonorable discharge and reduction to E-1.
288	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Administrative discharges							Under Other then Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Onboard ship offense where the Victim said Subject physically pinned her up against the forward decontamination station bulkhead and grabbed her breast and buttocks. Command is currently in the process of separating Subject from the Navy.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
289	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Victim was sexually assaulted in a barracks room by an intoxicated Subject, which resulted in the Victim becoming pregnant. Subsequent to Victim's decision to withdraw from participation in this investigation and criminal proceedings, all charges pending against Subject were dropped. The Article 32 hearing scheduled was cancelled.
290	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off base offense where the Victim was walking home an unknown Subject pushed her so she fell on her knees. Subject then removed Victim's pants and underwear and penetrated her vagina with his fingers. This investigation was closed, due to lack of evidence or substantial leads.
291	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where Victim#1 reported Subject asked to kiss her and moved his hand above her body toward her vaginal area. Victim#2 disclosed that the Subject had placed his hand inside her pants. The board found the preponderance of evidence did not support the allegations and voted to retain Subject.
292	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim alleged Subject brought her to a cement wall, pulled down her pants and proceeded to sexually assault her. KCSSO maintains primary investigative jurisdiction.
293	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim alleged Subject forced himself on her and penetrated her vagina with his penis against her will or consent. This case is closed based on insufficient evidence.
294	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject inappropriately touched her breast and buttocks. Subject attended Executive Officer Inquiry (XOI) where Subject was given a page 13 entry for his involvement
295	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					On-base offense where the Victim stated that she was in an airlock with the Subject. When Subject proceeded to grab her buttocks before she exited the airlock. Subject went to NJP and received a punitive letter of reprimand, forfeiture of 1/2 months pay for two months, and restriction to the ship for ten days.
296	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised after consuming the beverage the Subject made for her the Victim experienced periodic blackouts. Victim recalled the Subject on top of her engaged in vaginal intercourse. Command determined the incident to be unfounded and declined to take judicial or administrative action against the Subject.
297	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	Djibouti	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Subject grabbed Victim's head and forced her to continue having sexual intercourse with him. Command convened a NJP where the Subject was found guilty of UCMJ Article 92 and Article 117; he was reduced to E-4, fined a half month's pay for two months, 45 days restriction, and 45 days of extra duty. The restriction and extra duty days were suspended; Subject was being processed for administrative separation.
298	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					Off-base offense where the Victim reported that Subject caressed and inappropriately touched Victim's buttocks and anus. Command gave Subject NJP, where he was found guilty of the charges; awarded oral reprimand, written reprimand, Days restriction to base, 1/2 Pay for 1 Month and a General Discharge.
299	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Male	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim alleged the Subject grabbed the his penis and pulled. Staff Judge Advocate advised no action is appropriate and declined to pursue prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
300	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		On-base offense where the Subject forcibly engaged in sexual intercourse with Victim. Other administrative actions were taken against Subject.
301a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject#2 admitted to engaging in sexual intercourse with the Victim while she was substantially incapacitated. Subject#1 also engaged in sexual intercourse with the Victim after she passed out in the water. A General Court-Martial was conducted for Subject #1 and was found guilty of several charges, including violations of Articles 120 (Rape), 92 (Fraternalization) and 134 (Adultery and Obstruction of Justice) of the UCMJ; he was sentenced to seven years confinement, reduction in pay grade to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances while confined and required registration as a sex offender. A Special Court-Martial was held for Subject #2 who pled guilty to violations of Article 92 (Fraternalization) and 134 (Disorderly Conduct: Bringing Discredit and Adultery) of the UCMJ; he was sentenced to 60 days hard labor without confinement, restriction to NAS Pensacola for 60 days and a forfeiture of \$1000.00 per pay month for 3 months.
301b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject#2 admitted to engaging in sexual intercourse with the Victim while she was substantially incapacitated. Subject#1 also engaged in sexual intercourse with the Victim after she passed out in the water. A General Court-Martial was conducted for Subject #1 and was found guilty of several charges, including violations of Articles 120 (Rape), 92 (Fraternalization) and 134 (Adultery and Obstruction of Justice) of the UCMJ; he was sentenced to seven years confinement, reduction in pay grade to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances while confined and required registration as a sex offender. A Special Court-Martial was held for Subject #2 who pled guilty to violations of Article 92 (Fraternalization) and 134 (Disorderly Conduct: Bringing Discredit and Adultery) of the UCMJ; he was sentenced to 60 days hard labor without confinement, restriction to NAS Pensacola for 60 days and a forfeiture of \$1000.00 per pay month for 3 months.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
302	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke to find the Subject trying to inserted his penis into her vagina. Victim provided a sworn statement detailing her allegation and the events surrounding it. Command declined to pursue administrative or judicial proceedings against Subject based on these investigative findings.
303	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where Victim#1 reported Subject reached out and grabbed his crotch on the outside of his pants, squeezing his penis. Victim#2 reported he awoke to find the Subject's hand down his pants holding his penis. Subject received NJP, at which he was awarded the following punishment: Reduction in rate from E-3 to E-2, Forfeiture of one-half month's pay for 2 months for a total of \$1706.00, Restriction for 45 days, and extra duty for 45 days.
304	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim stated Subject vaginally penetrated her after her verbal utterances to stop. State Attorney's Office (SAO) and RSLO SE have declined to prosecute this case due to lack of prosecutorial merit.
305	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Djibouti	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Unknown location where the Victim reported she was being raped by the Subject while on watch. Subject was not charged with any criminal violations in reference to the rape allegation against him. Victim pled guilty to failure to obey a lawful order and false official statement.
306	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					On-base offense where Victim#1 related she went to the Clinic and Subject began inappropriately rubbing her inner thigh, flirting with her, and grabbed her buttocks. Victims #2, 3 & 4 were interviewed and reported they also were inappropriately touched by Subject during medical examinations. Subject accepted non-judicial punishment for violations of Articles 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), Article 120 (sexual misconduct), and Article 128 (assault) of the UCMJ. Subject was sentenced to 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty, and forfeiture of \$3441.00.
307	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Victim advised Subject placed a sleeping pill into her tea. Victim stated that after she woke up, Subject was on top her engaging in sexual intercourse. Japanese Police declined to pursue any further investigation claiming Victim has filed multiple false reports in the past. Subsequent investigative action will be initiated as deemed appropriate, if Victim contact NCISRA Yokosuka.
308	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where the Victim claimed that Subject struck her on the buttocks with his hand. Command dismissed charges prior to conducting an NJP as there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense.
309	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject followed Victim in the ladies bathroom, pushed her dress up, tried to pull down her underwear and ripped them. Subject received counseling and was issued a Non-Punitive Letter of Caution relating to this investigation. Subject will not receive any other judicial/administrative action.
310	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke to Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her. Subject was discharged with an Honorable Discharge from the USN. Command indicated they would not return him to active duty status for prosecution under the UCMJ due to insufficient evidence.
311a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where the Victim advised she was digitally penetrated by Subject#1 and Subject#2, and had sexual intercourse with Subject#1 and did not consent to any of the sex acts. Victim later admitted she lied about being sexually assault. Command has been apprised of the status of this investigation.
311b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where the Victim advised she was digitally penetrated by Subject#1 and Subject#2, and had sexual intercourse with Subject#1 and did not consent to any of the sex acts. Victim later admitted she lied about being sexually assault. Command has been apprised of the status of this investigation.
312	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim stated when he awoke Subject had his hand inside Victim's shorts and undergarments fondling Victim's genitals. Command declined to prosecute due to insufficient evidence and allowed Subject to separate from the United States Navy.
313	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim alleged that Subject pinned her arms down on his bed and forcibly raped her. Suffolk Commonwealth Attorney declined the case, due to insufficient evidence. Command Judge Advocate General screened the case and also declined due to insufficient evidence.
314a	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victims#1 and #2 alleged that they were sodomized and forced to perform oral sex with the Subjects. Subjects#1 and #2 being active duty Navy members. RA obtained a copy of a Declination of Prosecution Letter signed by Victim #1 indicated that she doesn't desire "to pursue or be involved in the prosecution" of the matter. RA received a letter from Special Assistant to the US Attorney, declining the prosecution of Subject #1, Subject #2, and Subject #3.
314b	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victims#1 and #2 alleged that they were sodomized and forced to perform oral sex with the Subjects. Subjects#1 and #2 being active duty Navy members. RA obtained a copy of a Declination of Prosecution Letter signed by Victim #1 indicated that she doesn't desire "to pursue or be involved in the prosecution" of the matter. RA received a letter from Special Assistant to the US Attorney, declining the prosecution of Subject #1, Subject #2, and Subject #3.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
314c	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where Victims#1 and #2 alleged that they were sodomized and forced to perform oral sex with the Subjects. Subjects#1 and #2 being active duty Navy members. RA obtained a copy of a Declaration of Prosecution Letter signed by Victim #1 indicated that she doesn't desire "to pursue or be involved in the prosecution" of the matter. RA received a letter from Special Assistant to the US Attorney, declining the prosecution of Subject #1, Subject #2, and Subject #3.
315	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim reported that on she was raped by Subject. Victim later signed a letter of declination indicating she did not wish to participate in any military action.
316	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she woke up naked and Subject was holding her down by the neck and engaged in vaginal intercourse with her from behind. An Article 32 hearing and the Investigating Officer (IO) did not recommend referring charges to a court-martial. Command advised no further judicial or administrative action would be taken against Subject with regard to this investigation.
317	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Victim alleged that he was sexually assaulted by an unknown male Subject brandishing a gun. Victim subsequently signed a Victim Preference Statement, indicating that he did not want to participate in an investigation, nor would he provide details.
318	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense	Dismissal							Off-base offense where the Victim awoke after Subject had placed his hands down her pants. Victim stated Subject penetrated her vagina with his fingers while his hands were in her pants. An Article 32 hearing related to this investigation resulted in no administrative/judicial action will be taken against Subject, due to a lack of evidence.
319	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where the Subject unzip and pull down Victim's pants and performed oral sex on him. Subject pushed Victim down to his knees and Victim performed oral sex on Subject. Victim was re-interviewed and acknowledged the alleged sexual assault was consensual.
320	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Male	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base (ship) offense where the Victim reported that Subject fondled his genitals under his sweatpants while sleeping in his rack. Command advised that Subject was found guilty at NJP on two counts of Article 120 (Sexual Assault), Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was awarded reduction in rank, 1/2 months pay for two (2) months, forty-five (45) days of restriction, and forty-five (45) days of extra duty.
321	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Unknown location where the Victim and Subject were engage in consensual sexual intercourse until the intercourse became painful because of her medical condition. Victim Subject would hold her down by her neck and cause severe bruising. CO declined to pursue charges related to sexual assault against Subject, and stated his intention to move forward with charges related to adultery and conduct unbecoming a Non-Commissioned Officer.
322	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Unknown location where the Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim signed a VPS indicating she no longer wished to participate in the investigation and judicial proceedings in the case.
323	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she awoke naked and in the bed with an unidentified male Subject. Victim later admitted that she lied about blacking out and no crime occurred.
324	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Victim claimed she was "date raped" by Subject. Limited assistance to locate and interrogate Subject for local law enforcement was completed.
325	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where Subject removed Victim's clothing and had her touch his penis while she was pinned to the bed and he subsequently digitally penetrated the Victim. When the Subject broke up with the Victim and acquired a new girlfriend an MPO was issued between the Subject and Victim. No one observed Subject threaten the Victim or act in a violent manner toward her; no judicial action was taken against the Subject due to insufficient evidence.
326	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Subject pushed Victim on the bed, climbed on top of her and put his penis in her vagina while she still had her underwear on. Subject was interviewed and requested a lawyer. RLSO NW, reported they were declining charges on this case due to insufficient evidence.
327	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Off-base offense where the Subject ripped her pants zipper and removed her pants and then ripped a hole in her panties and inserted his penis into her vagina. The Victim said the Subject held her hand down with one of his hands, while placing his other hand over her mouth. Command determined there was probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense.
328a	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was found lying in a parking lot. Victim alleged she was picked up by two male Subjects, driven aboard base to an unidentified barracks room where she was raped. This investigation is hereby closed as no additional actionable leads were identified.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
328b	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was found lying in a parking lot. Victim alleged she was picked up by two male Subjects, driven aboard base to an unidentified barracks room where she was raped. This investigation is hereby closed as no additional actionable leads were identified.
329a	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported Subject#1 put his hands down Victim's jeans and underpants while the Subject#2 held her against the wall. Victim stated the Subject#1 started to penetrate her vaginal area with his fingers. Local authorities assumed jurisdiction. Local authorities advised that no charges would be pursued related to this investigation due to insufficient evidence to charge any subject/s.
329b	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported Subject#1 put his hands down Victim's jeans and underpants while the Subject#2 held her against the wall. Victim stated the Subject#1 started to penetrate her vaginal area with his fingers. Local authorities assumed jurisdiction. Local authorities advised that no charges would be pursued related to this investigation due to insufficient evidence to charge any subject/s.
330	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim's date (Subject) proceeded to throw her to the ground and digitally penetrate her. The Subject was described as "military" and was wearing a tan camouflage uniform. Subject pulled Victim#2 pants off and digitally penetrated her. Subject threw Victim#3 to the ground and attempted to force her legs open. Subject was arrested. Subject claimed he was home all evening with his wife in violation of his MPO. The local District Attorney's Office declined to file charges and Subject was released from jail. The investigation was closed, due to prosecution being declined by the District Attorney's Office and a lack of evidence of further criminal activity.
331	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							On-base offense where the Victim alleged that Subject "grabbed her right breast". Legal Officer advised that insufficient evidence existed to charge the Subject in violations of UCMJ Article 120 (Indecent Assault); Subject was found guilty at NJP of Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order).
332	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Female	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke in her barracks room to her roommate, Subject, sucking on her breasts, digitally penetrating her vagina and performing oral sex on her. MPO was issued. Command advised the case will not be referred to a Court Martial due to lack of probable cause.
333	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Djibouti	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								On-base offense where the Victim she opened the door for an unknown male Subject. Subject placed his left hand over her mouth and placed his right hand under her shirt and began to slide it up the side of her body. To date, no suspect has been identified. All investigative leads have been completed.
334	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					On-base (ship) offense where the Victim claimed Subject pressed his penis against her buttocks while both were clothed. An Article 32 hearing was conducted and charges were preferred against Subject. An Admiral's Mast was conducted in lieu of a General Court Martial. Subject accepted Non-Judicial punishment for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice Articles 92, 120, and 132. Subject was awarded a Punitive Letter of Reprimand and loss of 1/2 month's pay for two months. Subject will be processed for retirement grade determination and separated from Naval Service.
335	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she had no memory of any events except performing oral sex on an unknown male Subject. A letter of Prosecutorial Merit was provided by the RLSO SE indicating a lack of evidence in the case to supporting a sexual assault. Command made the decision to not pursue administrative or judicial proceedings from this investigation.
336	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke in the Subject's apartment to find him on top her and penetrating her vagina with his penis. The Victim also alleged the Subject attempted to penetrate her anally but was unsuccessful. Subject was administratively separated from the Navy for failing alcohol rehabilitation treatment. There is no longer any command interest in investigation and possible prosecution pertaining to Subject.

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

	A	B
1	MARINE CORPS FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.	FY11 Totals
3	# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports	295
4	# Service Member victims	209
5	# Non-Service Member victims	86
6	# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	282
7	# Service Member on Service Member	153
8	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	84
9	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	7
10	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	38
11	# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	282
12	# On military installation	145
13	# Off military installation	109
14	# Unidentified location	28
15	# Investigations Initiated (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	282
16	# Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	92
17	# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-11	190
18	# Restricted Reports	51
19	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
20	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	51
21	B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN FY11	FY11 Totals
22	Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	282
23	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	111
24	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	69
25	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	60
26	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	19
27	# Unknown	23
28	Time of sexual assault	282
29	# Midnight to 6 am	42
30	# 6 am to 6 pm	9
31	# 6 pm to midnight	26
32	# Unknown	205
33	Day of sexual assault	282
34	# Sunday	41
35	# Monday	30
36	# Tuesday	17
37	# Wednesday	15
38	# Thursday	18
39	# Friday	27
40	# Saturday	48
41	# Unknown	86
42	C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11)	FY11 Totals
43	# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	190
44	# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	32
45	# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	223
46	# Your Service Member subjects	177
47	# Service Member subjects from other Services	12
48	# Non-Service Member subjects	5
49	# Unidentified subjects	29
50	# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	201
51	# Your Service Member victims	128
52	# Service Member victims from other Services	15
53	# Non-Service Member victims	58
54	# Unknown	0

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

	A	B
55	D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS	FY11 Totals
56	# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	223
57	DoD Action Precluded:	33
58	# Unknown Subjects	19
59	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
60	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	12
61	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	2
62	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	79
63	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	15
64	# Subject deceased or deserted	1
65	# Victim deceased	0
66	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	23
67	# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	28
68	# Statute of limitations had expired	1
69	# Unfounded by Command	11
70	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
71	# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	71
72	# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	40
73	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	40
74	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	25
75	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	10
76	# Administrative discharges	1
77	# Other administrative actions	4
78	E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
79	# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10 (30-Sep-10)	127
80	# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	3
81	# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	124
82	# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed by 30-SEP-11	140
83	# Final DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	140
84	DoD Action Precluded:	10
85	# Unknown Subjects	2
86	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
87	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	7
88	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	1
89	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	52
90	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	8
91	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
92	# Victim deceased	0
93	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	13
94	# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	30
95	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
96	# Unfounded by Command	1
97	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
98	# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	18
99	# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	60
100	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	60
101	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	46
102	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	4
103	# Administrative discharges	1
104	# Other administrative actions	9
105	* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

1b. Unrestricted Reports (F-G)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY11 Totals
76 DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS																			
76 Gender of SUBJECTS	1	1	0	0	6	18	2	1	2	3	0	37	89	4	7	32	19	1	223
77 # Male	0	1	0	0	4	18	2	1	1	2	0	35	85	3	7	31	18	1	205
78 # Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
79 # Unknown	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	12
80 Age of SUBJECTS	1	1	0	0	6	18	2	1	2	3	0	37	89	4	7	32	19	1	223
81 # 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
82 # 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	31	1	3	10	5	1	65
83 # 25-34	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	10	3	0	29
84 # 35-49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	6
85 # 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
86 # 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87 # Unknown	1	0	0	0	4	11	0	1	1	3	0	24	44	3	3	8	9	0	112
88 Grade of SUBJECTS	1	1	0	0	6	18	2	1	2	3	0	37	89	4	7	32	19	1	223
89 # E1-E4	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	0	1	0	0	14	58	2	3	15	13	1	117
90 # E5-E9	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	4	14	0	3	15	2	0	48
91 # WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92 # O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
93 # O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
94 # Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95 # US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	1	0	4
96 # Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
97 # Unknown	1	0	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	1	0	18	15	2	0	0	3	0	49
98 Service of SUBJECTS	1	1	0	0	6	18	2	1	2	3	0	37	89	4	7	32	19	1	223
99 # Army	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
100 # Navy	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	9
101 # Marines	0	1	0	0	3	13	1	1	1	2	0	21	79	2	6	31	15	1	177
102 # Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103 # Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104 # US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	1	0	4
105 # Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
106 # Unknown	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	12	6	2	0	0	2	0	29
107 Status of SUBJECTS	1	1	0	0	6	18	2	1	2	3	0	37	89	4	7	32	19	1	223
108 # Active Duty	0	1	0	0	2	15	2	1	1	2	0	23	83	2	6	30	16	1	186
109 # Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
110 # National Guard (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111 # Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112 # US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
113 # Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
114 # Unknown	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	13	5	2	0	0	2	0	29
115																			

2. Restricted Reports

	A	B
1	MARINE CORPS FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 TOTALS
3	# Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports	51
4	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
5	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	51
6	# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	51
7	# Service Member on Service Member	34
8	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	9
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	8
10	# Reported sexual assaults occurring	51
11	# On military installation	19
12	# Off military installation	29
13	# Unidentified location	3
14	B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
15	Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	51
16	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	21
17	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	18
18	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	7
19	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	5
20	# Unknown	0
21	Time of sexual assault incident	51
22	# Midnight to 6 am	18
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	3
24	# 6 pm to midnight	27
25	# Unknown	3
26	Day of sexual assault incident	51
27	# Sunday	1
28	# Monday	6
29	# Tuesday	7
30	# Wednesday	6
31	# Thursday	10
32	# Friday	5
33	# Saturday	16
34	# Unknown	0
35	C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
36	# VICTIMS	51
37	# Army victims	0
38	# Navy victims	2
39	# Marines victims	49
40	# Air Force victims	0
41	# Coast Guard	0
42	# Unknown	0

2. Restricted Reports

	A	B
43	D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
44	Gender of VICTIMS	51
45	# Male	12
46	# Female	39
47	# Unknown	0
48	Age of VICTIMS	51
49	# 16-19	10
50	# 20-24	31
51	# 25-34	9
52	# 35-49	1
53	# 50-64	0
54	# 65 and older	0
55	# Unknown	0
56	Grade of VICTIMS	51
57	# E1-E4	39
58	# E5-E9	9
59	# WO1-WO5	0
60	# O1-O3	3
61	# O4-O10	0
62	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
63	# US Civilian	0
64	# Unknown	0
65	Status of VICTIMS	51
66	# Active Duty	50
67	# Reserve (Activated)	1
68	# National Guard (Activated)	0
69	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
70	# US Civilian	0
71	# Unknown	0
72	* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

3. Victim Services

	A	B
1	MARINE CORPS FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	<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>	
3	A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
4	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
5	# MILITARY facilities	391
6	# Medical	114
7	# Counseling	149
8	# Legal	128
9	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	64
10	# Medical	33
11	# Counseling	24
12	# Legal	7
13	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	71
14	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
15	# Military Victims making an UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	1
16	B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
17	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
18	# MILITARY facilities	92
19	# Medical	34
20	# Counseling	41
21	# Legal	17
22	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	11
23	# Medical	4
24	# Counseling	7
25	# Legal	0
26	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
27	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
28	# Military Victims making a RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	1
29	C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
30	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
31	# MILITARY facilities	70
32	# Medical	16
33	# Counseling	30
34	# Legal	24
35	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	40
36	# Medical	18
37	# Counseling	15
38	# Legal	7
39	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	16
40	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
41	D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
42	# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	47
43	# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	7
44	# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	3
45	# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	4
46	*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 to the victim.	

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

	A	B
1	MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	FY11 Totals
3	# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	11
4	# Service Member victims	11
5	# Non-Service Member victims	0
6	# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	11
7	# Service Member on Service Member	8
8	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
9	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
10	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2
11	# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	11
12	# On military installation	9
13	# Off military installation	1
14	# Unidentified location	1
15	# Investigations (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	11
16	# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	4
17	# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	7
18	# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	0
19	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
20	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	0
21	B. FY11 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
22	Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	11
23	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
24	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
25	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	3
26	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3
27	# Unknown	3
28	Time of sexual assault	11
29	# Midnight to 6 am	1
30	# 6 am to 6 pm	0
31	# 6 pm to midnight	1
32	# Unknown	9
33	Day of sexual assault	11
34	# Sunday	0
35	# Monday	1
36	# Tuesday	0
37	# Wednesday	1
38	# Thursday	2
39	# Friday	0
40	# Saturday	1
41	# Unknown	6
42	C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11) IN CAI	FY11 Totals
43	# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	7
44	# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	0
45	# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	7
46	# Your Service Member subjects	5
47	# Service Member subjects from other Services	0
48	# Non-Service Member subjects	1
49	# Unidentified subjects	1
50	# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	7
51	# Your Service Member victims	6
52	# Service Member victims from other Services	1
53	# Non-Service Member victims	0
54	# Unknown	0

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

	A	B
55	D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
56	# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	7
57	DoD Action Precluded:	1
58	# Unknown Subjects	1
59	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
60	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	0
61	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	0
62	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2
63	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	0
64	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
65	# Victim deceased	0
66	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1
67	# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
68	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
69	# Unfounded by Command	1
70	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)***	0
71	# Subjects pending completion of command action as of 30-SEP-11	1
72	# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	3
73	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	3
74	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	2
75	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
76	# Administrative discharges	0
77	# Other administrative actions	0
78	E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR PRE-FY11 SUBJECTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (From investigations opened prior to FY11 that were completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
79	# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10	0
80	# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	0
81	# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	0
82	# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed as of 30-SEP-11	0
83	# Final FY11 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	0
84	DoD Action Precluded:	0
85	# Unknown Subjects	0
86	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
87	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	0
88	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	0
89	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault (definitions provided below Section	0
90	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	0
91	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
92	# Victim deceased	0
93	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
94	# Insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
95	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
96	# Unfounded by Command	0
97	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
98	# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	0
99	# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	0
100	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	0
101	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0
102	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0
103	# Administrative discharges	0
104	# Other administrative actions	0
105	* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

	A	B
1	MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 Totals
3	# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	0
4	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
5	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	0
6	# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	0
7	# Service Member on Service Member	0
8	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0
10	# Reported sexual assaults occurring	0
11	# On military installation	0
12	# Off military installation	0
13	# Unidentified location	0
14	B. CAI INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
15	Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	0
16	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
17	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
18	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
19	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
20	# Unknown	0
21	Time of sexual assault incident	0
22	# Midnight to 6 am	0
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	0
24	# 6 pm to midnight	0
25	# Unknown	0
26	Day of sexual assault incident	0
27	# Sunday	0
28	# Monday	0
29	# Tuesday	0
30	# Wednesday	0
31	# Thursday	0
32	# Friday	0
33	# Saturday	0
34	# Unknown	0
35	C. CAI RESTRICTED REPORTS - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
36	# VICTIMS	0
37	# Army	0
38	# Air Force	0
39	# Navy	0
40	# Marines	0
41	# Coast Guard	0
42	# Unknown	0

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

	A	B
43	D. CAI DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
44	Gender of VICTIMS	0
45	# Male	0
46	# Female	0
47	# Unknown	0
48	Age of VICTIMS	0
49	# 16-19	0
50	# 20-24	0
51	# 25-34	0
52	# 35-49	0
53	# 50-64	0
54	# 65 and older	0
55	# Unknown	0
56	Grade of VICTIMS	0
57	# E1-E4	0
58	# E5-E9	0
59	# WO1-WO5	0
60	# O1-O3	0
61	# O4-O10	0
62	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
63	# US Civilian	0
64	# Unknown	0
65	Status of VICTIMS	0
66	# Active Duty	0
67	# Reserve (Activated)	0
68	# National Guard (Activated)	0
69	# US Civilian	0
70	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
71	# Unknown	0
72	* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 4a, Section A.	

5b. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Section E)

	A	B
1	MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
2	E. TOTAL # FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 Totals
3	<i>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</i>	0
4	Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
5	Bahrain	0
6	Iraq	0
7	Jordan	0
8	Lebanon	0
9	Syria	0
10	Yemen	0
11	Djibouti	0
12	Egypt	0
13	Kuwait	0
14	Oman	0
15	Qatar	0
16	Uganda	0
17	Saudi Arabia	0
18	United Arab Emirates	0
19	Central and South Asia	
20	Iran	0
21	Kyrgyzstan	0
22	Pakistan	0
23	Afghanistan	0
24		

6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

	A	B
1	MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST: FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	<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>	
3	A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
4	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
5	# MILITARY facilities	12
6	# Medical	4
7	# Counseling	5
8	# Legal	3
9	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
10	# Medical	0
11	# Counseling	0
12	# Legal	0
13	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
14	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
15	# Military Victims in UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
16	B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
17	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
18	# MILITARY facilities	1
19	# Medical	0
20	# Counseling	1
21	# Legal	0
22	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
23	# Medical	0
24	# Counseling	0
25	# Legal	0
26	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
27	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
28	# Military Victims in RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
29	C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
30	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
31	# MILITARY facilities	0
32	# Medical	0
33	# Counseling	0
34	# Legal	0
35	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
36	# Medical	0
37	# Counseling	0
38	# Legal	0
39	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
40	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
41	D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
42	# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	5
43	# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	0
44	# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
45	# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	0
46	<i>*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 to the victim.</i>	

7. UR Case Synopses

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: MARINE CORPS																
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
1	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-Base offense involving alcohol where Subject placed his hand down the victim's pants while the victim was intoxicated at a Las Vegas club. Subject found not guilty of sexual assault charges at Court-Martial and found guilty of Art 92 (Failure to obey), and Art 134 (Adultery). Subject was sentenced to reduction to pay grade E-4, loss of 2/3 pay for 1 month, and restriction for 60 days.
2	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where Subject rubbed his pelvis against the Victim and grabbed the Victim's breast on multiple occasions. Subject pled guilty to Art 92, Art 134, and Art 128 in a Special Court-Martial. Subject was awarded grade reduction from E-7 to E-1 and 60 days restriction.
3	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense involving alcohol where subject broke into the Victim's room then digitally penetrated the Victim twice and attempted to force the Victim to orally copulate him. Subject was found guilty at a Court-Martial for Art 92 (Underage drinking and Sexual activity in barracks) and was awarded reduction in grade to E-2 and 60 days restriction. Subject was found not guilty of all additional charges under Article 120 (Rape), Article 80 (Attempted Sodomy), Article 128 (Assault), and Article 134 (Unlawful Entry).
4	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke naked next to the Subject following a party in the Subject's barracks room. Victim experienced genital pain and had visible hickeys on the neck and breasts. Subject also harassed Victim about incident. Command did not pursue charges against Subject due to lack of evidence.
5	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Unknown	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Victim reported being raped by an unidentified black male. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and claimed to have only reported incident to get help. Victim was confused about the difference in restricted and unrestricted reporting. No subject could be identified without the Victim's assistance.
6	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Victim awoke with vaginal soreness and believed she was assaulted by an unidentified male the previous night. Victim was unable to recall details from the night and suspected she might have been drugged. Victim decided further cooperation with an investigation. No charges could be preferred.
7	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject and Victim attended the Navy Birthday Ball then retired to a hotel room. Victim awoke to the Subject having non-consensual intercourse with her. Subject was arrested by local police department, pled guilty to second degree felony rape, and was sentence to 60-81 months imprisonment by the state of North Carolina.
8	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where Subject anally sodomized, orally copulated, and manually stimulated Victim against his will while Victim was incapacitated in Subject's barracks. Subject was found guilty at a Summary Court Martial of Article 92 and Article 134. Subject was sentenced to a reduction to pay grade E-1.
9	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense where Subject forced Victim to have non-consensual sexual intercourse. Offense occurred in the Subject's barracks following an argument regarding the Victim and Subject's dissolved relationship. Command determined there was insufficient evidence to refer Subject's case to a trial by Court-martial.
10	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject had non-consensual sexual intercourse with the Victim while the Victim was incapacitated. Offense occurred in hotel room following a night of drinking. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. Local authority maintained jurisdiction.
11	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject isolated Victim in a bathroom then closed the door, turned off the lights, and proceeded to rape Victim. Subject pled guilty at a Special Court-Martial to Articles 92 (Violation of a lawful general order and Dereliction of duty), 134 (Adultery), and 128 (Assault). Subject was sentenced to grade reduction from E-7 to E-1 and sixty days restriction.
12	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes						Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject vaginally penetrated Victim twice while Victim was unable to resist. Victim declined to participate in investigation. Subject was charged with a violation of Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation) and awarded NJP in the form of 30 days restriction and 30 days of extra duty.
13	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	United Arab Emirates	E-4	Male	Unknown	Male	Q2	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				On-base offense where Victim had reported being touched on his penis while in bed. Subject was found guilty at Captain's Mast for violating UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful sexual contact) and was sentenced to reduction to E-3,, forfeiture of \$906.00 pay for two months, and restriction for 60 days.
14	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim was touched inappropriately on her breast, buttocks, and vagina by Subject. Local authorities closed their investigation due to lack of evidence. Command did not prefer charges as Subject left active duty on Subject's EAS.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
15	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where Subject engaged in non-consensual sexual intercourse with Victim at Victim's residence. Local authorities closed investigation without prosecution. No administrative or judicial action taken by command due to insufficient evidence.
16a	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	q4	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Victim was solicited by three Subjects for Dominatrix services but then was sodomized without consent. Subject#1 and Subject#3 were found guilty at NJP and awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, total forfeiture of \$1,622.00, 30 days restriction and 30 days extra duties. Subject#2 was convicted at a Special Court Martial for violations of Articles 108 (Destroy US Military Property), 121 (Larceny), 125 (Sodomy), and received 90 days confinement, a reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of \$500.00 for 4 months.
16b	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction		Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Victim was solicited by three Subjects for Dominatrix services but then was sodomized without consent. Subject#1 and Subject#3 were found guilty at NJP and awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, total forfeiture of \$1,622.00, 30 days restriction and 30 days extra duties. Subject#2 was convicted at a Special Court Martial for violations of Articles 108 (Destroy US Military Property), 121 (Larceny), 125 (Sodomy), and received 90 days confinement, a reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of \$500.00 for 4 months.
16c	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	q4	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Victim was solicited by three Subjects for Dominatrix services but then was sodomized without consent. Subject#1 and Subject#3 were found guilty at NJP and awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, total forfeiture of \$1,622.00, 30 days restriction and 30 days extra duties. Subject#2 was convicted at a Special Court Martial for violations of Articles 108 (Destroy US Military Property), 121 (Larceny), 125 (Sodomy), and received 90 days confinement, a reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of \$500.00 for 4 months.
17	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-4	Male	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject took advantage of the Victim's state of inebriation to have non-consensual sexual intercourse with the Victim. Victim claims they were going in and out of consciousness during incident. Senior Assistant District Attorney declined to prosecute Subject.
18	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where the Subject forcefully grabbed Victim's breast and digitally penetrated Victim's vagina without permission. Subject was found guilty at Summary Court-Martial of Articles 120 (Wrongful sexual contact), 134 (Engaged in sexual contact in a place of duty), and 128 (battery). Subject was sentenced to 45 days restriction and reduced in grade to E-4.
19	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the details could not be determined as the Victim refused to give law enforcement information about the assault and instead, opted to sign a Victim Preference Statement.
20	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Subject rubbed the Victim's vagina and breast (over clothing) and forced her to touch the Subject's exposed penis. Subject was found guilty of Articles 120 (Indecent Exposure), 134 (Indecent Language), and 92 (Dereliction of duty) at a Special Court-Martial. Subject was reduced in rank (E-1), fined \$5868.00, given two months restriction, and hard labor for three months.
21	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where Subject had non-consensual intercourse with the sleeping Victim. Subject was found guilty at a Summary Court Martial for violating USMC General Order 1 and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject received a NJP of a reduction in rank to E-2, forfeiture of two-thirds of one month's pay, and 30 days restriction.
22	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense involving alcohol where Subject raped the Victim in the Victim's room. Subject was found guilty of Article 92 (Violating a lawful order) and Article 120 (Aggravated sexual assault) at General Courts-Martial. Subject received two years confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and will receive a bad conduct discharge.
23	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where Subject touched the Victim's buttocks and breast beneath her clothing while the Victim slept. Subject admitted guilt and was found in violation of Articles 128 (Assault) and 134 (Adultery) at summary court-martial. Subject was reduced in rank to E-1, fined \$978.00, and received 45 days of restriction.
24	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where Victim complained that on two occasions the Subject digitally penetrated her anus against her will and attempted to sodomize her. Command declined to take action against subject due to insufficient evidence.
25	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject reportedly raped Victim. The victim declined to pursue charges, signing a Victim Preference Form, but then later changed her mind and requested an investigation be opened. Subject was discharged from USMC before investigation began. Command did not take action due to lack of jurisdiction.
26	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense involving alcohol where a Victim contacted authorities about possibly being raped by subject in the barracks. Victim could not remember details and later retracted her statement saying she now believed the sex to be consensual. No Action was pursued against the Subject.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
27	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject fondled and performed oral sex on the Victim's penis. Subject was charged with Articles 107 (False Official Statement), 120 (Rape, Sexual Assault and other sexual conduct) and 125 (Sodomy). Subject was awarded confinement for 84 months, reduction in grade to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a dishonorable discharge. Pretrial agreement suspended confinement in excess of 60 months.
28	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim accompanied the Subject to his room after the USMC Ball, to play video games. Shortly after, Subject vaginally penetrated Victim without consent. Victim later declined investigative participation. Command declined administrative or judicial action against Subject due to Victim's unwillingness to cooperate with this investigation.
29	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject forced the Victim to have oral and vaginal sex in the bathroom of the Subject's residence. Victim declined participation in the investigation. Command declined to pursue court-martial charges due to insufficient evidence.
30	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke to find the Subject touching the Victim's penis. Subject pleaded guilty to violations of Articles 92 (Failure to obey a lawful general order), Article 120 (Unlawful sexual contact), and Article 134 (Unlawfully enter a barracks room). Subject was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, reduction in grade to E-1, fifteen months confinement (7 months suspended), and total forfeitures.
31	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where the Victim awoke to find the Subject laying on Victim's floor and rubbing Victim's vagina. Subject admitted guilt and was convicted of Article 120 (Rape, Aggravated Sexual Assault) at General Court-Martial. Subject received 6 years confinement, total forfeitures of pay, Bad Conduct Discharge, and reduction in rank from E-3 to E-1.
32	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim accused the Subject of penetrating her vagina and anus with his penis after meeting in a nightclub. Article 32 Hearing was held. Command declined to pursue court-martial charges and provided Subject with written counseling for his actions.
33	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where Subject agreed to drive the Victim to base then stopped on the way to perform consensual oral sex and non-consensual intercourse. Subject eventually heeded the Victim's request to stop but slapped her face. Due to a lack of evidence, command decided not to bring charges against Subject.
34	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim was strangled and vaginally penetrated against her will by Subject in the back of Subject's vehicle wherein she escaped and called 911. Local authorities maintain primary jurisdiction of case and have suspended the investigation due to the lack of sufficient evidence.
35	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-5	Male	q4	Administrative discharges						Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial (RIL0)		Off-base offense which occurred during the USMC Ball where the Subject and Victim were both using urinals in the men's restroom and a playful argument ensued about whose penis was larger and ended with the Subject non-consensually grabbing the Victim's penis. Subject requested resignation in lieu of court-martial, which Command approved.
36	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		On-base offense where Subject grabbed the Victim's buttocks during a hug then slapped the Victim's buttocks when the Victim pushed the Subject and walked away. Subject was given a non-punitive letter of caution.
37	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction		Yes					On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke-up undressed after a night of playing drinking games. Subject admitted to having sex with Victim with no force. Subject was found guilty of Articles 92 and 112a at Summary Court Martial and was sentenced to forfeiture of two-thirds pay for one month.
38	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where the Subject raped and strangled the Victim causing severe vaginal tearing, neck injury, multiple bruises, and emotional shock. Two other Victims were later determined. Subject was convicted of Articles 120 (Rape) and 125 (Sodomy) at General Court-Martial and was awarded five years confinement, reduction to E-1, a \$40,000 fine, and a Dishonorable Discharge.
39	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where Subject had sexual relations with a Victim that was unable to consent due to being under the legal age of consent. Victim's mother filed a police report with the local authorities but later declined to pursue charges against the Subject. No action was taken against the Subject.
40	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Victim felt pressured into having sexual intercourse with the Subject. The Victim became pregnant and assumed that the Subject was the father. Victim reported the rape but later signed a victim preference statement indicating she no longer wanted to participate in the investigation.
41	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim felt pressured into having sexual intercourse with the Subject after waking up naked with the Subject and having no memory of the previous night due to intoxication. Victim later requested that case be closed.
42	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	q4	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim passed out in the Subject's barracks and was sexually assaulted. Subject received NJP for violations of Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation) and was awarded reduction in rank from E-5 to E-4, forfeiture of \$1162.00 per month for two months totaling \$2324.00, and 60 days restriction.
43	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and Subject went to bars then back to a hotel room where the Victim reports being too drunk to consent to having sex with the Subject. Subject was found not guilty of Article 120 and 126 charges at a General Courts Martial.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
44	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes					On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke to find the Subject attempting to rape her. The Victim struggled with the Subject and broke free. Subject was found guilty at General Court-Martial of violating Articles 134 (Unlawful Entry and Assault with intent to commit rape) and 28 (Assault consummated by a battery). Subject was awarded confinement and forfeiture of all pay and allowances for 12 months.
45a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where Victim was forcibly raped and forced to perform oral sex by three Subjects. At a Special Court-Martial all Subjects were found guilty of Article 92 (Violation of a general order) and all sexual assault offenses were withdrawn. Subject #1 was sentenced to 60 days of confinement, reduction in grade to E-1, and forfeiture of \$972.00 per month for two months. Subject #2 was sentenced to 45 days of confinement and reduction in grade to E-1. Subject #3 was sentenced to 30 days of confinement and reduction in grade to E-1.
45b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where Victim was forcibly raped and forced to perform oral sex by three Subjects. At a Special Court-Martial all Subjects were found guilty of Article 92 (Violation of a general order) and all sexual assault offenses were withdrawn. Subject #1 was sentenced to 60 days of confinement, reduction in grade to E-1, and forfeiture of \$972.00 per month for two months. Subject #2 was sentenced to 45 days of confinement and reduction in grade to E-1. Subject #3 was sentenced to 30 days of confinement and reduction in grade to E-1.
45c	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where Victim was forcibly raped and forced to perform oral sex by three Subjects. At a Special Court-Martial all Subjects were found guilty of Article 92 (Violation of a general order) and all sexual assault offenses were withdrawn. Subject #1 was sentenced to 60 days of confinement, reduction in grade to E-1, and forfeiture of \$972.00 per month for two months. Subject #2 was sentenced to 45 days of confinement and reduction in grade to E-1. Subject #3 was sentenced to 30 days of confinement and reduction in grade to E-1.
46	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and Subject spent the night out drinking and ended up at a party in an apartment. The Victim passed out in a spare bedroom and woke up undressed, lying next to the Subject. Local authorities have jurisdiction and declined to prosecute.
47	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense where Victim reported that the Subject blackmailed her into having sexual relations. The Victim later recanted, explaining she falsified the rape story to cover her consensual affair with the Subject. No action was taken.
48	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense where Subject groped Victim's penis on the outside of Victim's uniform on several occasions. Subject also made several solicitations to commit sodomy with Victim and made gestures with his hands indicating he wanted to see Victim's penis. Subject received counseling for the inappropriate relationship.
49	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Victim claimed to have been attacked at knifepoint by an unknown Subject who held her down and digitally penetrated her. The Victim later confessed to falsifying the story to get attention.
50	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where Subject fondled the Victim's penis without consent. Subject pled guilty at General Court-Martial to violating of Articles 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), Article 92 (Disobey an Order or Regulation), and Article 134 (Obstruction of Justice). Subject was sentenced to 17 months confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a reduction to E-1. Subject must register as a sex offender.
51	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where Subject raped Victim and then told Victim not to tell anyone. The Victim did not give a sworn statement as she was unsure if she wanted to participate in an investigation. No action taken due to insufficient evidence.
52	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim passed out due to intoxication and did not realize she had been sexually assaulted in her sleep until she was notified of a pregnancy 8 weeks later. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation. No action taken.
53	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Subject and Victim engaged in consensual sex. The Victim initially alleged that the sex was non-consensual but then later recanted and clarified that the sexual relationship was consensual.
54	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			On-base offense where Subject pressed his exposed genitalia against Victim's exposed genitalia. Subject was found guilty of violations of Articles 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly Behavior and Impeding an Investigation), Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order), and 112(a)(Wrongful use of methylenedioxymethamphetamine) at General Court-Martial. Subject was sentenced to six years incarceration, dishonorably discharged, forfeiture all pay and allowances, and required to register as a sex offender.
55	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					Off-base offense where Subject fondled the Victim's breasts and buttocks and made the Victim feel that trapped in the residence. The Subject was found guilty for violating Articles 92 and 134. Subject received a suspended forfeiture of 1/2 months' pay for two months and is pending administrative separation from the USMC.
56	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base involving alcohol offense where Subject squeezed the Victim's breast. Subject admitted guilt and was issued Non-Judicial Punishment for a violation of Article 120 (Rape, Aggravated Sexual Assault). Subject was awarded forfeiture of 1/2 month's pay for 2 months, restriction for 30 days, extra duty for 30 days, and reduction to E-5.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
57	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject digitally penetrated the Victim against the Victim's will while driving the Victim home. Subject denied allegations. At General Court-Martial, Subject was acquitted of Article 120 (Rape).
58	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				Unknown/various locations where Subject allegedly raped the Victim at a "Toys for Tots" drive. Subject maintained the contact was consensual. Subject was reduced in rank to LCpl, forfeited \$975.00 pay for two months (suspended for six months), and assigned forty-five days of extra duty for violation of Articles 134 (Fraternalization and Adultery).
59	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kuwait	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where the Victim reported that the Subject raped her but later recanted saying the relationship was mutual but that she felt violated since the Subject was higher in the chain of command.
60a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was vaginally penetrated by Subject #1 and her breast groped by Subject #2 while the victim was incoherent. Local authorities declined to prosecute due to lack of evidence. Command declined to prosecute also due to lack of evidence and Victim's lack of cooperation.
60b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was vaginally penetrated by Subject #1 and her breast groped by Subject #2 while the victim was incoherent. Local authorities declined to prosecute due to lack of evidence. Command declined to prosecute also due to lack of evidence and Victim's lack of cooperation.
61	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal					Letter of Counseling (LOC)		On-base offense where the Subject engaged in non-consensual intercourse with Victim which the Victim later turned into consensual sexual intercourse to help ease her distress about the event. The case was proffered to Courts Martial but command withdrew charges in favor of issuance of Page 11 record of Adultery.
62	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject pushed the Victim onto a couch, held her arms with one hand, and removed her vagina and breast beneath her clothing. The Subject then threatened to ruin the Victim's career if the Victim told. Command and the District Attorney both declined to prosecute.
63	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								On-base offense where the Victim was accosted by three unknown Third Country Nationals. One of the Subjects had nonconsensual intercourse with her while the other two stood look out. All three Subjects fled when the Victim screamed for help. Victim declined to participate in investigation. No action taken.
64	Indecent Assault (Article 134, UCMJ for incidents occurring prior to FY08)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	q4	Statute of limitations has expired								On-base offense where the Subject and Victim were practicing martial arts when the Subject pinned the Victim against a wall, rubbing her vagina and breast beneath her clothing. The Subject then threatened to ruin the Victim's career if the Victim told. Command and the District Attorney both declined to prosecute.
65	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Subject forced himself on the Victim and had non-consensual intercourse while the Subject and Victim were alone at the Victim's residence. The subject submitted to a polygraph and not deception was found. Command did not prefer any charges against the Subject due to insufficient evidence.
66	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Unknown/various locations offense where Victim was raped. No further information was provided. Victim did not wish to participate in an investigation subsequently the investigation could not determine a Subject.
67	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			Off-base offense where the Subject removed the Victim's underwear and engaged in sexual intercourse with her while she pretended sleep. At a Special Courts-Martial Subject was found guilty of violating Article 128, Article 134, and Article 134. Subject was sentenced to 90 days confinement, forfeiture of \$2850.00, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
68	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was raped by three Subjects. The Victim later elected to sign a "Stop Investigation Form". Local authorities maintained jurisdiction. No action was taken.
68b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was raped by three Subjects. The Victim later elected to sign a "Stop Investigation Form". Local authorities maintained jurisdiction. No action was taken.
68c	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was raped by three Subjects. The Victim later elected to sign a "Stop Investigation Form". Local authorities maintained jurisdiction. No action was taken.
69	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Unknown/Various Location offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke to find the Subject placing his hand down her pants. Victim later decided not participate in the investigation. No action was taken.
70	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Conus	E4	Male	Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where Subject grabbed the Victim's breast and touched her vagina beneath her clothing. Subject was found in possession of marijuana and arrested. Due to Subject's arrest and pending EAS, no further administrative or judicial action will be initiated by Command.
71a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Conus	E2	Male	E1	Female	q4	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subjects had sexual intercourse with Victim. Victim has no recollection of sexual activity due to intoxication. Subject#1 was issued non-judicial punishment for violations of Article 86 (Absence without Leave), Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), and Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct). Subject#1 was awarded a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$250 pay per month for 1 month, restriction for 45 days, and extra duty for 45 days.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
71b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Conus	E2	Male	E1	Female	q4	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subjects had sexual intercourse with Victim. Victim has no recollection of sexual activity due to intoxication. Subject#2 was issued non-judicial punishment for violations of Article 86 (Absence without Leave), Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), and Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct). Subject#2 was awarded reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$733 pay per month for 2 months, restriction for 45 days, and extra duty for 45 days.
71c	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	Conus	E2	Male	E1	Female	q4	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subjects had sexual intercourse with Victim. Victim has no recollection of sexual activity due to intoxication. Subject#3 was issued non-judicial punishment for violations of Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), Article 107 (False official statements), and Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct). Subject#3 was awarded reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$733 pay per month for 2 months, restriction for 45 days, and extra duty for 45 days.
72	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim has no recollection of events after consuming an alcoholic beverage at a bar and awakening in an unknown hotel room. Victim has no memory of any sexual acts but felt as if she had engaged in sexual intercourse. No Subject could be identified.
73	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense where Victim reported she was raped by her boyfriend, in her residence, following an argument. Victim later stated that she was not raped and had used a poor choice of words when texting her friend about the altercation. United States Attorney's Office for the District Of Columbia, Washington, DC, provided a declination to prosecute primarily based on Victim's denial that she was raped and her unwillingness to participate in an investigation.
74	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where Subject and Victim were being investigated for adultery. During investigation, Victim reported that Subject requested Victim to perform oral copulation and forced his penis into Victim's mouth. Command declined action due to lack of sufficient evidence to prosecute.
75	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				On-base offense where Subject made unwanted sexual advances, unlawful entry into barracks rooms, and inappropriate contact with multiple female service members. Subject received Regimental Nonjudicial Punishment for violating Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation): Sexual Harassment and Fraternalization) and was awarded reduction to E-4 and forfeiture of \$2,324.00.
76a	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Victim reported being raped by 4 US Marines in the barracks. Victim stated the hospital made the initial complaint to the police and Victim has no interest in having the Marines prosecuted.
76b	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Victim reported being raped by 4 US Marines in the barracks. Victim stated the hospital made the initial complaint to the police and Victim has no interest in having the Marines prosecuted.
76c	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Victim reported being raped by 4 US Marines in the barracks. Victim stated the hospital made the initial complaint to the police and Victim has no interest in having the Marines prosecuted.
76d	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where Victim reported being raped by 4 US Marines in the barracks. Victim stated the hospital made the initial complaint to the police and Victim has no interest in having the Marines prosecuted.
77a	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense involving alcohol where Subjects exposed their genitals to Victim and groped her. Victim fled barracks room when Subjects put their hands down Victim's panties. Victim declined to participate in investigation and signed a VPS.
77b	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense involving alcohol where Subjects exposed their genitals to Victim and groped her. Victim fled barracks room when Subjects put their hands down Victim's panties. Victim declined to participate in investigation and signed a VPS.
78	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim awoke in the barracks with torn underwear and a sore vagina. Due to Victim's intoxication, she could not remember the events of the rape or who she was with. Victim later recanted her report stating that she had consensual sex with Subject.
79	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Victim reported that Subject grazed her breast with his elbow and placed his hand over hers while showing her how to flip an omelet. Victim later stated that she thought Subject was attempting to flirt with her but did not sexually assault her. Case does not meet the elements required for sexual/indecent assault.
80	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense where Victim reported being raped by Subject in a desert area adjacent to the barracks. No alcohol was involved. After an Article 32 hearing, it was determined that the case would not proceed to trial due to lack of evidence.
81	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim attended a social at her boyfriend's house. Subject performed sexual intercourse on on Victim while she was sleeping. Victim later admitted to lying about some of the events and subsequently Command declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
82	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-8	Male	US Civilian	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown/Various location offenses where Victim reported several instances of indecent assault and domestic violence against Subject. Subject denied culpability and provided evidence that he had been compliant to the MPO. Command decided not to pursue charges due to insufficient evidence.
83a	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Victim reported being dragged into a wooded area by two unknown Subjects, who raped her. Victim claimed to have blacked-out after hitting her head on an unknown object during the assault. Victim later admitted the rape report was false.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
83b	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where Victim reported being dragged into a wooded area by two unknown Subjects, who raped her. Victim claimed to have blacked-out after hitting her head on an unknown object during the assault. Victim later admitted the rape report was false.
84	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where the Subject forced his hand into the Victim's pants and digitally penetrated the Victim's vagina for 15 seconds before Victim broke free. Subject was found guilty of Articles 93 and 134 at a Summary Court-Martial and received reduction in rank to E-4 and 60 days restriction.
85	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up naked with blood and pain in the vaginal area. Victim did not report the incident until years later and could not remember many details about the Subject. No action could be taken due to insufficient evidence.
86a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and two Subjects were drinking at a hotel room. Both Subjects engaged in sexual intercourse with the Victim while the Victim was passed out or incapacitated despite protests from the Victim. Local authorities maintain jurisdiction and have decided not to prosecute the Subjects.
86b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and two Subjects were drinking at a hotel room. Both Subjects engaged in sexual intercourse with the Victim while the Victim was passed out or incapacitated despite protests from the Victim. Local authorities maintain jurisdiction and have decided not to prosecute the Subjects.
87a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim was visiting the Subject in his barracks when the Victim suddenly became dizzy and disoriented. The Victim believes that while in this state she was vaginally and anally penetrated by several of the Subjects in the rooms. Command declined action due to lack of evidence.
87b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim was visiting the Subject in his barracks when the Victim suddenly became dizzy and disoriented. The Victim believes that while in this state she was vaginally and anally penetrated by several of the Subjects in the rooms. Command declined action due to lack of evidence.
87c	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim was visiting the Subject in his barracks when the Victim suddenly became dizzy and disoriented. The Victim believes that while in this state she was vaginally and anally penetrated by several of the Subjects in the rooms. Command declined action due to lack of evidence.
87c	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim was visiting the Subject in his barracks when the Victim suddenly became dizzy and disoriented. The Victim believes that while in this state she was vaginally and anally penetrated by several of the Subjects in the rooms. Command declined action due to lack of evidence.
87e	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim was visiting the Subject in his barracks when the Victim suddenly became dizzy and disoriented. The Victim believes that while in this state she was vaginally and anally penetrated by several of the Subjects in the rooms. Command declined action due to lack of evidence.
88	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim drank excessively and passed out and the Subject touched and/or penetrated the Victim in her incapacitated state. The Subject has since been discharged from the military for an unrelated issue; no charges pursued due to lack of jurisdiction.
89	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q2	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where the Victim reported being anally penetrated by an unknown Subject at a civilian party. Victim was unable and/or unwilling to provide and further details. No action was taken due to lack of evidence.
90	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Conviction			Yes				On-base offense where the Subject took the Victim's pants off and had sexual intercourse with her against the Victim's will. Subject was found guilty at a Summary Court-Martial for violation of Article 134, and sentenced to 15 days of restriction and reduction to pay grade E-4.
91	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					On-base offense where the Victim and Subject engaged in consensual intercourse twice and both times, stopped when the Victim asked. Subject was given NJP for sexual activity in the Enlisted Quarters while not married and received total forfeiture of \$101.00, restriction for 14 days, and extra duty for 14 days.
92	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where the Victim and Subject were engaging in consensual kissing in the Victim's barracks room that proceeded to non-consensual sexual intercourse. Subject was subjected to NJP for violations of Article 134 and Article 92. Subject was reduced in grade to E-3 and placed on 45 day restriction.
93	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where the Victim and Subject were engaging in consensual kissing in the Victim's barracks room that proceeded to non-consensual sexual intercourse. Subject was subjected to NJP for violations of Article 134 and Article 92 and was reduced in grade to E-3 and received 45 days restriction.
94	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	q3	Subject deceased or deserted								Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim woke up naked next to the Subject in an unknown house and with no memory of the previous events. Victim states she would not have consented to sex with the Subject if she had been coherent. Command decline judicial/administrative action against the Subject.
95	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where Subject and Victim went for a walk and ended up in a secluded area of the base. The Subject then forced the Victim to engage in sexual intercourse at knife-point using the Victim's own knife. Command advised no administrative or judicial action would be taken against Subject due to insufficient evidence.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
96	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim revealed that she had been raped by the Subject but decided later to not cooperate with investigative authorities. No further information was provided. There was insufficient evidence to prosecute the Subject.
97	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				On-base offense where the Subject made wrongful sexual contact with two victims. Subject touched Victim 1's buttocks (outside of clothing) and touched Victim 2's genitals (outside of clothing) on separate occasions. Subject received NJP for violating Article 128 and was awarded grade reduction to E-4 and 60 days restriction.
98	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Unknown	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Unknown/various location offense where the Victim has decided to not participate in the investigation or provide any details thereof. No action could be taken.
99	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	q4	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Subject attacked Victim while they were in the Victim's room watching television. Subject then restrained the Victim by placing an arm against the victim's neck, pulled down her pants, and engaged in sexual intercourse. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and a subject could not be determined.
100	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and Subject engaged in sexual activity including oral sex after meeting in a bar. The subject claimed the activity was consensual and often initiated by the Victim. The Victim claimed to not remember parts of the night. No action was taken against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
101	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where subject playing drinking games in the Subject's barracks room resulting in the Victim "blacking out". The Victim next remembers sitting on a toilet the next morning and not knowing when her pants were taken off. Command declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
102	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-9	Male	US Civilian	Female	q3	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		On-base offense where the Subject wrapped his arms around the Victim and subsequently brushed his hand against the Victim's left breast while in the Mess Hall. Subject received a Non-Punitive Letter of Caution for his conduct in the Mess Hall and was asked to refrain from patronizing the Mess Hall.
103	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject attempted to penetrate the Victim's vagina with his mouth and penis while the Victim was incapacitated. Subject received NJP for violating Article 92 and received grade reduction to E-1, 60 days restriction, and forfeiture of \$734 pay per month for 2 months.
104	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where the Victim claimed to have been penetrated (anus or vagina) by an unknown subject while asleep on the beach. The Victim later recanted saying she had made a false confession to cover the fact that she was UA and had sex in the barracks.
105	An attempt to commit any of these offenses (Article 80, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	q4	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Subject attempted sexual contact with the Victim after the Victim allowed subject the use of her vehicle. Subject received NJP for indecent exposure and attempting offenses. Subject was reduced to E-1, forfeited \$1356.00 in salary, restricted to base for forty-five days, and received extra punitive duties.
106	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where the Victim declined to participate in the investigation or provide investigators with information about the incident. No action could be taken.
107	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Victim was hit over the head and had his anus assaulted during a night out. The Victim decline to participate in the investigation and was later separated from the military.
108	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Subject forced the Victim onto the ground, covered her mouth with his hand, pulled her sweat pants down, and vaginally penetrated her. Victim became pregnant from the rape. Due to the, no witness, an unidentified suspect, and lack of Victim cooperation, no action could be taken.
109	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject and Victim engaged in intercourse. At some point the Subject was asked to stop because Victim was in pain. Subject stopped. The next morning the Victim felt taken the Subject had wronged her and filed a report. Local authorities maintain jurisdiction.
110	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim became intoxicated and took a ride from an unknown Subject who later took advantage of the Victim's incapacitation and fondled the Victim's penis. The Victim then assaulted the Subject to get away. The Victim did not want to participate in an investigation.
111	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Subject gave the Victim a ride and then asked the Victim to give him oral sex in return. The Victim complied because she felt coerced and needed the ride. Command declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
112	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Victim was assaulted by the Subject as they drove to an off-base location. The Victim was reluctant to share the details of the incident beyond the Subject fondling her and exposing is penis. Victim signed a Victim Preference Letter, declining assistance with investigation. No action taken.
113	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Subject allegedly attempted anal sex, forced the Victim to provide him with oral sex, and then allegedly raped Victim in her barracks room. Subject contested that the activity was consensual. No action will be taken against the Subject due to lack of evidence.
114	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								On-base offense where Victim was attacked from behind and pushed onto the floor in the female restroom and forcibly raped by an unknown Subject. The victim was able to flee when someone else entered the restroom. NO action was taken since a viable subject could not be identified.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
115	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q3	Subject unknown								Unknown/Various Locations offense where the Victim made a restricted report but then opened and unrestricted report to receive special services from her command but had no desire to participate in an investigation. No subject was identified; no action was taken.
116	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense	Dismissal		Yes					On-base offense where the Subject coerced the Victim into a sexual relationship by taking the Victim's purse. The Victim reports that she continued the sexual relationship an additional 10 months. No action is being pursued due to lack of evidence of a crime.
117	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense perpetrated by an unknown Subject against the Victim. No further details were provided by the Victim. No action could be taken.
118	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the victim fell asleep after heavy drinking and woke up to find herself partially undressed, blood in her stool, and bruising on her breast. DNA taken from sperm on the Victim's undergarments was matched to the Subject. The Subject is pending trial by local authorities.
119	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where the Victim believes she was assaulted the night before by an unknown Subject but has no memory of the assault. The Victim woke up with blood coming from her nose and vagina. No action was taken per the Victim's request.
120	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense where the Victim went out with friends but does not have a full memory of the evening despite abstaining from alcohol that evening. Victim reports that she woke up the next morning in her vehicle without pants and underwear. Victim does not wish to participate in an investigation.
121	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Victim reported to local authorities that Subject digitally penetrated her against her will while he provided a ride following a wedding. The subject claimed the contact was mutual and that additional contact not reported by victim was also mutual. Authorities dropped case when victim changed allegations.
122	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown/Various Locations offense where the Victim did not wish to disclose the details of the offense or participate in an investigation. No action was taken.
123	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim does not remember the assault but woke up undressed with obvious signs of an assault. The Victim decided to decline participation and signed a VPS. No action was taken; no subject were identified.
124	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Subject unknown								On-base offense where the Victim blacked out and is uncertain about the events of the evening but believes to have been sexually assaulted. The Victim elected not to participate in an investigation. No action was taken; no subject determined.
125a	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown/Various Locations offense where the Victim was seeking psychological treatment from a sexual assault and the SARC informed command of the incident in response to the Victim's increased suicidal ideation. The Victim was contacted and declined participation with an investigation. No action was taken.
125b	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Subject unknown								Unknown/Various Locations offense where the Victim was seeking psychological treatment from a sexual assault and the SARC informed command of the incident in response to the Victim's increased suicidal ideation. The Victim was contacted and declined participation with an investigation. No action was taken.
126	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown/Various Locations offense where the Victim accused the Subject of rape and the Subject produced several witnesses that confessed they all had consensual sexual relations with the Victim. The Victim later dropped her allegations. Command is seeking adultery charges for all parties.
127	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	q4	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject and Victim engaged in sexual intercourse which the Victim initially reported was non-consensual but then stated was consensual. Subject received a letter of caution.
128	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Case Unfounded by Command								On-base offense where the Subject exposed his penis to the Victim and attempted to force the Victim to touch it. Due to inconsistencies between the Victim's and Subject's statements, the case was unfounded by command.
129	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where a group of people went out drinking then ended up at the Subject's residence. The Victim's boyfriend woke up to find the Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with the incapacitated Victim. Local authorities have primary jurisdiction and plan to prosecute. Subject is in pre-trial confinement.
130	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim accused the Subject of rape. The Subject provided evidence (text message) that the Victim had pursued him to reinstate their past relationship. A witness provided that the sexual contact appeared consensual to him. No action was taken; no evidence to corroborate rape was determined.
131	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	unknown	Unknown	E-1	female	q4	Subject unknown								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim has no memory of the assault but woke up with evidence of an assault (e.g., state of undress and vaginal soreness). No action was taken due to lack of viable investigative leads.
132	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Foreign National	Female	q4	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Victim reported being raped at a club/bar. The Victim later recanted saying the sex was consensual and the victim no longer wished to pursue and investigation. Foreign authorities had jurisdiction. No action was taken.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
133	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction							Off base offense involving alcohol where during a trip to New Orleans Subject allegedly raped Victim #1 and attempted to rape Victim #2 once they arrived back at the hotel. Victim #3 states that while on a date with Subject she became violently ill. Victim #3 states Subject put her into bed where she woke up, after passing out, to Subject having nonconsensual sex with her. A General Court Martial (GCM) convened and Subject was found not guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape), and two specifications of violation of UCMJ Article 133 (Conduct Unbecoming an Officer). Subject was convicted of one count of Conduct Unbecoming an Officer for making a false statement.
134	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim fell asleep and awoke to Subject kissing and digitally penetrating her. Charges were preferred for violations of Article 120. Subject plead guilty to the following violations of the UCMJ at a General Court Martial convened on 21Oct10: Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was sentenced to ten (10) months confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, reduction to E-1, and a BCD.
135	Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was celebrating her birthday at a bar off-base. Victim later awoke in her bed naked. Subject texted Victim stating they had unprotected sex. An Article 32 hearing resulted with the recommendation of charges to be preferred. Subject was found not guilty of rape at a General Court Martial.
136	Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense where the Victim and Subject walked to his car after leaving a nightclub. Victim stated Subject raped her in the vehicle as they transited to his barracks room. Victim stated Subject raped her again in his barracks room. Charges against Subject were referred by Command. This investigation is pending Subject's trial by General Court Martial (GCM). Due to Victim's lack of cooperation to testify at Subject's trial, charges were withdrawn and dismissed without prejudice.
137	Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-8	Male	O-1	Female	Q2	Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							On-base offense where the Subject who was a DI at OCS where Victim was attending fondled her breasts on several occasions, and digitally penetrated Victim's vagina. Subject was arraigned and formally charged with indecent assault against Victim. A General-Court Martial was scheduled; however, Subject appeared before for Nonjudicial punishment; awarded a punitive letter of reprimand.
138	Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction		Yes	Yes				Off-base offense where Victims reported Subject (USMC Recruiter) raped them at various places and times. Subject invoked his right to counsel. Subject was found guilty of obstructing justice at a Summary Court Martial. As a result, the Subject received reduction in grade to E4, and forfeiture of \$1,529.00 for one month.
138a	Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Punishments (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and Subject#1 walked to Subject#1's barracks room. Victim was raped and sodomized by Subject#1 and Subject#2 while in Subject#1's room. An Article 32 hearing was conducted for Subject#2 resulting in the case being referred for General Court-Martial, where Subject #2 was acquitted of all charges. Subject#1 received Non-Judicial Punishment for violations of Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order) and awarded forfeiture of \$822 per month for two months, reduction to E-2, and four days of restriction.
138b	Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and Subject#1 walked to Subject#1's barracks room. Victim was raped and sodomized by Subject#1 and Subject#2 while in Subject#1's room. An Article 32 hearing was conducted for Subject#2 resulting in the case being referred for General Court-Martial, where Subject #2 was acquitted of all charges. Subject#1 received Non-Judicial Punishment for violations of Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order) and awarded forfeiture of \$822 per month for two months, reduction to E-2, and four days of restriction.
140	Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where the Subject was caught in the female berthing area fondling Victim #1 while she was asleep. Victim #1 awoke to find Subject fondling her, forcing his fingers into her vagina, and kneeling on the floor with his pants down and a condom on his penis. Subject went from bed to bed fondling different female Marines; Victims #2, #3, and #4 all reported that they were touched or fondled in their sleep by Subject. Subject was found guilty of Art 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault) and Art 134 (Indecent Exposure) at a General Courts-Martial; awarded 20 months confinement, forfeiture of all pay, reduction to E-1, and a BCD.
141	Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Off-base offense where the Victim stated that while performing a "sleeping post" in a vehicle with Subject and another Marine, she was awakened by Subject putting his hand in her pants and under her underwear. Subject plead guilty to violating Article 128 (Assault) and was awarded 175 days confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of pay and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
142	Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction			Yes				On-base offense where the Subject prepared her an alcoholic beverage. Victim passed out shortly thereafter and opined she might have been drugged by Subject. Victim woke up in her bed and Subject was lying behind her kissing/nibbling the back of her neck. Subject was naked from the waist down. Subject got on top of her, pinned her down by placing his knees on her chest area, and would not permit her to leave. Subject plead guilty at a Summary Court-Martial for having an unduly familiar relationship with the Victim, whom he directly supervised; reduced to E-3.
143	Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Off-base offense where the Victim advised she was raped at her off-base residence but advised she would not cooperate further and signed VPS. Subject was found guilty of Art 125 (Non-Consensual Sodomy) and Art 134 (Adultery) at a General Courts-Martial and awarded 18 months confinement, forfeiture of all pay, reduction to E-1, and a BCD.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
144	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			Unknown location where the Victim reported Subject sent her a picture, via text message, of Subject exposing his penis. A few days later, Subject grabbed Victim by the waist and grind his pelvic region into her buttocks area. Subject pled and was found guilty of Article 120 and sentenced to 10 years confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, and a dishonorable discharge from the USMC.
145	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			On-base offense where the Subject was with Victim in Victim's barracks room consuming alcohol. Victim awoke to Subject rubbing his bare, erect penis with his hand. Victim pushed Subject's hand away, got out of bed and stayed in a chair until it was time to go to work. Subject was convicted at a General Courts-Martial of violation of Art 92 (Disobeying a Lawful Order) and Art 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject was sentenced to 60 days confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge, and required to register with the Sex Offender Registry following his release.
146a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								Off-base offense where the Victim stated she was drinking with the Subjects while playing "Truth or Dare." Victim and Subjects engaged in consensual oral sex. Subject#1 forced Victim onto bed and engaged in vaginal intercourse while Victim while Subject #2 laid across Victim, preventing Victim from moving. Subject #1 received an NJP for violation of Art 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation) for an inappropriate relationship between an instructor and student, and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-4, forfeiture of one month's pay (suspended), and 30 days restriction (suspended). Command stated no administrative or judicial action would be taken against Subject #2 due to insufficient evidence.
146b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Female	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim stated she was drinking with the Subjects while playing "Truth or Dare." Victim and Subjects engaged in consensual oral sex. Subject#1 forced Victim onto bed and engaged in vaginal intercourse while Victim while Subject #2 laid across Victim, preventing Victim from moving. Subject #1 received an NJP for violation of Art 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation) for an inappropriate relationship between an instructor and student, and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-4, forfeiture of one month's pay (suspended), and 30 days restriction (suspended). Command stated no administrative or judicial action would be taken against Subject #2 due to insufficient evidence.
147	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	W-3	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense where the Victim stated she was watching movies with the Subject when she fell asleep. Victim further stated she woke up to the Subject on top of her, and digitally penetrating her vagina. An Article 32 hearing was held and charges were forwarded onto a General Court-Martial (GCM). Victim signed a memorandum provided by the defense counsel wherein she declined to participate in an investigation. Command subsequently withdrew charges against the Subject.
148	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported being intoxicated and passed out in Subject's barracks room. The victim further stated that the Subject removed her clothing, penetrated her vagina and anus with his penis and finger and forced her to perform oral sex on him. Subject was found not guilty of all charges during a GCM.
149	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported drinking heavily and blacking out. Victim woke up to three individuals engaged in sexual contact. Victim discovered chaffing and soreness in her vaginal area, but had no memory of any sexual contact. Victim signed a Jacksonville Police Department Stop Investigation Letter and a Victim Preference Statement. Command advised no administrative or judicial action would be taken against the Subject.
150	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she had been drinking heavily during the evening and ended up passing out. The Victim stated she woke up to having nonconsensual sex with Subject. Subject found guilty of Art 134 (Adultery) at GCM and awarded forfeiture of \$1,622 for 2 months, reduction to E-2, 45 days restriction, and hard labor without confinement for 45 days.
151	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-7	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction							Unknown location offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported both her friend and Subject stayed the night at her residence due to the considerable amount of alcohol consumed. Subject subsequently climbed on top of her, pinned her wrist to the bed with his hands and engaged in sexual intercourse with Victim against her will. At a General Court Martial, Subject was found not guilty of Article 120 (Rape) and Article 107 (False Official Statement). Subject was found guilty of Article 134 (Adultery) and received a letter of reprimand.
152	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Male	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person Subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the victim stated he was at an apartment party at the Texas A&M Corpus Christi University Campus. Victim fell asleep on the couch, when he awoke to Subject digitally penetrating his anus. Subject led Victim to the bathroom, pulled Victim's pants down, bent Victim over the edge of the bathtub and anally sodomized Victim. Subject was found not guilty on two (2) counts of Sexual Assault, Texas Penal Code Section 22.011 in Nueces County District Court.
153	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where the Subject pushed Victim up against the wall and digitally penetrated her without her permission. Subject pled and was found guilty at a SpCM of Art 92 (Failure to Obey order or regulation), two counts of Art 107 (False official statements), one count of Art 128 (Assault), and 2 counts of Art 134 (one of disorderly conduct and one of indecent language). Subject was sentenced to 10 months confinement, reduction to E1, forfeiture of \$500 a month for 10 months and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
154	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Victim reported numerous instances wherein Subject forced and coerced Victim into engaging in sexual intercourse with him. U.S. Embassy surveillance footage revealed Subject physically assaulting Victim. Subject found guilty of Art 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and Art 107 (False Official Statement) at a GCM and awarded reduction to E-5, forfeiture of \$500 for 3 months and 45 days restriction.
155	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim and Subject went out drinking and returned to Subject's residence where Victim states Subject had unwanted sexual intercourse with her. Trial Counsel, MCAGCC, advised Command closed the captioned investigation due to Victim not cooperating with the prosecution of the case.
156	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense where the Victim alleges she was raped by Subject. Victim said she told Subject she was going to tell her husband and Subject physically assaulted her and threatened her. Subject pled guilty at a Summary Courts-Martial to Art 92 (Failure to Obey an order or regulation) and Art 134 (adultery) and pled not guilty to Art 120 (Rape) and Art 128 (Assault). Subject was found guilty of Art 92 and Art 134 and awarded 30 days confinement, reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of \$964.00 for 1 month.
157	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense where the Victim advised Subject performed fellatio on him and used Victim's penis to penetrate Subject's anus on two occasions months apart. The assaults occurred while Victim was in a haze from drinking. Subject was found not guilty on all charges at GCM.
158	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q2	Subject unknown								On-base offense where the Victim advised she remembers walking past basketball courts near barracks and next thing knew she awoke in hospital with vaginal pain. Victim was advised she had contracted Chlamydia so believes she was raped. Despite investigative efforts, no subject was identified.
159	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim, who has alcohol problems and is on several prescription drugs, believes she has had sexual relations with 4 to 6 active duty military men at various times while she was incapacitated. Victim identified the Subject. Legal Services Support Team-Echo (LSST-E) Senior Trial Counsel advised command is not preferring charges against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
160	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim stated while she was incapacitated, she was sexual assaulted by Subject. Subject was interrogated and admitted to having sexual intercourse with Victim but denied having sex with Victim while she was incoherent. Command is not preferring charges against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
161	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off-base offense where the Subject and Victim were drinking after they returned to hotel room. Victim awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her. Subject was acquitted of rape allegation at a General Court-Martial.
162	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense where the Victim alleges after night of drinking she awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her. An Art 32 Hearing was held. Command declined to have Subject referred to a General Courts-Martial due to insufficient evidence.
163	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction							On-base offense where the Victim advised Subject supplied her with alcohol and forcibly had sexual intercourse with her in his barracks room. Subject found not guilty of Art 120 charges and found guilty of Art 92 (Failure to Obey an order or regulation) at a General Courts-Martial. Subject was administratively separated from the USMC for this violation coupled with a narcotics violations.
164	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject entered her assigned barracks nude and touched Victim on the lower abdomen/public area over her clothing, while Victim lie asleep in her bed. Subject appeared before a General Court-Martial wherein Subject was found not guilty of violating Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact and Indecent Exposure). Subject was found guilty of Article 80, (Attempted Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Article 129 (Burglary), and was awarded 18 months confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
165	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where the Victim reported she was intoxicated and fell asleep in barracks, awoke to Subject lying next to her with his hand on her vaginal area. Subject was found guilty of Article 107 (False Official Statement), Article 134 (Unlawful entry) and Article 120 (Abusive sexual contact) under the UCMJ at a General Court-Martial. Subject received confinement of (3) months, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of pay while under confinement, and will be required to be registered as a sex offender.
166	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim advised she was hanging out with Subject in his barracks room. Victim reported Subject pulled off her pants and performed oral sex on her after she told Subject to stop. Command advised no administrative or judicial action would be taken against the Subject due to insufficient evidence.
167	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes				On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her in her barracks bed. Subject entered into a pre-trial agreement in which he agreed to plea guilty to one specification of a violation of Article 92 (wrongfully engage in sexual activity in the barracks) at a Summary Court-Martial. Subject was awarded a reduction to E-3 and 30 days restriction.
168	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject invited Victim back to his hotel room. Subject digitally penetrated her vagina without her consent. The New Orleans District Attorney's Office declined to prosecute Subject. Command indicated command would not pursue any judicial or administrative action against Subject.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
169	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense where Victim #1 alleged Subject forcibly had sexual intercourse with her in a vehicle, Victim#2 alleged Subject touched her vaginal area. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of Art 120 (Aggravated Sexual Contact and Indecent Conduct) and was awarded reduction to E-3, 296 days confinement, and forfeiture of approximately \$4000.00.
170	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim reported after leaving the nightclub, Victim reported feeling tired and possibly falling asleep for a period of time. Victim attested that she sought medical attention primarily as a "precaution". Due to conflicting information from Victim's allegation and laboratory results, the sexual assault investigation was closed.
171	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and Subject had fight and Victim left and was arrested for DUI. Subject bailed Victim out and took her to a motel where he had unwanted sexual intercourse with her. No prosecution was pursued due to insufficient evidence.
172a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she awoke to Subject #2 digitally penetrating her anus. Later awaking to Subject #1 with his hand inside the front of her pants, touching her vagina. After reviewing the investigation, Command advised no action would be taken against either Subject.
172b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2011-2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she awoke to Subject #2 digitally penetrating her anus. Later awaking to Subject #1 with his hand inside the front of her pants, touching her vagina. After reviewing the investigation, Command advised no action would be taken against either Subject.
173	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Case Unfounded by Command								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim alleged Subject digitally penetrated her vagina and orally copulated her while she was passed out. The Victim explained the Subject woke her up and asked her to have sex. The Victim stated she replied "No" but added that the Subject could "if he wanted to." Ultimately, she does not believe the Subject raped her.
174	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Subject persisted, pulled down Victim's pants, pulled Victim's underwear to the side, and proceeded to have sexual intercourse with Victim against her will. Victim provided no further information, stated she did not want to participate further in this investigation, and subsequently signed a Victim Preference Statement.
175	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				Off-base offense where the Victim was taking prescribed pain killers and awoke to discover Subject performing oral sex on her. An Article 32 hearing was held and forwarded to a General Court-Martial (GCM). Subject subsequently submitted to non-judicial punishment for violations of Articles 128 (Assault) and 86 (Absence without leave). Subject was sentenced to a reduction in rate to E-4, and extra duty for 45 days. Subject was also sentenced to forfeiture of \$1146 pay for two months and restriction for 45 days, suspended for six months.
176	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Subject assaulted Victim on 2 occasions by smacking her on her buttocks and grabbing her crotch area. Case initiated by local PD; Deputy Prosecuting Attorney declined to prosecute the Subject; Subject was counseled for violation Art 134 (Adultery) and a notation was made in his Service Record Book.
177	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	W-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she was pressured to go to Subject's base residence. While she slept in Subject's bed he kissed her breasts and performed oral sex on her. Subject found guilty of Art 80 (Attempted adultery), Art 86 (Unauthorized absence), two specifications of Art 125 (Sodomy), Art 133 (Conduct unbecoming an officer), and nine specifications of Art 134; awarded time already served (216 days), total forfeitures and dismissal from the U.S. Marine Corps. Additionally, Subject is required to register as a sex offender.
178a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she believed had sexual relations with unknown male Subjects. Subject#1 and #2 admitted receiving consensual fellatio from Victim and digitally penetrating her vagina. Victim decided not to participate further and signed VPS. Subject #2 was charged with Fraternalization, Sodomy by receiving oral sex and Wrongfully having sexual intercourse with a married woman other than his own wife. Subject #2 received forfeiture of \$1668 pay for two months totaling \$3336.00, and restriction/extra personal duty for 45 days. Following an accident which has rendered Subject#1 permanently disabled, Command did not seek legal or administrative action against him.
178b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she believed had sexual relations with unknown male Subjects. Subject#1 and #2 admitted receiving consensual fellatio from Victim and digitally penetrating her vagina. Victim decided not to participate further and signed VPS. Subject #2 was charged with Fraternalization, Sodomy by receiving oral sex and Wrongfully having sexual intercourse with a married woman other than his own wife. Subject #2 received forfeiture of \$1668 pay for two months totaling \$3336.00, and restriction/extra personal duty for 45 days. Following an accident which has rendered Subject#1 permanently disabled, Command did not seek legal or administrative action against him.
179a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she had sexual intercourse with various men. Victim named two Marines with whom she believed she had intercourse with and the other Subject is unknown. Command declined administrative or adjudicative action due to insufficient evidence.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
179b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	2011-1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she had sexual intercourse with various men. Victim named two Marines with whom she believed she had intercourse with and the other Subject is unknown. Command declined administrative or adjudicative action due to insufficient evidence.
179c	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	2011-1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she had sexual intercourse with various men. Victim named two Marines with whom she believed she had intercourse with and the other Subject is unknown. Command declined administrative or adjudicative action due to insufficient evidence.
180	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and Subject had been watching television in the barracks common area. Without consent, Subject rubbed, but did not digitally penetrate, Victim's vagina, and subsequently masturbated and ejaculated on her hand. No action taken against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
181	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim reported checking into sick call to seek medical attention for coughing, ear pressure and acid reflux symptoms. She reported Subject brushed his hand against her breast and vaginal areas while performing the medical examination. Command advised no action would be taken against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
182	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject entered her shower, naked, and touched Victim on her chest, breasts, and sides. Subject followed Victim, pushed her onto the bed, kissed her body, rubbed Victim's private areas and digitally penetrated her, then began performing oral sex on her. Deputy SJA advised no action would be taken against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
183	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she awoke to find herself being pinned down inside the car and being vaginally penetrated by Subject. Subject drove Victim to her residence where he attempted to once more to engage in sexual intercourse with her. Prosecution declined due to insufficient evidence.
184	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up with an excruciating pain in her rectum and a white and sticky substance on her hair. Case closed due to insufficient evidence.
185	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - M	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where Victim#1 was awoken by Subject pulling on his pants. Upon awakening, Victim #1 looked to the other bunk and noticed Victim #2's pants and underwear were pulled down, exposing his genitalia. Subject was tried by Special Court Martial and found to be guilty of Art 128 (Assault) and Art 134 (Drunk and Disorderly Conduct), for which he received one year confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), and forfeiture of \$964.00 per month for 12 months.
186	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject came to her barrack room forced her onto the bed and had sexual intercourse with her without her consent. Subject found guilty at General Courts Martial of one count each of Article 120 (Rape) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject sentenced to 24 months confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, a Bad Conduct Discharge, and lifetime sex offender registration.
187	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense where the Victim stated Subject pulled the waist band of his pants out to expose himself, pinned her against the barracks wall twice, kissed her neck and squeezed her buttocks. No judicial action was taken against Subject; however, he was counseled regarding his indecent acts and received a Page 11 entry.
188	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim took sleeping medication, an anti-depressant and a mood-stabilizer before going to sleep. Victim woke up to Subject climbing into her bed, Subject penetrated her vagina with his penis. Trial Counsel reported no judicial action would be taken against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
189	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense where the Victim reported while in the vehicle belonging to the Subject, he penetrated her vagina with his penis against her will, and ejaculated inside of her. Victim was interviewed and elected to no longer pursue charges against the Subject. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. Command declined to pursue charges against the Subject due to the Victim's lack of participation.
190	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject forcibly placed his hands inside Victim's underwear and began digitally penetrating her vagina. Victim related she and Subject had been kissing throughout the day. MJO was briefed and stated there was no basis for a criminal charge against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
191	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where Victim reported while attending a party, she was touched on the genitals without her consent. Subject did not remember assaulting the Victim, but had been drinking heavily and blacked out twice at the party. Trial Counsel indicated no prosecution would be pursued due to insufficient evidence.
192	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke to the Subject penetrating her vagina with his penis. Command would take no judicial action against Subject. A Page 11 was entered into Subject's record book for Violating Art 92 (Failure to Obey a Direct Order).
193	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim remembered being in the bathroom with the Subject, but couldn't remember what happened. The next morning Victim felt pain in her vaginal area. Investigative findings did not support an Article 32 hearing or a court martial but Subject was verbally counseled for this incident.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
194	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person NOT subject to the UCMJ								On-base offense where Victims #1 & #2 reported going to the medical clinic for treatment when the Subject sexually assaulted them. Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA), San Diego, CA declined to pursue charges against Subject due to lack of sufficient evidence.
195	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported when she regained consciousness, she was lying in the Subject's bed naked from the waist down and the Subject was engaged in sexual intercourse with her. Art 32 hearing was held, but the case was not recommended for Court Martial proceedings. Subject received Squadron NJP for violating Squadron Order 5530.1A (Knowingly having a person of the opposite sex in his barracks room and admitting to engaging in sexual relations with said individual). As a result of the charges, Subject was awarded a reduction to E-4 and forfeiture of \$2,220.00
196	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she was raped by Subject following a night of imbibing. Victim awoke the next morning experiencing pain in her vaginal region. Trial Counsel advised all legal and investigative steps have been met. Subject's command does not pursue any criminal charges due to insufficient evidence.
197	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported being sodomized by the Subject while unconscious in his barracks room. Subject was convicted at a General Court-Martial of violation of Art 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Art 92 (Disobeying a Lawful Order). Subject sentenced to 60 days confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, a Bad Conduct Discharge, and is required to register with the Sex Offender Registry following his release.
198	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported Subject forced himself on her penetrating her vagina with his penis without her consent. Subject pled guilty at a Summary Court-Martial for violations of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject was sentenced to 30 days confinement, reduction in grade to E-1, and forfeiture of two-thirds pay for one month.
199a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim reported walking from her barracks room Subject#1 pulled the Victim into his room and proceeded to force her to have sexual intercourse with him. Victim later awoke to Subject#2 digitally penetrating her vagina. Victim elected not to participate in the prosecution against Subject#1 for the alleged rape against her. Command was advised that without Victim's participation, the government cannot prosecute this case. CO's decision was to drop all charges against Subject#1. Additionally, no charges will be preferred against Subject#2.
199b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim reported walking from her barracks room Subject#1 pulled the Victim into his room and proceeded to force her to have sexual intercourse with him. Victim later awoke to Subject#2 digitally penetrating her vagina. Victim elected not to participate in the prosecution against Subject#1 for the alleged rape against her. Command was advised that without Victim's participation, the government cannot prosecute this case. CO's decision was to drop all charges against Subject#1. Additionally, no charges will be preferred against Subject#2.
200	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported awakening in the Subject's room feeling as if she had been raped, wearing only a pair of socks. Evidence in support of Subject committing an act of rape against Victim was unsubstantiated. The Command additionally issued an Administrative Remarks Counseling on Victim for underage drinking.
201	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense where the Victim stated that when she was leaving the building, via the stairwell, the Subject wrapped his arms around her, kissed her neck and rubbed her buttocks. Subject was counseled by Command on this incident.
202	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she briefly awoke to see the Subject naked, kneeling on top of her and holding his erect penis. SJA and the Commanding Officer advised no prosecution would be sought due to a lack of evidence. The CO further stated he would counsel Subject surrounding his off duty activities.
203	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Administrative discharges								Off-base offense where Command received a letter from Victim stating the Subject had raped her. Command was apprised of case status and elected to allow Subject to be discharged normally from the Marine Corps; San Diego County District Attorney's Office (SDCCDAO) subsequently declined prosecution in this case.
204	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject had non-consensual sex with her in his barracks room. Victim advised she no longer thought she was raped and no longer wanted to cooperate with this investigation. Victim and Subject were later counseled not adhering to established barracks regulations.
205	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority-Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her against her will. Subject was to be adjudicated by civilian authorities; would not be administratively separated from the Marine Corps but allowed to separate at the end of his End of Active Service (EAS) with an "under other than honorable" discharge.
206	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject penetrated her vagina with his penis, penetrated her anus with his fingers, performed oral copulation on her, and forced her to perform oral copulation on him against her will. Subject went to Non-Judicial Punishment for a violation of Article 134 (Adultery). Subject was awarded 30 days extra duty, a reduction in grade to E-2, and forfeiture of \$822.00 pay per month for two months. The reduction in grade and forfeiture of pay was suspended for six months.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
207	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Subject unknown								On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject held his hand over her mouth, inserted his other hand up Victim's shirt and touched her breast. Victim believed the aforementioned male to be a Marine who occupies a room "two or three doors down (the catwalk)" from Victim. Investigation is closed, due to lack of viable subject.
208	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject forced Victim onto his bed, held her, and began kissing her. Subject then placed his hand down Victim's pants. Following an Article 32 hearing, Command indicated insufficient evidence to move forward with charges.
209	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off base offense where the Victim alleged Subject touched her breasts over her clothes, put his hand inside her underwear and fondled her genital area. Subject was found guilty by a Japanese court and sentenced to confinement in Japan. Subject will be processed for separation from the U.S. Marine Corps prior to his release from Japanese custody.
210	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense where the Victim was awakened by the Subject who reportedly placed her on the floor and inserted his fingers into her vagina and placed her hand on his penis. The Victim was in and out of consciousness due to the Advil PM. Commanding Officer issued Subject a Non-Punitive Counseling letter for the incident.
211	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On base offense involving alcohol where a witness reported she observed Subject having sexual intercourse with an intoxicated and incapacitated Victim. Victim declined to participate in the prosecution of the Subject.
212	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off base offense involving alcohol where the Victim did not know if she had been sexually assaulted and reported the incident due to her lapse in memory. Command declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
213	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					On base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported waking up she found her shorts were inside out and on backwards, and the crotch area was wet but had no recollection of the assault. Subject pled guilty to a Regimental Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for a violation of Art 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject forfeited \$1,061.00 for two months.
214	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off base offense where the Victim stated she met the Subject with the intention of engaging in sexual acts with him, to include vaginal intercourse. Victim then stated she repeatedly told Subject to stop while engaging in sexual intercourse. Command declined to pursue charges against the Subject due to insufficient evidence and the lack of Victim's participation.
215	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action								Off base offense involving alcohol Victim stated that she blacked out and remembered nothing until waking up naked in bed with Subject the next morning. Subject pled guilty to violations of UCMJ Articles 92 (Violation of a lawful general order by fraternizing with a junior enlisted female Marine) and 134 (Adultery). Subject was found guilty on both violations awarded a Punitive Letter of Reprimand and forfeiture of half a month's pay for two months (suspended).
216a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim engaged in nonconsensual sexual intercourse with Subjects, but has no memory of assault. Subject#1 was found guilty at a battalion level Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for two months and 45 days restriction and extra duties. Subject #2 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-3, Forfeiture of \$975.00 per month for two months and 30 days restriction and extra duties. Subject#3 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-3, Forfeiture of \$919.00 per month for two months and 30 days restriction and extra duties. Subject #4 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for two months and 45 days restriction and extra duties.
216b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim engaged in nonconsensual sexual intercourse with Subjects, but has no memory of assault. Subject#1 was found guilty at a battalion level Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for two months and 45 days restriction and extra duties. Subject #2 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-3, Forfeiture of \$975.00 per month for two months and 30 days restriction and extra duties. Subject#3 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-3, Forfeiture of \$919.00 per month for two months and 30 days restriction and extra duties. Subject #4 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for two months and 45 days restriction and extra duties.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
216c	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim engaged in nonconsensual sexual intercourse with Subjects, but has no memory of assault. Subject#1 was found guilty at a battalion level Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for two months and 45 days restriction and extra duties. Subject #2 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-3, Forfeiture of \$975.00 per month for two months and 30 days restriction and extra duties. Subject#3 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-3, Forfeiture of \$919.00 per month for two months and 30 days restriction and extra duties. Subject #4 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for two months and 45 days restriction and extra duties.
216d	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim engaged in nonconsensual sexual intercourse with Subjects, but has no memory of assault. Subject#1 was found guilty at a battalion level Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for two months and 45 days restriction and extra duties. Subject #2 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-3, Forfeiture of \$975.00 per month for two months and 30 days restriction and extra duties. Subject#3 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-3, Forfeiture of \$919.00 per month for two months and 30 days restriction and extra duties. Subject #4 was found guilty at a battalion level NJP of violating Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, Forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for two months and 45 days restriction and extra duties.
217	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off base offense where the Victim, a German National, filed a complaint stating that during the evening while on the street Subject had forcibly touched her breast area under her shirt and kissed her on the neck and face. Subject later provided a sworn statement wherein he denied touching Victim inappropriately. Command declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
218	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated when he went to use the bathroom, the Subject reached in and grabbed Victim's penis. Subject was found not guilty of Art 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Art 134 (Unlawful Entry) at a General Court-Martial.
219	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			Off base offense involving alcohol where the Victim passed out in a hotel room and was later awakened by witnesses who advised him that the Subject may have sexually assaulted him. Subject pled guilty at General Courts-Martial for violating Art 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject was awarded BCD, 135 days confinement, reduction to E-1, and a reprimand. Subject also required to register as a sexual offender.
220a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subjects after a barbeque. The Victim awoke to Subject#1 taking off her shorts, digitally penetrating her vagina and performing cunnilingus on her. Subject#2 stated he also digitally penetrated the Victim. Subject #1 found not guilty at General Court-Martial. Subject#2 did not get to General Court-Martial as Victim did not want to testify. Subject #2 received a letter of reprimand.
220b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2011-3	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subjects after a barbeque. The Victim awoke to Subject#1 taking off her shorts, digitally penetrating her vagina and performing cunnilingus on her. Subject#2 stated he also digitally penetrated the Victim. Subject #1 found not guilty at General Court-Martial. Subject#2 did not get to General Court-Martial as Victim did not want to testify. Subject #2 received a letter of reprimand.
221	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown location where the Victim reported while involved in a romantic relationship with the Subject, she was forcibly raped by him. CO, related no administrative or legal action against Subject would be pursued due to insufficient evidence.
222	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Off base offense where Victim stated she woke to Subject over her bed with his hand under her shirt and bra fondling her breast. Subject mounted her and began "dry humping" her before pulling down her pants and inserting his erect penis into her vagina. The case was investigated and preferred to courts-martial. The Subject was found not guilty of all charges.
223a	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim stated both Subjects removed her clothing against her will until she was completely naked. The Victim reported during this time, they both also rubbed her breasts, genitals, and other parts of her body against her will. Both Subjects suddenly stopped tickling her and released her for unknown reasons. Victim signed a VPS indicating she no longer wished to participated in the investigation or judicial action.
223b	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense where the Victim stated both Subjects removed her clothing against her will until she was completely naked. The Victim reported during this time, they both also rubbed her breasts, genitals, and other parts of her body against her will. Both Subjects suddenly stopped tickling her and released her for unknown reasons. Victim signed a VPS indicating she no longer wished to participated in the investigation or judicial action.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
224	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense where the Victim reported that the Subject held her down on the bed, unzipped his pants, pulled her dress up, pushed her panties to the side exposing her vagina and inserted his penis inside her. All logical investigative endeavors in this case have been completed. Command revealed no judicial/administrative action would be taken against the Subject due to insufficient evidence.
225	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke to her shorts removed and underpants pushed to the side while the Subject was penetrating her vagina with his penis. An MPO was subsequently issued against the Subject. Both the Victim's and the Subject's commands were apprised of the initiation of the investigation. Victim later declined to participate in the investigation.
226	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Insufficient evidence of any offense								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim and Subject engaged in consensual sexual intercourse. Victim advised she awoke to the Subject engaged in a sexual act without her consent. Command indicated no administrative or judicial action would be taken against the Subject due to insufficient evidence and Victim's lack of cooperation.
227	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Victim declined to participate in the military justice action								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she awoke naked in her bedroom upstairs, with a burning sensation she felt while urinating throughout the day. Victim did not wish to participate in any administrative/adjudicative action against the Subject; command did not pursue action against the Subject.
228	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense where the Victim reported being held down and raped by the Subject. The Victim had engaged previously in consensual sexual intercourse with the Subject. Command declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence.
229	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject claimed he had sex with her while attending a party. Victim had no recollection of the sexual encounter. EO related the command will not pursue charges against Subject due to lack of evidence.
230	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Insufficient evidence of any offense								Unknown location involving alcohol where the Victim stated she recalled she was lying in a field with the Subject, who was performing oral sex on her. She stated she went back to Subject's house and engaged in various sexual acts to include intercourse. Command declined to take administrative or judicial action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
231	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Off-base offense where the Victim reported the Subject followed her into the women's restroom and pushed her against the wall, lifted her dress and grabbed her buttocks. Subject was charged with violations of the Virginia Code 18.2-67.4 in the Fredericksburg General District Court. Subject pled guilty to assault & battery-simple and was sentenced to 30 days suspended.
232	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense where the Victim reported being sexually assaulted by the Subject on multiple occasions during unit training. An Article 32 hearing determined there was insufficient evidence to refer Subject's case to a trial by courts-martial. Command reported no further action will be taken against Subject.
233	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Authority- Person subject to the UCMJ								Unknown location where the Command reported Subject engaged in a sexual relationship with the Victim who was 16 years old at the time. Subject is under investigation by local authorities of statutory rape. Subject was adjudicated in state court, pled guilty and was sentenced to 12 months probation, 50hrs of community service, \$400.00 in fines, and no contact with the Victim.
234	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Unknown location where the Victim reported Subject forcefully touched her pubic region and penetrated her vagina with his finger. During an ensuing struggle, she inadvertently touched the Subject's penis after realizing he had exposed himself. Subject went to GCM and found guilty of the following UCMJ violations: Article 80 (Attempted Adultery), two specifications of Article 120 (Indecent Acts), and two specifications of Article 128 (Assault Consummated by a Battery). Subject was awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge, confinement of 18 months, reduction in rate to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
235	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Acquittal							Unknown location where the Victim advised the Subject squeezed her breasts and squeezed her buttocks above her clothing on several occasions and on one occasion, forced her hand onto his erect penis above his clothing. Victim declined to continue with investigation. Subject was found not guilty of false official statement and violating MPO at Special Courts-Martial.
236	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Dismissal							On-base offense where the Victim reported awoke naked from the waist down, feeling as if she had sexual intercourse, believing the Subject had raped her while she was sleeping. An Article 32 hearing was held and Command elected not to take any action against the Subject.
237	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-8	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				Unknown location involving alcohol where the Victim reported she awoke when she felt an individual she believed to be her husband fondle her breasts and put their hand under her clothing near her vaginal area and her buttocks. The Victim said she rolled over and observed the Subject running out of the bedroom. Subject was found guilty at a General Court Martial of Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject was awarded reduction to E-6, a fine of \$500 per month for four months, restriction to Camp Courtney and hard labor.
238	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where the Victim sought counseling to report she was raped in the barrack one year earlier. She declined to be interviewed and executed a Victim Preference letter. Subject received a forfeiture of \$1,875.00 pay for two months, suspended for six (6) months. In addition, Subject also received a Letter of Reprimand outlining his guilty plea for violating UCMJ Article 92 by fraternizing with a junior Marine.

7. UR Case Synopses

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
239	Forcible Sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charges Preferred	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported he was awakened in his assigned barracks room to find the Subject performing fellatio on him. Subject appeared before a General Court-Martial, wherein he was found guilty of violating (2) counts of Articles 92 (Violation of a lawful general order), Article 125 (Sodomy), and (2) counts of Article 120 (Indecent Acts); Subject was sentenced to 9 months confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances for 9 months, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
240	Indecent Assault (Article 134, UCMJ for incidents occurring prior to FY08)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Male	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action								On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject placed his testicles on the Victim's face while he slept in the lounge of an unknown barracks. Subject received an official counseling regarding this investigation.
241	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense								On-base offense where the Victim reported the Subject groped her breast. Subject accepted Non-Judicial Punishment for having violated Article 128 (Assault) and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly Conduct). Subject was awarded forfeiture of \$2,042.00 for two months and 60 days restriction.
242	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	W-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					Off-base offense where the Victim reported the Officer in Charge (Subject) entered her hotel room and coerced her into having sexual intercourse with him. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment where he was found guilty for violations of Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order), Article 133 (Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman), and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject was awarded a punitive letter of reprimand, forfeiture of one-half pay per month for two months, and restriction to the limits of the base for 60 days.

>>> THIS SURVEY IS VOLUNTARY <<<

Informed Consent and Privacy Act Statement

You are being invited to take part in a research study titled *“Preliminary Study of Sexual Assault Attitudes and Behaviors at Naval Station Great Lakes”* by the DON Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO). Your decision to take part is voluntary and you may refuse to take part, or choose to stop taking part, at any time. A decision not to take part or to stop being a part of the research project will not negatively impact you in any way.

Authority to request this information is granted under Title 5, U.S. Code 301, and Department of the Navy Regulations.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data to evaluate existing and proposed Navy personnel policies, procedures, and programs.

ROUTINE USES: The information provided in this questionnaire will be analyzed by DON SAPRO. The data files will be maintained by DON SAPRO where they may be used for determining attitudes and behaviors at TSC-Great Lakes.

ANONYMITY: All responses will be held in confidence by DON SAPRO. Information you provide will be considered only when statistically summarized with the responses of others, and will not be attributable to any single individual.

PARTICIPATION: Completion of this questionnaire is entirely voluntary. Failure to respond to any of the questions will NOT result in any penalties except possible lack of representation of your views in the final results and outcomes.

QUESTIONS: If you have any questions about this research study, contact the Project Director at 703-695-4211. If you have any questions regarding Human Subjects issues, contact the NPRST Protection of Human Subjects Committee, DSN 882-4994, COM (901) 874-4994 or email nprstirb@navy.mil.

NPRST PHS STATEMENT: This study has been reviewed by the Navy Personnel Research, Studies & Technology Division’s Protection of Human Subjects (PHS) Committee of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. For any questions about research subject’s rights, call NPRST PHS at (901) 874-4994, e-mail nprstirb@navy.mil.

Do you agree to participate in this study? YES NO

Instructions: Read and answer each statement carefully. Make sure your answers are clearly marked.

1. **Gender:** Male Female

2. **Age:** 17-20 21-24 25-30 31-35 36+

3. **Rank:** E1 E2 E3 E4 E5-6 E7-9 WO2-5 O1-6

4. **Length of time assigned to TSC (months):** 1-3 4-6 7-9 10-12 More than one year

For items 5- 18 please select the only one answer per item.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
5. If I got involved in preventing a potential sexual assault situation, my friends/classmates would admire me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. If I got involved to prevent a potential sexual assault situation, my friends/classmates would be annoyed with me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. If I got involved to prevent a potential sexual assault situation, my friends/classmates would support me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Most of my friends/classmates would admire people who got involved to prevent an unwanted sexual situation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Most of my friends/classmates would be annoyed if someone tried to intervene in an unwanted sexual situation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I knew the potential victim.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I would say or do something to prevent sexual assault if I did not know the potential victim.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. I would say or do something to prevent sexual assault if I did not like the potential victim.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. I would say or do something to prevent sexual assault if I did not know the potential offender.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. I have the skills to intervene to prevent a potential sexual assault situation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. I drink alcohol on a weekly basis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. My friends/classmates drink alcohol on a weekly basis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17. If I went out of my way to help a drunken sailor, my friends/classmates would admire me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18. If I went out of my way to help a drunken sailor, my friends/classmates would be annoyed with me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. If I thought someone's drinking might lead to a dangerous situation, I would not say or do anything if other people were unconcerned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. Since you were assigned to TSC, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...(Select all that apply)

- Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breast or buttocks) or made you touch them?
- Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?
- Made you have sexual intercourse?
- Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?
- Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object?
- I have not had any of these experiences

IF YOU INDICATED IN ITEM 20 THAT YOU HAVE NOT HAD ANY OF THESE EXPERIENCES THAN PLEASE SKIP TO ITEM 24 ALL OTHERS, PLEASE CONTINUE TO ITEM 21

21. You indicated in the previous question that you have experienced some form of intentional sexual contact. When did the most serious unwanted sexual contact occur?

- While at TSC before my current training course started (e.g., waiting to class up)
- During the first month of my current training
- After the first month of my current training

22. Which authorities, if any, was this incident reported? (Select all that apply)

- Chain of Command
- SAPR Advocate/SAPR Coordinator, SARC
- Medical personnel
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service/Military Police/Base Security
- Other
- No one – I did not report the incident

23. If you decided not to report your sexual assault incident, what was the reason? (Select all that apply)

- Threatened with retaliation from my assailant
- Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers
- Feared public disclosure of assault
- Shame embarrassment
- Feared people would not believe me
- I thought nothing would be done
- I thought I could deal with it myself
- I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker
- I was underage drinking and afraid of getting in trouble
- Other (describe in comment box below)

24. Comments: Please provide any comments, recommendations or concerns regarding the survey topic.

Survey on Sexual Assault 2011

Please read and answer each question honestly. How you answer certain question will determine your movement through the survey. At the bottom of each page select the "**Next**" button to move to the next page of the survey. The "**Save**" button will be available after the first page. The save button allows the survey taker to stop and save the survey so you may resume at a later time.

1. Age:

- m 17-19
- m 20-22
- m 23-25
- m 26-28
- m 29-31
- m 32-35
- m 35-40
- m 41-45
- m 46-50
- m 51-55
- m 56-60
- m 61+

2. Gender:

- m Male
- m Female

3. Are you Hispanic or Latin?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Prefer not to answer

4. Which of the following best describes your race?

- m African American - Black
- m Caucasian - White
- m American Indian, Native American, Alaskan Native
- m Asian/Asian American
- m Native Hawaii or Pacific Islander
- m Other
- m Prefer not to answer

5. Service:

- m Navy
- m Marine Corps
- m Civilian

6. Rank:

- m E1
- m E2
- m E3
- m E4
- m E5
- m E6
- m E7
- m E8
- m E9
- m WO2-W05
- m O1
- m O2
- m O3
- m O4
- m O5
- m O6
- m O7+

7. Years of service:

- m 1-2
- m 3-4
- m 5-6
- m 7-8
- m 9-10
- m 11-15
- m 16-20
- m 21-25
- m 26-30
- m 31+

8. My current status is:

- m Active Duty
- m Activated Reserve
- m Reserve

9. I am currently located at:

- m Groton
- m Newport
- m National Capitol Region
- m Norfolk/Tidewater
- m Charleston
- m Camp Lejeune/Cherry Point
- m Beaufort/Parris Island
- m Jacksonville/Mayport/Kings Bay

- m Pensacola
- m Great Lakes
- m Gulf Coast
- m Corpus Christi
- m PACNORWEST/Puget Sound
- m Lemoore
- m Port Hueneme
- m San Diego
- m Camp Pendleton/MCAS Miramar
- m 29 Palms
- m Yuma (AZ)
- m Hawaii
- m Africa
- m Europe
- m Iraq/Afghanistan
- m Persian Gulf
- m Guam
- m Diego Garcia
- m Japan
- m Korea
- m Okinawa
- m Other _____

10. I am currently assigned to:

- m Ship
- m Shore/Installation
- m Submarine
- m Training Command
- m Hospital/Clinic
- m Air Wing/Squadron
- m Division/Battalion
- m Other _____

11. Please select from the list below the best answer that describes your civilian status:

- m GS/WG/NAF employee
- m Contractor
- m Volunteer
- m Spouse of Active or Reserve member of USN or USMC
- m Child who is over the age of 18, of Active or Reserve member of USN or USMC
- m Other

12. Does your command have a Victim Advocate (VA)/Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

13. Do you know who your command VA/UVA is?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

14. How long ago did you last receive training on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)?

- 3 months ago
- 6 months ago
- 9 months ago
- 12 months ago
- No, I have not received this training

15. Do you know what services SAPR offers?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

16. Do you know the difference between a "Restricted Report" and an "Unrestricted Report"?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

17. Have you ever called your VA/UVA or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)?

- Yes
- No

18. Were you able to reach your VA/UVA or SARC?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure
- Not applicable

19. If you were not able to reach your SARC or VA/UVA, what was the reason?

- Could not find the number
- Incorrect number
- Disconnected number

- m No return call
- m Not applicable
- m Other _____

20. Have you seen posters about sexual assault prevention at your command?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

21. Are they effective in communicating their message to you?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure
- m Have not seen a poster

22. Do you believe your chain of command is adequately trained to assist sexual assault victims?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

23. For each of the following statements select only one answer per row.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
Sexual assault is a problem at my command.	m	m	m	m	m
If I got involved in preventing a sexual assault (i.e., "step in" or "speak up"), most of my peers would admire me.	m	m	m	m	m
I would admire a peer who got involved in preventing a sexual assault.	m	m	m	m	m
If I got involved in preventing a sexual assault (i.e., "step in" or "speak up"), most of my peers would support me.	m	m	m	m	m

I would support a peer who got involved in preventing a sexual assault.

m m m m m

I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I knew the potential offender.

m m m m m

Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they knew the potential offender.

m m m m m

I would say or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I did not know the potential victim.

m m m m m

Most of my peers would say or do something to prevent a sexual

m m m m m

assault if they did not know the potential victim.

I would say m m m m m

or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I knew the potential victim.

Most of my peers would say m m m m m

or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they knew the potential victim.

I would say m m m m m

or do something to prevent a sexual assault if I did not know the potential offender.

Most of my peers would say m m m m m

or do something to prevent a sexual assault if they did

not know
the
potential
offender.

I have the skills to intervene in a sexual assault. m m m m m

Most of my peers have the skills to intervene in a sexual assault. m m m m m

24. Since you have been in the Navy/Marine Corps, has anyone ever intervened on your behalf to prevent you from being sexually assaulted?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

25. Has anyone ever intervened to prevent a sexual assault on behalf of someone you know?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

26. In your opinion, is the number of sexual assaults increasing at your command?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

27. In your opinion, is the number of sexual assaults increasing the Navy/Marine Corps?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

28. Since you have been in the Navy/Marine Corps, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts by someone against your will or when you did not or could not consent?

Sexually touched you (i.e., intentional touching of your genitalia, breast, buttocks) or made you touch them.

Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.

Made you have sexual intercourse.

Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.

Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object.

I have not had any of these experiences.

29. Within the LAST 12 MONTHS, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts by someone against your will or when you did not or could not consent?

- Sexually touched you (i.e., intentional touching of your genitalia, breast, buttocks) or made you touch them.
- Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.
- Made you have sexual intercourse.
- Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.
- Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex or penetration by a finger or object.
- I have not had any of these experiences in the last 12 months.

You have indicated that you have been a victim intentional sexual contact against your will in the last 12 months. Please answer the next set of questions in regards to that act of intentional sexual contact that was the most serious of the incidents you selected.

30. In what location did the incident happen?

- m Groton
- m Newport
- m National Capitol Region
- m Norfolk/Tidewater
- m Charleston
- m Camp Lejeune/Cherry Point
- m Beaufort/Parris Island
- m Jacksonville/Mayport/Kings Bay
- m Pensacola
- m Great Lakes
- m Gulf Coast
- m Corpus Christi
- m PACNORWEST/Puget Sound
- m Lemoore
- m Port Hueneme
- m San Diego
- m Camp Pendleton/MCAS Miramar
- m 29 Palms
- m Yuma (AZ)
- m Hawaii
- m Africa
- m Europe
- m Iraq/Afghanistan
- m Persian Gulf
- m Guam
- m Diego Garcia
- m Japan
- m Korea
- m Okinawa
- m Other _____

31. Where did the incident happen?

- m On base (i.e., barracks)
- m Bar
- m Off base (i.e., residence)
- m Ship
- m Hotel/motel
- m Other _____

32. Was alcohol involved?

- m Yes

- m No
- m Not sure

33. Were drugs involved?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

34. Was there a witness?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

35. Were there multiple offenders?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

36. Who was the offender?

- m Acquaintance/friend
- m Intimate partner
- m Stranger/Someone I did not know
- m Co-worker
- m Supervisor
- m Unknown/I did not see who assaulted me
- m Other _____

37. Was your offender a member of the U.S. armed service?

- m Yes
- m No
- m Not sure

38. What happened to the offender?

- m Nothing happened to the offender
- m Offender was acquitted
- m Offender was convicted
- m Offender was transferred/PCS
- m Offender was not identified
- m Not sure
- m Other _____

39. In the past 12 months, how many incidents of sexual assault have you personally experienced?

- m 1
- m 2
- m 3

- m 4
- m 5+

40. In the past 12 months, how many incidents of sexual assault have you witnessed?

- m 1
- m 2
- m 3
- m 4
- m 5+

41. What medical care did you receive after the incident? (Select all that apply)

- Check for injuries
- Check for Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's)
- Pregnancy prevention
- Forensic evidence collection (DNA test)
- I did not go to medical
- Other _____

42. Who did you tell or report incident to? (Select all that apply)

- Chain of command
- SARC, Victim Advocate, Uniformed Victim Advocate
- Fleet Family Service Center
- On base medical
- Off base medical
- NCIS
- Military Police/Base security
- Civilian law enforcement
- Hotline
- Family member
- Friend
- No one
- Other _____

43. Which one of the following comes closest to your command's response after the incident?

- m My command believed me and took steps to support me
- m My command did not believe me and did not support me
- m My command did not know about my incident
- m Other _____

44. Do you feel that the support services listed treated you with respect and met your needs?

- | | | | |
|-----|----|----------|-----------------|
| Yes | No | Not Sure | Did not utilize |
|-----|----|----------|-----------------|

Chain of Command	m	m	m	m
SARC	m	m	m	m
VA/UVA	m	m	m	m
Medical	m	m	m	m
Chaplain	m	m	m	m
Military law enforcement/Legal	m	m	m	m
Civilian law enforcement/Legal	m	m	m	m

45. You decided not to report the Sexual Assault Incident because: (Select all that apply)

- Threatened with retaliation from my assailant
- Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers
- Feared public disclosure of assault
- I did not want my family/friends to know
- I thought nothing would be done
- I thought I could deal with it myself
- I took care of it myself
- I thought I would be labeled a "troublemaker"
- I did not know how to report
- I was underage drinking and afraid of getting into trouble
- I was fraternizing and afraid of getting disciplined
- Other _____

46. Did anyone in a position of authority retaliate against you for reporting your incident (i.e., unwarranted punishment, demotion, reassignment, withholding of favorable duty position, slander, etc.)?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know or Not sure

47. Please provide any comments, recommendations or concerns.

ENCLOSURE 3:
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FEB 29 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL &
READINESS)

FROM: Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

SUBJECT: Data Call for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assaults

As requested, the Air Force FY11 Sexual Assault Report is attached. The Air Force FY11 Program Review and proposed plan of actions for FY12 are contained in Attachment 1. Attachments 2, 3 and 4 are the Air Force FY11 Statistical Report, the Air Force FY11 Case Synopsis and the Air Force FY11 Data Statistics, respectively.

We will continue to work with the OSD Sexual Assault and Prevention Office to pursue effective means of prevention and response. My point of contact is Ms. Charlene Bradley; she can be reached at 703-614-4753, charlene.bradley@pentagon.af.mil.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Daniel B. Ginsberg".

DANIEL B. GINSBERG
Assistant Secretary
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Attachments:

1. AF FY11 Narrative Report
2. AF FY11 Analytic Report
3. AF FY11 Statistical Report

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data: Air Force

Executive Summary

During fiscal year (FY) 2011, the Air Force (AF) continued a dynamic Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) capability through the placement of full-time, trained civilian and military Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) at every AF installation. Each SARC must attend a mandatory, 40-hour training course conducted at Air University, before assuming their role and assisting victims. AF SARCs are responsible for integrating, coordinating and maintaining sexual assault victim care services and case management; they also serve as key advisors to installation commanders, assisting them to meet annual SAPR training requirements, implementing prevention programs, and establishing and maintaining a positive and proactive network in their community to include collaboration with off-installation service providers. SARCs report directly to the installation Vice Wing Commander. The continued success of the program relied heavily upon the essential force of 3,159 volunteer Victim Advocates (VA), consisting of Air Force civilian employees and AF active duty members, to effectively work individual issues with victims after their initial reports. Similarly, strong and vital partnerships with other first-responder agencies and cooperation with key community providers at the installation level led to effective responses for victims of sexual assault. FY11 continued the implementation of an enhanced, more holistic prevention based program; seeking to prevent sexual assaults before they occur. Key components of this approach include; consistent leader and educational message campaigns, community involvement and empowerment, education and awareness, risk reduction and management throughout the community, deterrence through effective investigative and legal processes, and enhanced and collaborative response activities. The AF Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services hosted the 3rd Annual Leader Summit highlighted by remarks from the Secretary of the AF and presentations by leading national experts to emphasize AF commitment to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault. The summit provided precise and comprehensible emphasis for program direction and support throughout the AF. The AF contracted with Gallup Inc, and through Gallup, national research experts to survey the Air Force active duty population regarding incident and prevalence of sexual assault within the Air Force. Gallup developed and administered a confidential web-based SAPR survey. This critical milestone provided crucial data for continued commitment and implementation of institutional efforts to combat and eradicate sexual assault in the AF. The report and recommendations provided to the Secretary resulted in a top to bottom review of the Air Force program. In FY11, the AF received 614 reports of sexual assault; 355 were unrestricted reports (including 38 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 297 were restricted reports (38 converted to unrestricted, leaving 259 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 30 unrestricted (9%) and an increase of 14 restricted (5%) reports from the number of reports received in FY10. These totals included 22 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 13 of which were unrestricted reports (a decrease of 1 from FY10) and 9 were restricted reports (12 total restricted reports of which 3 converted to unrestricted reports at the request of the victims). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of interest represent an in-

crease of 6 from FY10, of which 2 had converted to unrestricted reports.

1. Program Overview

1.1. Please provide a general overview of your Service's SAPR program. This overview should include such information as:

- **Authorizing Service regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication**
- **General organizational structure of your Service SAPR program and personnel (e.g. Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and 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 environments**
- **Other personnel involved and their roles in your Service's SAPR Program**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The AF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR) is implemented by direction of the Secretary of the Air Force by AF Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-6, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 28 March 2008; and, AF Instruction (AFI) 36-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 29 September 2008 (Incorporating Change 1, 30 September 2009).

The definitions used in the SAPR guiding directives and policy mirror those listed in Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program; and, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures.

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

Within the SAF/MR, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management Integration), SAF/MRM, provides oversight and coordination between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program. The AF SAPR Program is built on a multi-disciplinary approach, involving the integrated efforts from the General Counsel, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1); AF Judge Advocate (AF/JA); AF Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); AF Chief of Chaplains (AF/HC); AF Surgeon General (AF/SG); Chief of AF Reserves (AF/RE), Director, ANG, and AF Security Forces (AF/A7S) to deliver capabilities for installation-level Commanders to effectively execute AF's commitment to eliminate sexual assault through awareness and

prevention training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability.

The AF SAPR Program Manager is located in the AF/A1, in the AF Directorate of Services (AF/A1S); and, provides oversight and guidance for the SAPR Program to major command (MAJCOM) representatives to ensure compliance with AF and DoD policy. The SAPR program management office consists of a civilian program manager, a program deputy (Lieutenant Colonel), and a designated individual who serves as the Chief, SAPR Plans and Resources (Captain).

AF SAPR program management is assisted by the AF Personnel Center (AFPC), SAPR Operations branch, led by a GS13 and one assigned military officer. An Air National Guard Major on MPA man-days also supported the branch to provide the Reserve component perspective. The SAPR Operations staff works all active duty SARC assignments, receiving nominations, arranging for interviews and recommending selections to the AFPC Assignments function. Additionally, they do AD SARC deployment management for deployed locations. They provide a 365/24/7 reach-back capability for deployed locations and they are the contact point for all field and MAJCOM activities to include OCONUS and deployed locations. They maintain rosters of all SARCs, prepare attendees for the AF SARC Course, host the AF SAPR web page and update DoD SAFELINE AF contact information for OSD SAPRO.

At the MAJCOM level, a MAJCOM Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) is responsible for administering the SAPR program within the MAJCOM and provides functional oversight and guidance for installation SARCs to ensure compliance with DoD and AF policy, and other applicable authority. They also provide professional supervision and assistance for the installation SARC on matters such as policy interpretation, execution of duties, budget, and other matters as warranted. When determined by the MAJCOM SARC, this assistance may require discussions with the installation SARC or VAs regarding restricted reporting communications from victims in order to assist the SARC in the performance of his or her duties.

The installation Wing Commander (WG/CC), or equivalent, implements local sexual assault prevention and response programs ensuring that an immediate, trained response capability exists to support victims of sexual assault. The installation Wing Vice Commander is the designated responsible official to act for the WG/CC and directly supervises the installation SARC. Supervision cannot be further delegated. At each AF installation, a SARC implements and manages the installation level sexual assault prevention and response program, serving as the installation's single point of contact for integrating and coordinating sexual assault victim care services and case management. Services may begin at the initial report of sexual assault and continue through disposition and resolution of issues related to the victim's health and well-being. The SARC assists unit commanders as necessary to ensure victims of sexual assault receive the appropriate responsive care. The SARC is a key advisor for commanders in assisting them to meet annual SAPR training requirements; implementing prevention programs; and establishing and maintaining a positive and

proactive network in the surrounding community to include collaboration with off-installation service providers.

Both MAJCOM (GS13) and installation SARCs (GS12 or military officer in the grade of Captain or higher) are fulltime positions. At unique locations, such as AF training bases with a large transient population, the installation is authorized two fulltime SARCs (1 civilian and 1 military deputy). SARCs must complete a mandatory 40-hour SARC course at Air University. The AF SAPR course at Air University has met the National Advocate Credentialing Program credentialing criteria. The AF currently has 203 full time positions dedicated to sexual assault prevention and response. Fulltime SARCs are 104, comprised of 75 GS-101-12 civilians and 29 active duty Military officers; 24 AFOSI investigators dedicated to sexual assault; and 75 support positions.

SARCs who are military officers are also dedicated deployment assets and fulfill requirements through 179-day deployments. The AF has primary responsibility at seven main operating locations within the Central Command (CENTCOM) area of responsibility (AOR); each maintains a fulltime capability by utilizing the deployed military officer SARC. Operations for SAPR are mirrored in the deployed environment as those for normal installations, as much as practicable.

AF SARCs are assisted in the care for victims by volunteer Victim Advocates (VA). AF Victim Advocates are volunteer AF military and civilians who have submitted applications, been screened, received their commander's agreement to serve and are approved by the SARC and Vice Wing Commander. The VA responsibilities include providing crisis intervention, referral and ongoing non-clinical support, including providing information on available options and resources to assist the victim in making informed decisions about his or her case. VAs are not assigned to victims in their own unit of assignment as standard practice. The VA ensures victims continue to receive the necessary care and support until the victim states, or the SARC determines that support is no longer needed. VAs must complete a mandatory 40-hour VA course conducted by a trained SARC before they are allowed to work with victims. The course provides all the criteria required by DoD regulation. Currently, there are more than 3,159 trained and available VAs.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "The Spectrum of Prevention," and its 6 components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify efforts by your Service to promote prevention.

In FY11, the AF reaffirmed our commitment to prevention with installation senior leaders, major command functional representatives, and key Air Staff leadership at the AF SAPR Senior Leader Summit. Introduction of the "A Real Story" video developed by Air Force Space Command, was made to all attendees. The key concept of this

video message reflects the continuing efforts of the SAPR community to prevent and eradicate sexual assault in the AF. The ten-minute video on Bystander Intervention: “A Real Story” was created based on a true incident where an Airman saved a young woman from a probable sexual assault by multiple individuals. The video was made available to SARCs for dissemination AF- wide and posted on the Community of Practice (CoP) web, YouTube, and MAJCOM’s Facebook page. Also, greater emphasis has been placed on ensuring training of all personnel on Bystander Intervention Training (BIT). Professional presenters from groups like Men Can Stop Rape, Sex Signals, Voices of Men, The Date Safe Project and others, also teach participants how to recognize potential sexual assault situations and how to intervene to prevent sexual assaults.

Another prevention initiative by several installations during FY11 was the creation of a Sexual Assault Discussion page on Facebook, resulting in several hundred Airmen posting relevant comments about the SAPR program, and including innovative suggestions for improvement to the program. These efforts align very well with current trends in social media. Also, the installation Public Affairs Offices have been instrumental and proactive in the prevention efforts by working with SARCs to keep the SAPR program prominent in base media. Publishing conviction results from cases in which perpetrators were charged and convicted for sex assault crimes has also emphasized that sexual assault is a crime and there are consequences.

At some installations; a process has been implemented where Wing CV desktop computer risk management pop-up messages are sent out to all personnel. The Gallup report on incidence and prevalence was made available to all Airmen to increase awareness of the prevalence of sexual assault and stress the importance of bystander intervention.

For Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), the US Air Force Academy (USAFA) implemented the Green Dot program (a comprehensive approach to violence prevention that capitalizes on the power of peer and cultural influence across all levels of the socio-ecological model), sponsoring a cadet squadron contest “who can earn the most Green Dots during April”, with the top three cadet squads earning prizes for the squadron. In all, over 2000 green dots were earned. The Green Dot prevention curriculum train-the-trainer was held in August for four days. USAFA SAPR staff, permanent party, and their community partners from TESSA (provides local crisis intervention and supportive services specifically for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault) and local schools/universities, and Front Range bases (including Army) attended. On day 5, three bystander intervention cadet based videos were filmed with 78 cadet volunteer “actors.” These videos were co-written by Green Dot and the USAFA SAPR staff and include typical situations cadets could encounter, and several intervention strategies. The Green Dot curriculum will also be implemented in 2012.

Both an organizational mission and vision are crucial to mapping a course promoting a prevention-based approach. AF previously developed the mission, vision, and key themes which we continued to follow in FY11:

AIR FORCE SAPR MISSION

Prevent and respond to sexual assault through a balance of focused education, compassionate advocacy, and justice in order to promote respect and dignity throughout the AF.

AIR FORCE SAPR VISION

Cultivate an AF without sexual assault which will be the benchmark for society and model for the world.

In support of these, key themes provide linkage to multiple levels of the prevention spectrum:

LEAD CULTURAL CHANGE

Sexual assault remains one of America's most under-reported crimes for many reasons. Included in these are individual perceptions of stigma, difficulty sharing details of an extremely personal nature, as well as, organizational, investigative, judicial, and supporting activity responses. Cultural change must occur in order to encourage victims of sexual assault to report. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which they occur is primary to this cultural shift. Equally important, is developing an environment where sexual assaults are not tolerated and all Airmen strive to eliminate behaviors and actions that lead to sexual assault.

ENHANCED COLLABORATION

A strategic approach that engages the population in different forums provides the highest probability for success. There is no single entity that can provide the awareness, response and prevention necessary to support changing an institutional culture. Instead, stakeholders must establish positive relationships that work towards eliminating behaviors that may lead to sexual assault. Through effective collaboration, with both internal functional agencies and external community services, the AF can achieve synergistic solutions to eradicating sexual assault from the AF.

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Combating sexual assault requires long-term commitment and extensively coordinated efforts. At the core of actionable processes, the business practices must be sustainable over time with sufficient flexibility for modification based on current conditions. Plans for executing the SAPR program require continual senior leader support and emphasis to ensure program viability and continued operations. Additionally, the program must provide measurable methods to determine program effectiveness.

2.1.2. Identify the ways your Service is changing organizational prevention-based practices.

A cornerstone of our prevention efforts has been the implementation of Bystander Intervention Training (BIT) for every AF member, regardless of rank. The sessions are interactive, 90 minute facilitated discussions. Feedback has been positive, most

Airmen commenting that it is much better than computer based training or power point slide presentations.

From a broader perspective, since 2010, Air Force has anchored our approach to prevention in four perspectives with associated objectives. All program activities have been focused on meeting these objectives:

PERSPECTIVE 1: COMMANDERS, AIRMEN, FAMILIES, AND VICTIMS

Deliver mission sustaining, customer-driven support, and services that enable our AF members and dependents to live and work in safe environments.

OBJECTIVES

- Expand awareness of SAPR through effective educational processes
- Ensure populations are aware of basic concepts of the SAPR Program, to include reporting options and services available
- Conduct training that informs populations of AF expectations, the nature of the crime, and possible responses or services
- Increase situational awareness of the at-risk members and roles of others who may eliminate sexual assault through intervention
- Develop trust in the SAPR program for those who seek assistance
- Bolster program credibility by building and maintaining trust through the actions of SAPR program personnel
- Create confidence in the SAPR reporting system for victims of sexual assault by applicable confidentiality and support
- Use the wingman construct to create safe places to work and live
- Improve victim-centered response efforts
- Ensure those who respond to a request for services receive appropriate training and resources to provide effective care
- Use collaboration, cooperation, and communication to tailor individual services and support as part of response efforts
- Improve institutional prevention efforts
- Lead cultural change that creates an environment that will not tolerate events that lead to sexual assault
- Empower the community to proactively intervene when necessary
- Utilize social marketing tools to target specific populations with personalized messages about SAPR resources and services
- Deliver reliable information for supported populations and leaders
- Use factual, research based information to deliver consistent messages that can be understood and is meaningful for all
- Synchronize messages based on target populations through the use of best-practice marketing methods to reach those populations

PERSPECTIVE 2: STEWARDSHIP

Advance stewardship of taxpayer and Airmen resources by ensuring financial sustainability and future vision.

OBJECTIVES

- Balance funding
- Expand and sustain adequate funding

PERSPECTIVE 3: BUSINESS PROCESSES

Embrace innovative, efficient and effective operational methodologies and practices that ensure mission success.

OBJECTIVES

- *Improve knowledge management*
- *Improve communication*
- *Improve program delivery*
- *Improve program evaluation*
- *Improve data reporting procedures*

PERSPECTIVE 4: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

Maximize institutional workforce capability while capitalizing on information technologies and individual or group initiative.

OBJECTIVES

- *Expand partnerships*
- *Enhance information technology innovation*
- *Enhance cross-functional readiness*
- *Ensure manpower availability and stability*

United Kingdom RAF installations and Geographically Separated units (GSUs) brought wing and squadron leaders together for special leadership training in how to prevent sexual assaults. The MAJCOM invited all Wing Vice Commanders (CV) for their own exclusive small group training on prevention.

Installations are setting up innovative ways to send the message out, for example, using mobile display units in heavy traffic areas, partnering with sister Service organizations, embedding volunteers in different units, and the use of non- traditional means like performing arts.

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks (i.e., Name prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service level).

The following subject matter experts were used either for specific projects or in multiple venues as consultants and/or targeted population presentations through different contractual agreements:

Dr. David Lisak, Ph.D., is an associate professor of psychology at the University of

Massachusetts where he conducts and supervises research on the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence. In particular, he has studied the motives and characteristics of "undetected" rapists – men who rape but who are never prosecuted. His research has been published in leading journals in psychology, trauma and violence, and he was the founding editor of the journal, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*. He has conducted workshops in more than forty states across the U.S., and consults with universities, the USAF and the USA, the Department of Defense, and other institutions regarding sexual assault prevention and policies. Dr. Lisak was a subject matter expert to the Gallup Survey.

Dr. Dean Kilpatrick, Ph.D., is Professor and Director, National Crime Victims Center at the Medical University of South Carolina who studies the scope of violent crime and its psychological impact on victims and is the co-author of the influential "Rape in America" study. Dr. Kilpatrick was a subject matter expert for the Gallup Survey.

Dr. Mary Koss, Ph.D., is Professor in the Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health specializing in sexual violence and has testified before the U.S. Senate and participated in congressional briefings on this topic. Dr. Koss was a subject matter expert to the Gallup Survey.

Ms Anne Munch, Esq., is an attorney from Colorado with 23 years of experience as a prosecutor, educator and consultant in the area of sexual assault and domestic violence. She has been working with the AF since 2003 when she first assisted the AF Academy. Since then, Anne has been an integral part of the USAF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and was on the development team for our Bystander Intervention Programs. In addition, Anne works with civilian organizations around the country training attorneys, investigators and victim advocates. She works with all branches of the military and regularly speaks and presents to US military organizations. In 2009, Anne served as a Highly Qualified Expert for the US Army. She is highly regarded as an expert in the area of sexual assault in the US and abroad.

Dr. Dorothy Edwards, Ph.D., is the author of the Green Dot Violence Prevention Strategy, holds a Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from Texas Woman's University. Dr. Edwards is the Executive Director of Green Dot, a center dedicated to effective intervention and prevention of power-based personal violence. With a specialty in primary prevention, she provides training and consultation in the areas of power-based personal violence, organizational capacity building, program implementation, and strategic planning and community mobilization. Dr. Edwards is currently working with government entities, state coalitions, military, non-profits, community organizations, high schools and colleges from around the globe.

Dr. Alan Berkowitz, Ph.D., is an independent consultant who helps institutions of higher education, military organizations, and communities design programs that address health and social justice issues. Currently he is working with the Army, Navy, Marines and AF as a subject matter expert to help them design effective bystander intervention programs. Alan is well-known for his scholarship and innovative programming on

sexual assault prevention, the social norms approach, drug prevention, gender issues and social justice, and is the recipient of five national awards for his work in these areas. In addition, Alan was the Founder and Editor of The Report on Social Norms.

Russell W. Strand is currently the Chief of the U.S. Army Military Police School Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Division. Mr. Strand is a retired U.S. Army CID Special Agent with an excess of 34 year's law enforcement and investigative, and consultation experience. Mr. Strand has specialized expertise, experience and training in the area of domestic violence intervention, critical incident peer support, and sexual assault, trafficking in persons and child abuse investigations. He has established, developed, produced, and conducted the U.S. Army Sexual Assault Investigations, Domestic Violence Intervention Training, Sexual Assault Investigations and Child Abuse Prevention and Investigation Techniques courses and supervised the development of the Critical Incident Peer Support course. Mr. Strand has also assisted in the development and implementation of Department of Defense (DOD) training standards, programs of instruction, and lesson plans for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), victim advocates, chaplains, criminal investigators, first responders, commanders, and health professionals.

Claudia J. Bayliff, Esq. is an attorney and educator with twenty-two years of experience working on issues related to sexual assault. She currently serves as the National Judicial Education Program's (NJEP) Project Attorney, developing judicial educational materials about sexual assault and helping to implement a nationwide, comprehensive plan for judicial education about sexual assault. She has also consulted with the Navy and the Marine Corps to help them develop their sexual assault prevention strategy and with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) to assist them in their efforts to improve how they investigate sexual assault cases.

Mike Domitrz founded and is currently the Executive Director of **The Date Safe Project**. Through interactive presentations, creative educational resources, and unique national initiatives, **The Date Safe Project** is committed to being the nation's leading organization for creating healthier dating environments, a clearer understanding of "consent" and for raising awareness on the many issues surrounding sexual assault. He is also the creator of the program "May I Kiss You? A fun, interactive, and thought-provoking program that focuses on why "*asking first*" makes all the difference.

Craig Zablocki is a sought-after speaker who provides transformational tools to help improve lives both individually and organizationally – immediately and for years to come. Whether his message is delivered through a keynote address, a workshop, a weekend seminar or executive coaching, his unique approach engages, confronts and transforms individuals toward more authentic expression and purpose. Craig offers a compassionate perspective to groups dealing with intense adversity, from post-combat soldiers to 9/11 victims, to domestic violence and victim advocates.

Anne Seymour is a Co-founder and Senior Advisor of the Washington, D.C.-based

non-profit Justice Solutions, specializing in criminal and juvenile justice, crime victims' rights and services, and community safety. Her current work includes public policy development, training and technical assistance, program evaluation, strategic planning, and research in victim assistance, corrections-based victim services, family violence, the news media's coverage of crime, juvenile justice, and restorative justice, as well as developing new technologies to improve criminal justice and victim services. She has over 20 years of experience; Ms. Seymour has been a national and international advocate for crime victims' rights.

Additionally, the following experts worked directly with Major Commands and installations to further prevention programs.

Jackson Katz, Ph.D. is one of America's leading anti-sexist male activists. An educator, author and filmmaker, he is internationally recognized for his groundbreaking work in the field of gender violence prevention education with men and boys, particularly in the sports culture and the military. He has lectured on hundreds of college and high school campuses and has conducted hundreds of professional trainings, seminars, and workshops in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia and Japan. He is the co-founder of the Mentors In Violence Prevention (MVP) program, the leading gender violence prevention initiative in professional and college athletics. He is the director of the first worldwide domestic and sexual violence prevention program in the United States Marine Corps. He is also the creator and co-creator of educational videos for college and high school students, including *Tough Guise: Violence, Media, and the Crisis in Masculinity* (2000), *Wrestling With Manhood* (2002) and *Spin the Bottle: Sex, Lies and Alcohol* (2004). His book, *The Macho Paradox: Why Some Men Hurt Women and How All Men Can Help*, was published by Sourcebooks in 2006.

John D. Foubert, Ph.D. is Associate Professor of College Student Development, Anderson, Farris, and Halligan Professor of Educational Studies, and Program Coordinator of the College Student Development Master's Degree Program at Oklahoma State University. Dr. Foubert is the author of eight books including: *The Men's and Women's Programs: Ending Rape through Peer Education and Lessons Learned: How to avoid the biggest mistakes made by college resident assistants*. He is also widely published in scholarly journals such as the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *Sex Roles*, the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, and *Violence Against Women*. In 1998 Dr. Foubert founded the national non-profit organization One in Four. Dr. Foubert worked for three years to design the rape prevention curriculum at the U.S. Naval Academy, and is currently is working with the U.S. Army in Europe to implement rape prevention programming in Germany. Dr. Foubert conducts research in several areas with the goal of bridging research and practice to promote social change. He is best known for his research in the area of sexual assault prevention.

Ben Atherton-Zeman is a spokesperson for the National Organization for Men Against Sexism (www.nomas.org) and is a public speaker on issues of violence prevention. He has given performances and presentations in 44 states, Canada, China, England, Turkey, South Africa and the Czech Republic. Ben has spoken at military bases, colleges,

high schools, public theatres, conferences, houses of worship and juvenile detention facilities. For the past seventeen years, Ben has worked as a prevention educator for rape crisis centers, domestic violence programs, and state coalitions. He is an advisory board member for the White Ribbon Campaign in the United Kingdom. Ben identifies as a “recovering sexist” and believes every man must challenge violence and sexism in the world and in themselves.

Deana's Educational Theater (DET) acts to prevent relationship violence. They are recognized as an innovative leader in developing and producing comprehensive educational theater programs on relationship violence for grades K-12, colleges, the military, and communities around the United States and abroad. In response to a personal tragedy, the family and friends of Deana Brisbois, who was a victim of dating violence, founded Deana's Educational Theater. In 1995 DET launched a breakthrough dating violence prevention original play, *The Yellow Dress. Remote Control*, the interactive dating violence prevention play soon followed -- providing a strong model for males to stand up against violence while focusing on the early warning signs of abuse. Deana's Educational Theater was highlighted in the Catalogue of Philanthropy, Massachusetts 1999 and again chosen as one of eight venture Philanthropy projects in 2000. DET's highly-regarded programs have been featured on Good Morning America, The Associated Press, Educational Leadership, The Osgood File and many other national, regional and local media outlets.

Ms Gail Stern, M. Ed., has been a sexual assault prevention educator since 1991, and is the co-author of the non-stranger rape prevention program, *SEX SIGNALS*. She serves as Director of Education of Catharsis Productions, and has served as a consultant to the Air Force, Army, US Marine Corps, Navy, and the US Naval Academy. She is currently pursuing her doctorate in Curriculum and Instruction at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, focusing on the use of humor in sexual assault prevention education.

2.1.4. List the prevention education and training initiatives and programs your Service offers for responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims.

Air Force senior leaders for the first responder functional communities are always participants in the annual AF SAPR Leader Summit. They hear from national experts on bystander intervention, risk reduction, and the importance of leaders in combating this crime. Initial and refresher trainings are routinely provided at AF installations to first responders like the Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), Chaplains, Security Forces, Judge Advocates, and medical personnel. In addition to specific first responder training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6, all first responders receive the appropriate AF bystander intervention training (leader, men, or women modules).

Some commands, for example, the Air Force Space Command, have combined

training for investigators, trial counsel, and SARCs to better understand the nature of the crime, victim response, enhanced approaches to cases, etc.

The Air Force Chief of Chaplains on 6 April 2011 sent a memo to all Chaplains and Chaplain Assistants stating that sexual assault prevention is a “moral imperative.”

Anne Munch mentioned in 2.1.3 above has trained numerous first responders on “The Meaning of Consent” and commands have reported seeing an impact as to how personnel, in particular law enforcement, treat/respond to victims in their approach.

2.1.5. Identify your Service’s efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (i.e., Communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

Throughout the AF, installations engaged in a variety of events to formally launch the annual campaign messaging during Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) venues and provided members with additional information about sexual assault. These events included, utilization of a multi-media approach through the use of American Forces Network (AFN) TV and radio, information fairs, information booths, guest speakers, women self-defense classes, AFOSI presentation on risk reduction, Take Back the Night Rallies, Walk a Mile in Her Shoes collaboration with local rape crisis centers and clothesline displays of sexual assault prevention artwork. A few examples, of many, include:

Using the Gallup incidence and prevalence survey results; USAFE installations displayed “in their shoes” innovative and striking art, representing how many sexual assaults may take place in a single month.

At several AF installations, their Internet Web Pages are directly linked to the DoD SAPR website, Military One Source, and the National Sexual Violence Resource Center. Also, Base computer screen-savers convey sexual assault prevention and reporting information.

Many AF installations used their monthly newsletters to publish articles on subjects like sexual coercion, characteristics of predators, the power of words and how they’re used, and risk management and survival. The USAF Academy created an innovative electronic method of communication; this system called eSARC allows individuals direct access to SARC personnel 365/24/7.

Kirtland AFB, New Mexico hosted showing of the movie “The Line” in all of the dorms with no more than 25 airmen in attendance at one time. Victim Advocates attended and at the end of the movie conducted discussions groups to talk about the line of consent for each person. It has been expanded to the theater to include a panel of subject matter experts, prior victims and professionals from the Albuquerque community, and therapists who deal with sexual assault and trauma. The Chapel, First Sgt’s Council and Kirtland Federal Credit Union donate food, soda and water, and the team gave out “Got Consent” shirts as well as SARC whistles and SARC “glitter balls”.

The Air Combat Command MAJCOM SARC met with the Sexual Assault Program

Directors at Harvard and Duke University to discuss campus safety and share prevention ideas and ways that victims/survivors/advocates can safely share their stories. She also consulted with University of North Carolina's Prevent Institute to explore potential future opportunity to develop high functioning, multi-disciplinary sexual assault prevention teams.

Holloman AFB, New Mexico provides marketing materials such as 3 way flash lights with 365/24/7 phone numbers at the German Air Force Oktoberfest event for the military and local community. They also handout material at the gates before Labor Day and other major holidays.

Many installation SARCs team with Drug and Alcohol Prevention colleagues to do combined marketing and media events. For example, on resiliency day the SAPR program at Holloman AFB, NM provided training by C.L. Lindsay to all AD members age 18 to 24 focused on internet safety and how sexual predators find their victims, along with social networking dos and don'ts, and laws surrounding alcohol. A number of other installations have also used this resource.

PACAF held an "All Call" with Safety & ADAPT before the 4 July Holiday weekend and played the video "*Spin the Bottle: Sex, Lies, and Alcohol*". They then discussed the correlation of alcohol and sexual assaults. 1,770 Airmen attended.

Kunsan AB, Korea has a volunteer sexual assault theater group (SATG) that designs and performs skits for specific audiences (for example, Squadron Commander's calls). Skits reenact sexual assault scenarios and offer the audience the opportunity to ask the characters questions under the control of a facilitator. It provides a unique opportunity to address common myths and stereotypes surrounding sexual assault and addresses prevention techniques for both members and bystanders in an open conversational forum.

These are but a few of the multitude of innovative/creative means used by AF installation SARCs and commanders to promote prevention.

2.1.6. Describe the ways that your Service is strengthening Service member knowledge and skills (i.e., Bystander intervention).

Air Force has education in place from accessions (BMT, ROTC, etc), First Term Airmen Class (FTAC), Technical Training schools, Professional Military Education (PME), Air University and various Leader schools that addresses both prevention and response.

AF continued to provide the 90-minute long Bystander Intervention Training throughout worldwide AF installations. This training consists of three modules; one for men, one for women, and one for leaders at the squadron, group, and wing level and each encompasses discussion, exercises, and scenario supported learning.

To assist SARCs at their respective installations, during FY11 the AF trained an additional 200 facilitators during 3-day train-the-trainer courses for bystander intervention. Local installation volunteers, who have a background and in-depth understanding of sexual assault issues, are provided the opportunity to become part of the solution in eradicating sexual assault. These volunteers, along with the SARCs have trained over 234,730 Airmen, civilians and contractors, increasing the likelihood that members will intervene before an incident occurs. While this type of training is constantly confronted by challenges like PCS moves, TDYs, and deployments, these instructors take their knowledge with them throughout the AF and serve as force multipliers and constantly reinforce the message. Knowledge and skills are also provided in other forums like self-defense classes, newcomer orientation, First Term Airmen Council, Commanders' Call, and VA training.

SARCs, through Bystander Intervention training and other presentations provide training to new commanders; First Sergeants, Chief Groups, Heart Link, Key Spouse Groups, Top 3, Rising 6, Company Grade Officers Council, re-integration following deployments, deployed spouses events and Wingman Day events.

As discussed in 2.1.3 and 2.1.5 above, individual commands and installations utilized multiple experts in delivering specific educational sessions, primarily targeted at prevention.

2.1.7. Other (Please explain)

Some MAJCOM SARCs have subscribed to the Civic Research Institute and receive monthly pamphlets (*The Sexual Assault Report* and *The Advocate*); this type of literature highlights public laws, current court cases and decisions, prevention materials, and useful websites.

SARCs have implemented "WalkABOUTs" where SARCs and Victim Advocates visit units to talk with personnel and allow them the opportunity to share. Dorm forums (male/female) are held for informal presentations and discussions, and dormitory socials with food and music encourage informal discussions to reinforce concepts learned during BIT.

From a broader perspective, a continuing focus on preventing sexual assault is provided by:

- Top-down messaging, that is consistent and applicable at all levels of the AF while resonating with the target populations
- Community empowerment, achieved through bystander intervention by providing the skills/strategies, answers "How can I be part of the solution?"
- Risk management includes leadership responsibility, actions, and processes to ensure safe environments
- Accountability through effective investigations, informed Judge Advocate advice, and strong leadership to hold offenders responsible

- Continual program improvement through useful feedback processes, evolutionary methodologies, and guidance from recognized experts
- Program resourcing that institutionally provides manpower authorizations and operating budgets for members to deliver the program force-wide

During FY11, the AF SAPR Program baseline funding was vetted in the AF FY13 Program Objective Memorandum (POM) build and resulted in extending the permanent funding stream throughout the Future Year's Defense Program (FYDP). Additionally, projections for FY 11 included 24 additional manpower authorizations for AFOSI dedicated sexual assault investigators.

2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service.

Gallup, Inc., under contract with the AF conducted a confidential, web-based incidence and prevalence survey to gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate of statistical occurrence of sexual assault, and quantify under-reporting within the AF. The development of the survey was guided by nationally recognized subject matter experts to provide substantive expertise and ensure that the language, procedures, and analysis used for this survey effort were in line with the academic and professional expectations for dealing with this sensitive topic, as well as by representatives from the Air Force Judge Advocate General's military justice division (AFLOA/JAJM). A simple stratified sample design for the entire population based on 20 strata which included age, gender and grade was used with a total sample size of 100,000 across all strata. A total of 18, 834 surveys were returned, for an 18.8% response rate. The general flow of the survey was to first determine whether an event met the criteria of UCMJ Articles 120 and 125, as a determination that sexual assault was committed, using lay-person descriptions of the definitions. Prior to the survey's release to the general survey respondent population, a pilot test was conducted to ensure that the design of the survey and the technology behind the web-based application would be able to produce the data required by the AF. The survey results established a valid and reliable baseline for Air Force leaders to expand their knowledge and improve strategies related to combating and eradicating sexual assault in the AF. A copy of the full report is provided at Appendix A.

2.3. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 related to the prevention of sexual assault.

AF will continue to deliver bystander intervention training to AF and civilian personnel throughout AF installations worldwide. Completion of the training is scheduled for June 2012. A means to institutionalize the training will be developed in 2012.

The 4th Annual SAPR Leader Summit will be conducted during FY12, supported by Subject Matter Experts in prevention and response.

The Air Force developed a Wing Commander's Guide (copy provided at Appendix B) with delivery scheduled for early 2012. The guide was developed by commanders and subject matter experts as a valuable and realistic tool for commanders throughout the AF. Included in the guide are key foundational points as well as both prevention and response strategies aimed at providing commanders a comprehensive tool set to

effectively combat sexual assaults. The guide consists of five core elements that enable commanders to provide an immediate impact on their command, while highlighting their important responsibility to both individuals and overall mission readiness in preventing and responding to sexual assaults. The Guide discusses Personal Leadership; Climate and Environment; Community Leadership; Victim Response; and Offender Accountability.

USAFE will air new AFN TV public service announcements in FY12. Some bases are planning quarterly events to raise awareness and promote ways that Airmen can prevent sexual assault.

Air Force Space Command will develop new AFN TV Public Service announcements during FY12; along with proactive efforts to conduct quarterly mass events rather than solely focus on Sexual Assault Awareness Month to promote awareness and education.

Air Combat Command will host an Open House during SAAM to raise awareness and provide information to a large population of military members, their families and friends. They will work on developing a new prevention initiative and share it across the MAJCOM with the possibility of implementing a successful initiative AF- wide.

The Air Force Academy will implement the Green Dot curriculum and videos in 2012.

2.4. Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those Service members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

Sexual assault treatment and rehabilitation programs are primarily administered through the DoD Confinement System. The United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Naval Consolidated Brig, Miramar, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, California, offer violent offender and sex offender treatment programs for Air Force inmates convicted of sexual assault.

These long-term programs are for inmates with sentences longer than 26 months. The programs consist of psychophysiological assessment and psychological/ sexual interest evaluation. Treatment includes cognitive restructuring, victim awareness, sexuality, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills and relapse prevention training. Psychiatric consultation is also available. Those who have completed this program are offered sex offender maintenance group programs to maintain program progress and continue to develop and modify relapse prevention plans until released from confinement.

For those with sentences less than 26 months and confined at regional facilities, sex offender education, which consists of educational seminars on the dynamics of sexual perpetration and preparation for treatment, and sexual violence treatment programs are available.

Air Force members convicted of a sexual assault resulting in sentences to confinement of less than 12 months are usually sent to local civilian confinement facilities. Treatment at those civilian facilities is dependent upon that facility's resources. Treatment available at local installations for individuals in on-base confinement facilities or not in confinement is not centrally managed.

3. Increase Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service members (i.e., Local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence).

Air Force SAPR training, at all levels, contains information on reporting and the two reporting options.

A wide variety of activities are scheduled throughout the installations, with emphasis on describing the differences between Restricted and Unrestricted reports and how to go about making such reports. During Spouse Group meetings the SARCs are allowed time to make presentations and discuss the reporting options. Commanders Calls are used as excellent forums to engage in essential discussions among the ranks about the Restricted and Unrestricted Reports. Various marketing items; such as key fobs, flashlights, lanyards, drink containers, drink coasters, pens, whistles, windshield ice scrapers, and cold cup holders among other items are all excellent methods that keep promoting and distributing information about SAPR, how to make a sexual assault report, and how to get in contact with the respective installation's SARCs.

Allocation of appropriate space for privacy and confidentiality for the SARC's office enhances a victim's willingness to make a report. Victims need a safe place to discuss their options. Commanders have been sensitive to that need. The MAJCOM Inspector General will assess the location during an inspection visit.

AFN Radio holds talk shows for SARCs, allowing them to take live calls and discuss the reporting options and talk about other information and resources directly related to the SAPR program.

Air Force Space Command has produced and will soon release a new video titled "A Survivor's Story," capturing the victim's experience of sexual assault and how the decision to file an unrestricted report resulted in an immediate investigation and follow on prosecution.

Some bases are using real examples of successful Bystander Intervention stories to deliver the message that it is socially acceptable to step in and intervene to prevent sexual assaults.

Installations have created innovative ways to deliver the sexual assault prevention message; for example, some have produced a Commander's mouse-pad and magnetic signs containing SAPR references, definitions for Restricted and Unrestricted

reports, and key phone numbers. Installations have reported distributing lip balm tubes with imprinted SAPR information to be a very successful medium among airmen and family members. Commanders continue to show vital support to the SAPR program by providing SARC's with adequate office space for private interviewing of the victims; thus, enhancing victims/survivors willingness to make a report or for any individual to go and seek information without the being concerned about possible labels.

The Kirtland AFB, NM Case Management Group hosted a male AF veteran who is a survivor of sexual assault to share his story and battle with MST and PTSD and how he would recommend assisting victims.

SARC's report that having their installation leaders introduce the bystander intervention training has been important to increasing victim confidence and reducing stigma.

Activities addressed in 2.1.5 above also are opportunities to discuss reporting options.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service developed and implemented during FY11 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments

SARC's have indicated that Services who have co-located their SAPR and EO offices have challenges to offering restricted reports as EO is a mandatory reporter. Additionally, others have reported that their joint Service SARC's have stated that they are "required" to report knowledge of all crimes to their chain of command. This was especially problematic if other Services became aware of an AF victim before an AF SARC became engaged.

In Europe, the Army initiated a pilot Restricted Report option for civilians and spouses. The complexities of the administration of the option for non-service members (Army and Air Force SARC's/facilities/medical personnel), were likely confusing and reportedly only 2 people used the option.

Implementation of Joint Basing continues to offer some challenges in regards to jurisdiction, support services etc. While individual Joint Bases are working through these issues, the lack of uniformity creates challenges in the complex SAPR arena.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest

Combat Areas of Interest with numerous Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) offer challenges for transportation and communication. Transportation to or from a FOB may take 2 or 3 days, complicating SAFE examinations and making it extremely difficult to maintain a restricted report. SAFE's were only being performed in Role 3 hospitals necessitating the need to move victims. In the macro, given the multiple Services, nationalities, and commands, SARC's report that it is sometimes difficult to find the person who can definitively make decisions.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services

AF SARC's provided a total 1,763 referrals for unrestricted and restricted reports, and for non-military victims. Referrals were categorized by medical, counseling, and legal

services for both military and civilian facilities.
3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason)
We are not aware of any reports that were breached. However, SARCs report that at GSUs that are small and/or remote; for example in Greece, Africa, Norway, etc it is very difficult for personnel to make a Restricted report and receive services without command knowledge. This is equally a complicator in the AOR, particularly at Forward Operating Bases (FOBs). An AF SARC at one location in Afghanistan reported that it took her 4 helicopter rides and 2 days to even reach a FOB. Providing immediate services under these circumstances and the ability to file a restricted report are serious and very real challenges.
3.2.5. Other (Please explain)
None
3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes taken to improve Service member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.
In FY11, additional AFOSI agents dedicated to sexual assault were hired and trained as part of the total 24 agents authorized and funded by SECAF. These agents were placed at locations with histories of high sexual offense caseloads and were utilized primarily to conduct sexual offense investigations and serve as local sexual offense subject matter experts. In addition, prosecutors receive specialized training regarding trial strategies for sexual assault cases, including but not limited to assailant and victim behavior evidence, forensic evidence, alcohol and drug-related issues, and working with traumatized victims. SAFE kits were made available at every installation to preserve evidence, and funding has been given to some CONUS/OCONUS bases for Sexual Assault Examination (SAE) training in forensic medical evidence collection. Furthermore, a professional survey was developed and conducted under contract by Gallup, Inc. to gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate of statistical occurrence of sexual assault. This survey also served as a vehicle to send a direct message to AD personnel about the seriousness of this topic among AF leaders and the steps that are being taken to improve current processes.
3.3.1. Describe how your Service is addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.
Leaders at all levels continue to emphasize the importance of reporting. Every training opportunity, whether bystander intervention training, enhanced education for investigators and judge advocates, other first responders or presentations by experts strives to increase victim understanding that it is OK to report. We owe commanders and victims an accurate and candid assessment of the facts and circumstances of each individual case--commanders because they must decide on the appropriate disposition of a case and victims because their participation in the process is frequently the single most critical determinant in the outcome. One of the important goals of the SAPR program is to provide victims with increased control over the release and management of personal information. We recognize that victims choose nonparticipation in part because of a desire to maintain some control

over personal information that may otherwise become public during the criminal justice process.

We believe two recent changes will ease victim's concerns, increase the victim's control over personal information and further ensure that the victim can make an informed decision about participation.

- Drafting and forwarding of Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege to the President for action and the release of Executive Order 13593 implementing that MRE;
- Action by DoD and the Services expanding the availability of legal assistance to all victims of crime, including sexual assault, as well as amending the legal assistance statute in the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act to provide, if they desire, a victim of sexual assault with a legal assistance attorney who can advise the victim of the options and impact of participation in the criminal justice process.

In addition, we have and will continue to provide training to trial counsel and staff judge advocates on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases, including such critical factors as the impact of alcohol; the investigative response; understanding victim behavior; managing similar crimes evidence and evidence of victim behavior under the Military Rules of Evidence; and understanding offender behavior. Our goal is to ensure they can better evaluate and discuss these issues with victims.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma associated with reporting sexual assault.

Training at all levels emphasizes the importance of reporting and of caring for victims. Messages by senior leaders emphasize that caring for one another is one of our core values and they encourage victims to report.

Having Wing Vice Commanders and other senior leaders provide opening and closing remarks at BIT classes has demonstrated a very positive effect on Airmen attending this training. In addition, playing 'real story' videos during Wingman Days, Commanders' Call, Chiefs' meetings, and other formal training or meetings contributes to reducing the stigma.

Use of AFN TV and Radio to disseminate SAPR program information and options to make Restricted or Unrestricted sexual assault reports has tremendously helped in making the sexual assault subject more socially acceptable to talk about and eventually to intervene as appropriate.

Emphasis has been placed on the training of more male Victim Advocates in an effort to significantly reduce the stigma and archetypes associated with reporting sexual assault by men.

SARCs have partnered with local law enforcement and used their Rape Training Videos and it has proven to have a positive effect on the military community. For

example, the Seattle Police Rape training video was used to develop empathy for victims, especially by men.

3.5. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to increase a climate of confidence associated with reporting.

Annual Leader Summits will continue to be conducted as a forum to educate commanders on the SAPR program. Leading subject matter experts provide pertinent information, influencing how commanders and other leaders will respond and support the SAPR program from that point on, setting the tone for victim support and dispelling myths that have persisted in society in general.

The newly created Wing Commander's Guide will be released in early 2012 with significant emphasis on response to victims, climate and environment.

AF Space Command will disseminate their newly produced video titled "A Survivor's Story." This video captures the victim's experience of sexual assault and how the decision to file an unrestricted report resulted in a successful investigation; appropriately, ensuing severe consequences for the offender. Consequently; these types of real world scenarios will continue to provide Airmen the confidence that going forward with the reporting of sexual assault is real, just and ethical. Once released, AFPC SAPR Ops will place it on the COP for use by all AF SARCs.

We will continue emphasis on investigation and prosecution of cases. We plan to contract with subject matter experts to do a special review of closed cases to review cases from the investigative and prosecution perspectives and provide insights that will inform future cases and training.

Continue the efforts already initiated by some installations for doing Walk Abouts; making the SARCs and Victim Advocates appear more personal and approachable for Airmen.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

The SECAF approved funding in 2009 to hire 24 additional AFOSI agents to act as expert sexual assault investigators and SMEs at locations with historically high sexual offense caseloads. These agents will serve as either lead or assisting investigators for all sexual offense cases within their units. The positions were funded in early CY10 and AFOSI has identified fills for 100% of the positions. Eighteen of the positions are currently filled and AFOSI is poised to quickly move previously-identified agents into the remaining six positions. Three agents are attending an advanced sexual offense investigations course, identified by HQ AFOSI, in December 2011.

AFOSI identified the need to upgrade its crime scene processing equipment and subsequently allocated \$645K to purchase photography equipment and crime scene sketching software for 150 units worldwide. AFOSI also identified new, state-of-the-art alternate lighting source (ALS) equipment that will significantly improve field agents'

ability to detect trace physical evidence and biological fluids at sexual assault crime scenes. Funding for the ALS kits is being coordinated.

Air Force funds ten DNA analysts' salaries (\$1.25M total) in return for the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory's (USACIL) agreement to process DNA and trace evidence for Air Force sexual assault cases on a priority basis. The average number of days required by USACIL to analyze evidence for Air Force sexual assault cases was 50 in FY11, well below the 180 days prior to the agreement.

During FY11, AF/SG distributed \$100K to Medical Training Facilities (MTFs) to train health care providers assigned at each of our overseas and a few CONUS MTFs. Most of the CONUS MTFs either have SAPR trained personnel or have a MOU with local or military facilities. Similarly, most CONUS bases were given the funds to purchase training supplies and fund the Sexual Assault Examination (SAE) course at their facilities; all others have a MOU with civilian hospitals for SAE. OCONUS MTFs that did not have a MOU with a nearby DoD MTF; sent at least two healthcare providers for SAPR training. As of June 2011, standardized training for Healthcare Personnel called the "SAPR Course" is located on Med Learn, <https://afms.csd.disa.mil>. All Medical Treatment Facility personnel were mandated to complete SAPR first responder training prior to 31 Dec 2011 and annually thereafter. This training is what Healthcare personnel are required to receive IAW Air Force Instruction 36-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, Chapters 2 and 3 which implements policy from DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures (E.6.3.3.1). By definition, Healthcare Personnel and First Responders are those personnel assigned to the MTF. Providers who perform Sexual Assault Forensic Exams must complete training as outlined in enclosure 6 of DoDI 6495.02 (E6.3.3.3). Medical Commanders are responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements above.

Commands have established the SAPR program as a command interest item; the IG runs the entire SAPR checklist, conducts exercise scenarios involving Airmen from the general base population and assesses their familiarity with the SAPR program and their respective SARCs.

New Commanders and First Sergeants are oriented through a personal one-on-one visit from the SARC to introduce the program, discuss past unit issues, current base concerns, and how their leadership can be best utilized.

First Responders are given a quick-response-checklist and VAs rosters. Also, standardized continuity binders are maintained and made available to first responders.

4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training; and if the training was received prior to deployment.

4.2.1. SARCS (include Deployable)

The AF currently has 104 full time SARCS comprised of 75 GS-101-12 civilians and 29

active duty Military officers.

4.2.1.1. List the number of new personnel trained.

In FY11, a total of 75 new SARCs were trained; all attended the mandatory 40-hour SARC Course at Air University. These consisted of 48 civilian personnel and 27 military officers, trained as primary, deputy and/or alternate SARCs.

4.2.1.2. Provide the types of training received (i.e., initial, refresher).

All AF SARCs must complete the mandatory 40-hour Air University (AU) SARC course. In FY11, 75 civilian and military members attended the SARC Course. Of these 75, 48 civilians and 27 military officers were trained as primary, deputy and alternate SARCs. The SARC course curriculum was developed from the requirements listed in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6, and is structured into 6 major areas with 24 blocks of instruction:

SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATOR COURSE

- AREA 0: Orientation/Administration
 - (Block 0) Commander's Welcome and Course Orientation
 - Course Overview and Objectives
 - Course Requirements/Administrative Processing
 - Faculty/Student Introductions
- AREA 1: Introduction to Sexual Assault Prevention & Response
 - (Block 1) The Realities of Sexual Assault
 - Impact of Trauma
 - Complexities of Who To Tell
 - Complication of Dealing With the Event
 - Incidence & Prevalence
 - Social Context
 - Victims: Women & Men
 - AF and National Statistics
 - Safety Planning
 - Retaliation or Reprisal Action Against the Victim
 - Intimidation
 - Offenders
 - Relationship Between Abuse and Offending
 - Cycle of Violence
 - Offender Stereotypes
 - Relationship to Victim
 - Research Implications on Undetected Rapists ("Frank" Video)
 - Characteristics of Sex Offenders
 - Hyper-Masculinity
 - Empathy
 - Offender Dynamics
 - Use of Force
 - Recidivism
 - (Block 2) The AF Response & Policy
 - Background & Actions
 - Campaign Plan

- Definitions
 - Responsibilities
 - Training
 - Reporting
 - Prevention & Response Efforts
 - Operational Policy & Issues
 - Use of Information
 - Collection & Preservation of Evidence
 - Keeping Victims Informed
 - Victim Collateral Misconduct
 - Confidentiality Violations/Disciplinary Procedures
 - Sexual Assault Case Disposition Authority
 - Review of Administrative Separation of Victims
 - Collaboration with Civilian & Military Authorities
 - Commander's Response to Allegations of Sexual Assault
- (Block 3) Understanding Reporting & Confidentiality
 - Basis for Confidentiality
 - Unrestricted Reporting
 - Restricted Reporting
 - Eligibility
- AREA 2: Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Background & Theory
 - (Block 4) Overview of Sexual Assault Trauma/Victimology
 - Trauma Effects/Health Consequences
 - Mental Health
 - Physical Health
 - Trauma Injuries
 - Types of Assault
 - Victim Emotions
 - Trauma Meanings
 - Biological System Responses
 - Mental Processing of Trauma
 - Myths and Facts
 - Secondary Victimization
 - Culture/Religious Differences
 - Symptoms and Recovery
 - (Block 5) Understanding Sexual Assault Complex Trauma
 - Continuum of Severity
 - Military Sexual Trauma
 - Factors for Making Complex Trauma Worse
 - Interpersonal Trauma
 - Scaffolding Effect
 - Confusing Behaviors
 - (Block 6) Phenomenology of Sexual Assault
 - Capturing Core Subjective Features
 - Shaping Responses and Behaviors

- Common Rape Victim Themes
 - Listening to Victims
- (Block 7) Demonstration/Role-plays—Reinforce Samples of Behavior
- (Block 8) Helping Skills
 - Working With Victims
 - Critical Advocacy Skills
 - Basic Interpersonal and Assessment Skills
 - Appropriate Relationship/Rapport Building
 - Sensitivity Training to Prevent Re-victimization
- (Block 9) Self Care
- AREA 3: Collateral Resources & Partnerships for Handling Sexual Assault Cases
 - (Block 10) Understanding AFPC Roles & Responsibilities
 - Operational Oversight
 - Resource Management
 - Active Duty Military Assignments
 - Inspections
 - Knowledge Now
 - Deployments
 - (Block 11) Healthcare Management of Sexual Assault and Medical Resources
 - Medical Policy Issues
 - Implementation
 - Restricted Reporting
 - Documentation
 - (Block 12) Understanding Family Advocacy Program Procedures & Role (Domestic Violence)
 - Domestic Violence Definition
 - Myths & Facts
 - Domestic Violence as a Crime & Cycle
 - Power & Control Issues
 - Impact of Those Exposed/Watching
 - Nonviolent Relationships
 - Safety Assessment & Planning
 - (Block 13) Collaboration/Knowledge of Resources/Referrals
 - Creating a Culture of Understanding
 - Types of Relationships: Cooperation, Coordination, Collaboration, & Partnership
 - Community Models
 - Base Interface with Community
 - Military and Civilian Resources and Referrals
 - Typical Local Providers/Services MOUs/MOAs
 - Develop Working Protocols for Case Management
 - (Block 14) Overview of Criminal Investigative Process
 - AFOSI Investigative Involvement
 - Restricted Reporting
 - Investigative Process/Methodologies

- Partnering with Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program
 - (Block 15) Understanding Legal Procedures & Military Judicial & Evidentiary Requirements
 - US Military Justice System
 - Jurisdiction
 - Disciplinary Process
 - Victim Witness Assistance Program
 - Legal Processes & Proceedings/Adverse Administrative Actions
 - Separation of Victim and Offender
 - Military Protective Orders
 - Knowledge of the Military
 - Command
 - Mission
- AREA 4: Program Execution at the Installation Level
 - (Block 16) Overview of Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Responsibilities
 - Working with Commanders and Other Leaders
 - Establishing Presence on Installation
 - (Block 17) Utilizing Victim Advocates
 - Supervising Victim Advocates
 - Victim Advocate Rights and Responsibilities
 - Recruiting and Screening Victim Advocates
 - Training Victim Advocates
 - Recent Victims
 - Recognizing Personal Biases
 - Reporting to SARC
 - Initial and Refresher Training
 - (Block 18) Case Management
 - Managing Referrals
 - Victim Contact
 - Coordinating with Collateral Agencies
 - Scheduling and Planning Monthly Case Management Meetings
 - Closing Cases
 - (Block 19) Program Administration
 - Supervising Administrative Assistants
 - Operating Budgets
 - Data Collection
 - Required Reports
 - Proper Documentation
 - Record Keeping Rules for Protected Disclosures
 - Inspections
 - (Block 20) Conducting Training
 - Annual and Refresher
 - First Responder Updates
 - Prevention & Risk Reduction
 - Unit Requests

- Pre-Deployment
 - Newcomer/First Duty Station
 - (Block 21) Role-plays and Reinforce Samples of Behavior
- AREA 5: Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program—“Putting It All Together”
 - (Block 22) Panel Presentation with Current Sexual Assault Response Coordinators
 - Open Question & Answer Forum
 - (Block 23) Case Study Demonstration (AETC Leader Video Clip)/Question and Answer Session
 - Course Evaluation and Graduation

A total of 161 existing SARCs (including MAJCOM and alternates) received refresher training in August 2011 during the annual SARC training workshop, in accordance with the required periodic refresher training outlined in DODI 6495.02, E6.1. The workshop was a 4-day event with plenary sessions in responsiveness to victims, maximizing bystander intervention training, team-based primary prevention, criminal investigations, senior leadership perspective, and policy updates. Subject Matter Experts provided instruction during breakout sessions in advanced topics like False Reporting, Social Norms, Bystander Theory, Victim Advocacy and Rape, Vicarious Trauma, How Language Affects Trials, Consent Issues; and a military panel, including SARCs who had been deployed discussed best practices and provided valued advise on SAPR deployments. Mrs. Mary Lauterbach, gave a very effective presentation on *Observations on Sexual Assault: A Mother's Perspective*.

4.2.1.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.

In order to deploy as a SARC, the individual must have completed the 40-hours at AU. Additionally, currently, all members filling a deployable SARC UTC attend an AU-hosted 3-day pre-deployment contingency course that includes specific SARC breakout sessions. The focus of these sessions is to prepare SARCs for the unique operating conditions and environments at primary AF operating locations in the combat areas of interest. Additionally, AFPC SAPR Operations works closely with AFCENT to ensure that all deploying SARCs have the appropriate line remarks and any other administrative information needed prior to deployment. SARCs that are deploying in support of OEF are also being sent to Combat Skills Training at Fort Dix/Camp Bullis to enhance their combat capability.

4.2.2. VAs (include Deployable)

In FY11, AF had 3,159 trained and available victim advocates. All received the mandatory 40-hour VA course conducted by trained SARCs before they were allowed to assist victims. The mandatory course of instruction is compliant with DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6, and includes the appropriate blocks of instruction from the AU SARC course.

4.2.2.1. List the number of new personnel trained.

A total of 994 new victim advocates were trained in FY11.

4.2.2.2. Provide the types of training received.

Victim Advocates were trained in Bystander Intervention Training as well as the 40 hour Victim Advocate course (VA duties, SG issue, OSI issues, JAG issues, trauma issues, response issues).

AF VA training includes 17 blocks of instruction and allows for flexibility at the installation level for scheduling training:

- Block 1: Intro to Sexual Assault
- Block 2 & 3: Air Force Policy and Confidentiality
- Block 5: Symptoms and Overview of Sexual Assault Trauma
- Block 6: Complex Trauma
- Block 7: Phenomenology
- Block 10: Helping Skills
- Block 11: Self Care
- Block 14: Collaboration - Knowledge of Resources
- Block 15: Utilizing Victim Advocates
- Block 17: Case Management
- Block 19: Addendum – BIT
- Block 21: Overview of Criminal Investigative Process
- Block 22: Legal Procedures
- Block 24: Health Management
- Block 25: FAP Brief

4.2.2.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.

All Victim Advocates who provide support to victims in the AOR had completed the 40 hour Victim Advocate course prior to deployment. AOR SARCs provide limited Victim Advocate training in the AOR based on AFCENT's policy granting them the ability to train on limited blocks of the 40 hour Victim Advocate training course in emergency situations; they do not provide direct victim care/support, however, they do provide support to the SARC through other avenues such as administrative assistance and event planning.

4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer)

Senior pre-command training is conducted at AU and during FY11, a total of 400 Wing/Vice Wing Commanders, and Group Commanders received SAPR training. Installation SARCS also provided SAPR-specific training to 8,476 Squadron Commanders and First Sergeants. Major commands also conduct squadron commander courses and SARCs present a session on SAPR.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators

AFOSI - Basic Special Investigations Course (BSIC): This is a seven-week course taught at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) for new agents. Most of AFOSI's sex offense investigations training is taught in five blocks of instruction during BSIC. More than 30 hours of classroom and practical exercise sex offense investigations training is delivered during these five blocks of instruction. In FY11, 203 agents were trained.

AFOSI Advanced General Crimes Investigations Courses (AGCIC): This is a two-week course taught at FLETC. The AGCIC encompasses a wide variety of topics related to criminal investigations; to include interviewing, photography, crime scene processing

and sexual assault investigations (victim sensitivity, handling reports with inconsistencies, etc.). The target audience for the AGCIC is supervisory special agents. Agents attending AGCIC have at least two years of field investigative experience. In FY11, 18 agents were trained.

AFOSI Investigative Sexual Assault Response Training Refresher Course: This is an on-line web-based refresher training course established in FY08. It fulfills the DoD requirement for periodic refresher training related to sexual assaults. Topics covered in the self-paced course include: sexual assault response policies, victimology, understanding sex offenders, crime scene management, interview techniques, investigating difficult cases, recantation and inconsistent information, and working with VAs and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). All AFOSI special agents are required to complete this course annually. Course completion is centrally tracked via the AFOSI Learning Management System (LMS). In FY11, 2,043 AFOSI agents completed this course.

AFOSI agents are also involved in local training; for example, AF Space Command at Peterson AFB hosts agents, JAGs, and SARCs in a combined training class, utilizing subject matter experts.

4.3.3. Law enforcement

- Security Forces Formal Technical Training:
 - The SF apprentice course instructs these areas that support SAPR: Dispatch law enforcement patrols; Prepare SF documents; Conduct preliminary investigations of incidents or complaints; Victim witness assistance program (VWAP); Rape; Assault; Secure and Process crime scenes. A total of 4,871 students were trained in SF Apprentice Course during FY11.
 - The Basic Officer Course (BOC) instructs these areas that support SAPR: Crisis intervention and VWAP; Intervention interviews. During FY11, a total of 75 SF Officers completed the BOC curriculum.
- SF First Responder Distance Learning: A Security Forces (SF) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) computer-based training (CBT) module has been developed for all SF that augments annual SAPR training provided by each installation. This CBT has been available to the field since January 2010, via the SF Center of Training Excellence website. SF personnel will annotate training completion on AF FM 1098, Special Task Certification and Recurring Training, in their electronic Air Force Training Record. Security Forces complete the SAPR for First Responder training annually; a total of 17,904 SF personnel received this training.
- Investigators trained in SAPR:
 - The Military Police Investigators (MPI) course instructs these areas that support SAPR: Interviews/Interrogations, Crime scenes, evidence collection, report writing.

Both SF formal training and CBT programs meet the requirements outlined in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures

4.3.4. Medical personnel

For FY11, a total of 23,080 medical personnel received first responder training. As of 1 Jan 2011 standardized training for Healthcare Personnel called the "SAPR Course" has been located on *Med Learn*, <https://afms.csd.disa.mil>. All Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) personnel are required to complete this SAPR first responder training prior to 31 Dec 2011 and annually thereafter. This training is what Healthcare personnel are required to receive IAW AF Instruction 36-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, Chapters 2 and 3* which implements policy from DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures* (E.6.3.3.1). By definition, Healthcare Personnel and First Responders are those personnel assigned to the MTF.

4.3.5. Judge Advocates

The Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Corps Educational Efforts: Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02 (DoDI) specifies training requirements for JAGs in two areas: (1) training requirements for all JAGs; and (2) additional requirements for trial counsel. From 1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011, judge advocates and paralegals received training in a number of different venues. The main training effort was conducted through The Judge Advocate General's School (TJAGS) at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. During this time period, TJAGS conducted training as follows on both sets of requirements identified in the DoDI, as specified for each course below.

For FY11, over 1,400 judge advocates and paralegals received training at formal courses conducted by The Judge Advocate General's School. Over 1,000 JAGs and paralegals view webcasts on sexual assault-related topics. Hundreds more attended training conducted at venues other than TJAGS.

1. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course (JASOC), held three times every fiscal year, is designed to introduce new judge advocates to the career field and The Judge Advocate General's Corps. One hundred forty-six judge advocates received training covering all DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
2. The Trial and Defense Advocacy Course (TDAC) provides judge advocates with the opportunity to develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and moot court exercises. Experts are brought from both within and outside the DOD to teach how to overcome the challenges of a sexual assault case, including such topics as addressing a case with an intoxicated victim and crossing-examining an accused. The two week course culminates in a moot court with sexual assault allegations. Seventy-two judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
3. The Military Justice Administration Course (MJAC) provides training in the management of the base legal office military justice system to those judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be either the chief of military justice or the noncommissioned officer in charge of military justice. This year's course proved to be the largest ever with one hundred fourteen judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates trial counsel and justice paralegals.

- 4.** The Staff Judge Advocate Course (SJAC) course provides both a refresher course in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates recently, or about to be, assigned to staff judge advocate positions. Fifty-nine new SJAs received training covering tasks for judge advocates and, although their duties do not include serving as trial counsel, this training also addressed DoDI-specified topics related to sexual assault cases.
- 5.** The Defense Orientation Course (DOC) is taught twice annually, and is designed to introduce new Area Defense Counsel (ADC) and new defense paralegals (DP) to the practical aspects of day-to-day defense counsel duties. The course focuses on advising clients in common defense scenarios, defending clients at courts-martial and working with commanders and the legal office. The course hosted ninety-four ADCs and DPs.
- 6.** The Law Office Management Course (LOMC) provides base law office Superintendents and noncommissioned officers in charge with information on recent developments having an impact on management of the legal services function of a legal office. Fifty senior paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel to assist them in supporting sexual assault cases.
- 7.** The Annual Survey of the Law (ASOL) provides experienced Air Reserve Component (ARC) judge advocates and paralegals with the most up-to-date information on recent developments in military law issues. Four hundred sixty-five judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 8.** The Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills (TRIALS) team provides valuable on-site advocacy training at our wing legal offices. The team is staffed by experienced Reserve JAG trial attorneys augmented by JAG School faculty members along with a sitting military judge. The team offers a two-day intensive advocacy training program using a variety of fact patterns, to include sexual assault, to hone the trial skills of our young judge advocates. Twenty-nine judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 9.** GATEWAY is a three-week course focusing on improving leadership skills of the JAG Corps' junior field grade officers. During the course, the students received instruction on societal attitudes towards sexual assault and seminars were devoted to prosecuting sexual assault cases. Seventy-four judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 10.** The Trial Advocacy Courses (TACs) were held in CONUS, Europe, and the Pacific during the time period. The TACs provided practicing trial and defense counsel updates on evolving aspects of military trial practice, practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts and courtroom skills practice with immediate feedback. Students learned from experienced litigators, heard from military judges and senior

leaders, and networked with other counsel. Students heard from two experts in the field of forensic psychology on dealing with crimes against children and crimes involving alcohol. Two hundred ninety-eight judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

11. In FY 2011 the JAG School hosted several webcasts that focused on military justice issues. Topics included Staff Judge Advocates preparing trial counsel for litigation, JA-AFOSI working relationships, witness preparation, computer forensics, and an Article 120, UCMJ update. The SJA webcast was viewed by 182 attorneys and paralegals. The JA-AFOSI webcast was viewed by 294 attorneys, paralegals, and OSI agents. The witness preparation webcast was viewed by 235 attorneys and paralegals. The computer forensics webcast was viewed by 210 attorneys and paralegals. The Article 120 session was viewed by 220 attorneys and paralegals.

12. The JAG School has several learning centers on CAPSIL that have a focus on SA training. CAPSIL is the JAG Corps' web-based learning management system used to advance the distance education curriculum throughout the Corps. The system maintains more than 250 learning centers with e-Courses and webcasts available to users worldwide. These e-learning areas specifically focused on the requirements for SA training outlined in the DoDI. Individual lessons include: understanding sexual assault evidence; witness preparation for sexual assault cases; VWAP, sexual offender registration and deployed VWAP; SAFE kit; restricted and unrestricted reports; counterintuitive reactions in victims; recantation and false information; basic forensic photography and scientific evidence.

13. In addition to formal training opportunities through TJAGS, training on sexual assault related topics was conducted in a number of additional venues.

a. KEYSTONE is The Judge Advocate General's Corps annual worldwide leadership summit with over 700 civilian, active duty, Reserve and Air National Guard judge advocates, attorneys, paralegals and support personnel from in attendance. They received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel at the summit. Specific areas included the use of expert witnesses and initiatives to improve their availability; effective use of the Defense Computer Forensic Laboratory; pending changes to the UCMJ, including Article 120; other potential changes in the National Defense Authorization Act affecting the Air Force SAPR program; and a analysis of several military justice cases, including sexual assault cases, by a panel of experienced staff judge advocates.

b. For KEYSTONE 2011, in addition to other topics, two four-hour breakout sessions are scheduled to provide SJAs and military justice personnel perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. Subject matter experts will discuss in scenario supported formats the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; the investigative response and lessons learned in a review of sexual assault cases conducted by the US Army; understanding victim behavior; impact of similar crimes evidence under MRE 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

c. In particularly innovative training, AFOSI Region 8 at Peterson AFB again hosted a conference designed to improve investigator and legal process skills as applied to allegations of sexual assault. The event represents a unique collaboration between AFOSI and Air Force Space Command. Participants for the conference included AFOSI agents from the Region 8 staff and local Detachments; the HQ AFSPC/JA Chief of Military Justice, and JAGs, paralegals, and civilian Victim-Witness Assistance Program coordinators from several AFSPC and other commands' base legal offices (including USAFA/JA); Senior Defense Counsel and several Area Defense Counsels; and the HQ AFSPC SARC and installation SARCs from throughout AFSPC and other nearby bases.

The conference fostered stronger education, communication, and interagency cooperation in responding to sexual assault allegations. Topics included the psychological aspects and responses to sexual assault allegations, working with false allegations, interagency cooperation, and considerations of the legal and emotional needs of victims, witnesses, and subjects and the meaning and impact of the Gallup 2010 Prevalence/Incidence Survey of Sexual Assault in the Air Force. The most unique outcome of this session was the process of breaking down barriers between functions and observing the great teamwork/partnerships forming. The number of interactive events, both classroom and practical exercises, allowed a stronger bond to form between these different functionals. As an example, AFOSI agents role-played as the subject and SARCs acted as victim and witnesses to enable the investigators to practice interview techniques that accounted for victim sensitivity while focusing on discovering the facts of the case.

d. Ms Anne Munch, Dr. David Lisak, and other nationally recognized experts in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases, conducted training seminars at a number of USAF bases, including, Luke AFB, Peterson AFB, Joint Base San Antonio (twice), Ellsworth AFB, Eielson AFB, Elmendorf AFB, the USAF Academy, Misawa AB, Kadena AB and Yokota AB Attendees included judge advocates from those and surrounding bases, SARCs, investigators from the Office of Special Investigations and local law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. She also provided phone consults on cases; identifying expert witnesses, providing voir dire questions and other trial resources, and providing ideas and advice on how to structure the prosecution of cases.

e. With the Army, the Air Force jointly funded and conducted the Military Institute on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence Conference. The training was conducted by AEquitas, a nationally recognized project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) whose mission is to provide the nation's prosecutors with the support, information, training, mentorship, and resources necessary to objectively evaluate and constantly refine the prosecution of violence against women. The course was designed to challenge participants to reevaluate their approach to prosecuting sexual violence crimes. The Institute explored the complex issues faced by prosecutors in balancing offender accountability and the impact of criminal prosecution on victims. In addition to practical case evaluation and litigation skills, the curriculum addressed the development and improvement of culturally-competent and linguistically appropriate victim services by prosecutors; examined the benefits of developing a coordinated victim-centered community response; explained common injuries; examined and explained

relevant medical evidence; examined explained, and offered guidance on the effective use of medical experts; explored ethical issues confronted by prosecutors handling sexual assault and domestic violence prosecutions; and offered prosecutors the ability to redefine outcomes and the very nature of justice in sexual violence and domestic violence cases. Twenty-five Air Force judge advocates attended the training.

f. Combining funds provided by the Department of Justice with other funds, 32 Air Force attorneys and paralegals, responsible for managing Victim and Witness Assistance Program throughout the Air Force, attended the National Center for Victims of Crime's National Conference. The Air Force also sent 33 trial counsel and attorneys and paralegals responsible for managing Victim and Witness Assistance Program to the Sixth National Sexual Assault Response Team Training Conference. In both cases, the Conference agenda was complemented by Air Force specific training on VWAP and SAPR.

g. Using training funds provided by DoD SAPRO and the Air Force, Senior Trial Counsel attended such diverse courses providing training on sexual assault cases as the Navy Senior Trial Counsel Course, Army Sexual Assault Training, the Advanced Trial Advocacy Course, Computer Crimes Course; Prosecuting Complex Case, the Senior Trial Counsel Workshop; the Navy Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution Course and the Army Criminal Law New Developments Course. Senior Trial Counsel will attend the Sexual Assault & Related Crimes Course conducted by the National College of District Attorneys in FY12.

h. Using training funds made available by DoD SAPRO and Air Force operational and maintenance funds provided The Air Force Judge Advocate General, the Services elected to create computer based training for trial counsel. After reviewing feasible joint training options, the Services concluded that, under the circumstances, contracting for on-line training for trial counsel was the most practicable and would maximize the opportunity to practice and gain skills and experience in a risk-free environment. The services identified a 22-module training program that will provide trial counsel with the information and practice necessary to prepare to prosecute sexual assault cases.

SIMmersion has been contracted to develop The *Sexual Assault Trial Counsel Electronic Training System* to provide e-learning and simulated training for each of the 22 modules. This system will support and enhance the current DoD and JAG sexual assault training and response objectives. SIMmersion will use its proprietary PeopleSim™ Technology to custom build these modules to meet the training needs of JAG offices. In order to allow trainees to hone the skills necessary to prosecute a sexual assault case, a frequently encountered scenario has been created. Trainees will be given the facts of the case as they would typically be presented, including pictures and sworn statements; then, the trainees will proceed through each of the training modules to gain knowledge and experience pertaining to each step in the process. Each module will be self-paced and independent of the others; this will allow trainees to spend as much time as necessary mastering the skills needed to effectively prosecute a sexual assault case.

This self-paced training system will provide trial counsel with training and experience prior to being assigned a sexual assault case. The system will also function

as refresher training for trial counsel who have been out of the courtroom for an extended period of time. SIMmersion's use of video and voice recognition technology will allow the user to become immersed in a realistic interpersonal exchange, and their expertise in computerized role-play training and interactive training will guarantee accelerated learning. The modules will address Collaborating with Investigators to Get What You Need; Advising Commanders; Case Strategy: Case in Chief; Understanding and Working with Victims; Understanding Offenders; Strategies for the Article 32 Investigation; Pretrial Motions; Voir Dire; Structuring an Opening Statement; Direct of the Victim; Medical Evidence; DNA; Presenting Demonstrative Evidence; Understanding and Using Electronic Evidence; Toxicology; Expert on Counterintuitive Behavior/Memory and Perception of Traumatic Events; Cross of the Accused; Structuring a Closing and Rebuttal Argument; Challenging Cases; Arguing Sentencing; Ethics; Advising and Mentoring Trial Counsel; and Article 120. Each module will include a simulation containing 500 video recorded character responses and up to 30 e-learning screens. All other modules will include up to 15 e-learning screens, a 10 question comprehension check and a total of three (3) hours of video lectures.

Fielding is scheduled for Spring, 2012.

4.3.6. Chaplains

Chaplain Corps sexual assault training focuses on the context of cultural, spiritual and religious differences that affect individual responses to sexual assault; practical counseling practices that support and enable victims; creating worship environments that are sensitive to victims of sexual assault; understanding the relevance of rape myths when counseling and how to effectively build rapport with victims; understanding the violent nature of sexual assault as a crime; preparing families for the psychological and physical symptomology a victim experiences; and the role of pastoral counseling for victims and perpetrators from multiple cultural, religious, and theological perspectives.

During FY11, the AF Chaplain Corps provided functional-specific SAPR training to all uniformed Chaplain Corps personnel in accordance with DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6. This training is also provided to chaplain assistants in order to better equip them to serve victims seeking care from a chaplain and to provide greater support to chaplains while performing their duties.

The AF Chaplain Corps College at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, conducts initial training on requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02.

The Basic Chaplain Course (BCC) introduces new chaplains to the distinctive aspects of ministry within the AF Community. The BCC teaches unique AF subjects to include working in an interfaith environment, ministry in a readiness environment, counseling skills and the role of Chaplain Corps personnel in the AF SAPR program. Fifty-four chaplains received BCC training covering all DoDI-specified topics for chaplains.

The Chaplain Assistant Apprentice Course (CAAC) introduces new chaplain assistants to the roles of serving in the AF Chaplain Corps. CAAC training includes crisis intervention counseling skills, Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training, combined training with chaplains, one week of readiness field training at the deployment training site at Fort Jackson and the role of Chaplain Corps personnel in the AF SAPR program. Sixty-eight chaplain assistants received training covering all of the DoDI-specified topics for chaplains.

Annual refresher training was accomplished using a standardized brief produced by the Chief of Chaplains Plans and Programs Division and the AF Chaplain Corps College. Refresher training was completed by 1,323 active and reserve chaplains and chaplain assistants.

As a Chaplain Corps initiative, the AF Chaplain Corps College (AFCCC) contracted Loyola University's Pastoral Counseling Department to teach a 5-day Professional Continuing Education course on "Spiritual and Pastoral Care Response for Military Members Affected by Sexual Assault." The AFCCC course was conducted at Loyola's Columbia, Maryland campus from 20-24 Jun and 1-5 Aug 2011 and was attended by seventy-eight chaplains and chaplain assistants. Additionally, the Air National Guard (ANG) sponsored an ANG course at Loyola from 19-23 Sept 2011. An additional thirty-nine chaplains and chaplain assistants attended this course. The Loyola Course content centers on three modules: Understanding Trauma (bio-psycho-social-spiritual model of Post Traumatic Stress (PTS), relationship of trauma to recovery & resiliency, traumatic grief & ambiguous loss in the spiritual crises of trauma), Providing Trauma-Based Pastoral Care (assessing spiritual & psychological wounds, using stabilization techniques for PTS, creating holding and healing environments, understanding the mentality of sex offenders) and Self-Care (identifying trauma impact on caregivers, practicing self-care models).

Chaplain top leadership devoted emphasis to the SAPR program by sending written communication to all installation Chaplains accentuating the importance of Pastoral and Spiritual care to those impacted by sexual assault. AF Chaplain Corps identifies Sexual Assault as a "crime against one's spirit" and joins AF leadership in describing sexual assault prevention as a "moral imperative."

4.4. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.

For the majority of FY11, the AF had seven deployed locations directly supporting OEF and OIF; however, there will be six as a result of the drawdown. Each location is responsible for a particular region/Wing and deployed SARCs routinely travel to forward operating and contingency operating bases by means of convoys, rotary and fixed wing aircraft. AFPC SAPR Ops conducts a monthly teleconference with all deployed SARCs to ensure we are meeting mission objectives, sharing trend data and providing them a "reach back" capability. Deployed SARCs are required to complete notification via AFPC to AFCENT and the AF SAPR Program Manager of initial reports of sexual assault in the deployed environment. The notification process provides

immediate feedback to senior leadership of the climate in the deployed environments while still protecting personal identifying information for restricted reports.

4.4.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory results, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

SARCs are deployed using a Unit Type Code (UTC); volunteer VAs are identified through multiple venues, such as briefings and Victim Advocate calls through various forms of advertisements on local installations. Because trained VAs are not always available at geographically separated units (GSUs) supported by a primary operating installation, AFCENT developed emergency training procedures in FY09 to train individuals to provide emergency VA care. These forward operating locations use the VAs as point of initial contact for victims and as a link to a SARC at a primary operating installation. AFPC/SAPR Operations provides funding for deployed SARCs to assist with obtaining educational materials for deployed Airmen. SAFE kits are widely available in the AOR however; personnel trained to perform the exam are not always immediately available. Some AOR MTFs do not have a SANE certified individual on staff. However, AFPC SAPR Ops and AFCENT are working with AF/SG to remedy the situation.

AFCENT/SG developed a plan to provide SAFE exams at EMEDS locations:

- Designate a primary position with line remark 'MSB' at Role II and Role III treatment facilities.
- New line remark, MSB, states: Member must be qualified to perform sexual assault forensic examinations.
- Ability to perform SA forensic examinations to be noted in the providers' transfer brief or competency folder. If the provider has not had training to perform SA forensic examinations, attendance at a certified SA forensic examiner course is required.
- Small facilities will have a MOU with closest Role II or Role III with capability regardless of Service.
- Six positions with the line remark: Emergency Medicine 44E (2), Family Medicine 44F (3), and Women's Health Nurse Practitioner 46Y3A (1).

Combat Areas of Interest with numerous FOBs offer challenges for transportation and communication. Transportation to or from a FOB may take 2 or 3 days. SAFE exams were only being performed in Role 3 hospitals necessitating the need to move victims.

4.4.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe how this information is collected.

Air Force SG completed a survey of all AF locations to ensure kits were available. We are not aware of any cases where care was hindered due to lack of a SAFE kit. Throughout all primary AF installations and responsible areas within the CENTCOM AOR, first responder Surgeon General (SG) functionals have ensured that an appropriate supply of SAFE kits or availability of SAFE kits through military medical care provided by off-base agencies through Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) to ensure

victim care is not hindered by unavailability.
4.4.3. For any lack of available SAFE kit cases reported in 4.4.2. Describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation at those locations.
N/A
4.4.4. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation.
HQ AFOSI has received no reports of any field units regarding the inability to obtain timely access to, or results from, appropriate laboratories.
4.4.5. Describe any medical and mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service to decrease the short-term or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.
The Department of Defense has provided funding beginning in FY12 for a full-time mental health provider in each MTF for time-limited behavioral health consultations under the Behavioral Health Optimization Program (BHOP). Also, By FY16, there will be a 25% increase in active duty mental health staff authorizations to include: 339 mental health staff which includes 131 privileged mental health providers. The addition of this staff will also impact positively the availability of care for sexual assault victims.
4.5 Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve sexual assault response.
<p>As noted earlier, we believe two impending changes will ease victim's concerns, increase the victim's control over personal information and further ensure that the victim can make an informed decision about participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting and forwarding of Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege to the President for action • Action by DoD and the Services expanding the availability of legal assistance to all victims of crime, including sexual assault, as well as the amending the legal assistance statute in the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act to provide, if they desire, a victim of sexual assault with a legal assistance attorney who can advise the victim of the options and impact of participation in the criminal justice process <p>New policy and procedures for the expedited transfer of victims will increase victim confidence in the SAPR system.</p> <p>The newly created Wing Commander's Guide will be released in early 2012 with significant emphasis on response to victims and climate and environment.</p> <p>We are developing a risk reduction guide to be completed in FY12.</p>
4.6. Other (Please explain)
In addition to first-responder training provided by their respective functional communities, installations provided the following training:

- SARC-provided first responder policy updates/program information
 - Investigators: 715
 - Security Forces: 7,854
 - Medical: 9,804
 - Judge Advocates: 793
 - Chaplains: 827
- SARC-provided non-first responder additional training for members:
 - First-term Airmen/Newcomer briefs: 144,636
 - Commander Calls: 69,136
 - On-base supporting organizations/groups: 183,360
 - Off-base organizations/groups: 23,130
 - Pre-deployment: 68,411
- Bystander intervention training (in lieu of annual training requirement): 234,730
 - Small group, not to exceed 25 per session
 - Leader, men, and women module delivery

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how your Service executes its oversight of the SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

Within the SAF/MR, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management Integration), SAF/MRM, provides oversight and coordination between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program.

Staff Assistance Visits and IG inspections are conducted periodically at each installation. SARCs, Alt SARCs, Wing CVs, First Sergeants, Sq Commanders, Equal Opportunity, and First Responder personnel (OSI, JA, SG, SFS, and HC) are all contacted and involved in the evaluation of the program. Some installations conducted a joint response exercise which included mock interviews and evidence collection following a mock reported sexual assault.

The Community Action Information Board (CAIB) and such forums as “Cops and

Robbers” are used by leadership to examine trends and changing facts that can be used to improve the prevention and /or response aspect of SAPR.

MAJCOMs provide bi-monthly teleconference, monthly BIT tracking, and quarterly case review.

Deployed SARC’s provide weekly reports, including the number of Restricted and Unrestricted reports, detailing the number and types of training, and listing of all outreach efforts for their particular AOR. Additionally, they’re required to provide a detailed after-action-report summarizing all events during their whole deployment experience.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY11 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

Within the SAF/MR, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management Integration), SAF/MRM, provides oversight and coordination between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program.

As a result of the Gallup Survey, the SECAF directed a top to bottom review of the AF SAPR program, led by the Assistant Secretary and the ESG. That assessment was completed in March 2011. The review focused on the Gallup results and recommendations, the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTFSAMS) recommendations, FY11 NDAA changes to the SAPR program, recent IG inspections at installation level, and oversight visits to four commands and eight installations. The overall AF SAPR Program Assessed as “Good”; but additional work was needed. Two items were rated “Marginal”. The first identified that Leader and Instructor training modules had not been completely fielded within Air University. That has since been rectified. The second “marginal” identified an issue within PACAF/USAFE to stabilize in-garrison back-up/continuity behind deployed military SARC’s. AF/A1 is working this issue with a report due back to the SAPR ESG in 2012. Items rated “Excellent” were development and funding of the Gallup Survey, institutionalization of fully trained full-time SARC’s and using volunteer victim advocates. Also noted was the funding and hiring of additional dedicated AFOSI

agents.

Representatives from SAF/MRM, AF/JA, and AFOSI visited 2 Commands and 4 installations (including 2 Joint Bases). The purpose of the visit was to discuss what is working and not working effectively with current policy at installation level, challenges or locale uniqueness and to gather recommendations/suggestions for program improvement. The team met with Wing/Vice Commanders, Wing CMSGT and other senior enlisted members, First responders, victim advocates and SARCs.

Deployed SARCs provide weekly reports, including the number of Restricted and Unrestricted reports, detailing the number and types of training, and listing of all outreach efforts for their particular AOR. Additionally, they are required to provide a detailed after-action-report summarizing all events during their whole deployment experience.

5.2.2. IG inspections of the program

AF installation SAPR Programs are inspected per AFI 36-6001, Sexual assault Prevention and Response Program, Attachment 7, AFI 36-6001 Functional Inspection Guide, by command inspection teams through command scheduled inspection processes. In FY2011, MAJCOM Inspectors General inspected SAPR at 52 Wings, 12 Groups, and 1 Numbered Air Force, 24 Squadrons/Flights, and 1 Field Operating Agency. All MAJCOM/IG SAPR Inspections were conducted using checklist items in the following categories: SAPR Program Management, Reporting Options, Collection and Preservation of Evidence, and Command Actions in response to sexual assault. There were 35 deficiencies noted by MAJCOMS for the year 2011. Four deficiencies were major and 31 were minor.

Generalized findings from command inspections were:

- Administrative errors in maintaining, documenting DD Form 2910
- SARC did not conduct monthly case management meetings
- Failure to meet annual training requirements (unit level)
- Trained VAs not accurately tracked, special experience identifier code (SEI) not updated
- NGB/J1 appointment of Wing Executive support officers as SARCs conflicts with AFI 36-6001.
- Some individual first responder training overdue

Additional emphasis will be made of areas with deficiencies in annual SARC training and via command communication.

The inspection guide identifies critical aspects/execution requirements of the SAPR program that require mandatory compliance:

AFI 36-6001 FUNCTIONAL INSPECTION GUIDE

Note: During the course of inspections or inspection preparations, information relating

to restricted reports must be protected as to not reveal personal data of any victim. Inspectors will support the goals of this instruction as they relate to a victim's right to privacy through restricted reporting. Any conflict arising from this guidance should be referred to the SJA and WG/CV for review, and possible elevation to the MAJCOM if necessary.

AFI 36-6001 FUNCTIONAL INSPECTION GUIDE, DD MMM YY

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	REFERENCE(S)	COMMENTS	RESULTS
1.	General			
1.1.	Does the SARC report to the WG/CV or equivalent, and implement and manage the installation level sexual assault prevention and response programs?	1.8.1. 2.3.1.		
2.	Program Execution			
2.1.	Does the SARC track the status of sexual assault cases in his or her designated area of responsibility and provide regular updates to the WG/CV?	2.3.2.1.		
2.2.	Are military SARCs graded at captain or above and designated as deployable resources?	2.3.3.1.		
2.3.	Are civilian SARCs graded at GS-12 or NSPS equivalent and governed by the mandatory SARC Standard Civilian Position Description?	2.3.3.2.		
2.4.	Are appropriate and qualified personnel available to serve as Alternate SARCs in the event of the primary SARC's	2.3.4.		

	absence due to leave, TDY, illness, etc.?			
2.5.	Does the SARC or the WG/CV if the SARC is unavailable, coordinate all appointments of Alternate SARCs with the MAJCOM?	2.3.4.3.		
2.6.	Does the SARC, upon notification, assign a VA to the victim as soon as possible?	2.3.5.2.		
2.7.	Does the SARC provide the WG/CV non-identifying personal information within 24 hours of a restricted report of sexual assault?	2.3.5.6.3.		
2.8.	Does the SARC work with appropriate installation agencies, if available, to ensure optimum support to victims of sexual assault?	2.3.5.9.		
2.9.	Does the appropriate unit commander or agency head concur in writing before a volunteer is selected as a VA, and does the volunteer acknowledge their understanding of their roles and responsibilities?	2.5.1.2.		
2.10.	Has the WG/CC or WG/CV established a Case Management Group with the SARC as the chair?	2.7.1.		
2.11.	For restricted cases, is the Case Management Group	2.7.1.2.		

	membership limited to the SARC, assigned VA, and Healthcare Personnel?			
2.12	Has the SARC been trained by the AF SARC course? (<i>Exception: Air National Guard SARCs will be trained by appropriate National Guard Bureau course that covers mandatory requirements in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6).</i>)	2.8.1.		
2.13.	Does the SARC ensure that VAs complete mandatory AF VA training before being assigned to work with a victim, and has that successful training been documented with appropriate SEI code?	2.9.1. 2.9.2.		
2.14	Does the SARC ensure their supported population receives annual training?	2.10.1		
2.15	Do deploying personnel receive predeployment SAPR training prior to departure?	2.10.2 4.2.		
2.16	Does the SARC collect data on restricted reports and training completion, and submit to the MAJCOM SARC quarterly and annually by the suspense dates?	2.13.2.1. 2.13.3.		

2.17	Does the SARC generate an alphanumeric RRCN, unique to each incident, to be used in lieu of personal-identifying information?	2.13.5.3.2		
2.18.	Does the SARC budget for expenses to include, but not limited to, prevention materials, office supplies, and travel expenses?	2.14.1		
2.19.	Does the SARC office include a private consultation area and lockable working space with lockable file cabinet(s)?	2.15.2.1. 2.15.2.2.		
3.	Reporting Options			
3.1.	Is the DD Form 2910 used to document the victim's understanding of reporting options and subsequent preference?	3.1.9.9.		
4.	Collection and Preservation of Evidence			
4.1.	Does the SARC or VA notify the victim prior to the expiration of the one-year storage anniversary that the evidence will be destroyed unless the victim makes an unrestricted report?	5.2.8.		
5.	Command Actions in Response to Sexual Assault			
5.1.	Is the authority to dispose of cases resulting from an	6.4.1.1.		

	allegation of sexual assault only being exercised by squadron commanders or higher, and is the group commander the minimum to sign the final report of disposition?			
5.2.3. Other (Please explain)				
5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your Service’s SAPR program; if your Service has begun assessing your SAPR program using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.				
See 5.2.1 above for SECAF directed assessment. Additionally, some installations have taken the initiative to develop a more rigorous unit compliance self-checklist to augment the AFI and DoDI inspection checklists. Others have made the SAPR program a command interest item; allowing the IG to inspect the entire program, running exercise scenarios and evaluating Airmen’s overall familiarity with SAPR program.				
5.4. Describe steps taken to address recommendations from the following external oversight bodies:				
5.4.1. Government Accountability Office				
As a result of the GAO Report, Oversight and Better Collaboration Needed for Sexual Assault Investigations and Adjudications, the DoD IG has engaged with the Service MCIOs, and is actively assessing investigative policy, investigator training and investigative products (reports of investigation). These assessments are on-going and designed to identify best methods and develop standardized protocols for MCIO training in investigating sexual assaults in DoD.				
5.4.2. DoD/Military Service IG				
As a result of the GAO Report, Oversight and Better Collaboration Needed for Sexual Assault Investigations and Adjudications, the DoD IG has engaged with the Service MCIOs, and is actively assessing investigative policy, investigator training and investigative products (reports of investigation). These assessments are on-going and designed to identify best methods and develop standardized protocols for MCIO training in investigating sexual assaults in DoD.				
5.4.3. Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services				
Recommendation Number	Recommendation	AF Update		
6a8	The Services to determine the appropriate number of Victim Advocates based on military population and mission.	Recommendation reads: “SECDEF direct SAPRO to work with the Services to determine the appropriate number of victim advocates		

		based on military population and mission.” AF Victim Advocates are volunteer mil/civs who are screened, interviewed, selected by SARC and Vice Wing Cmdr and who receive 40 hours of training. They are not assigned a victim in their own unit. Over 3,159 have been trained and there have been more than adequate numbers to meet installation level requirements.
6b1	Direct the Services to establish two installation-level sexual assault management groups: a Sexual Assault Response Team, responsible for overseeing unrestricted reported cases; and a Sexual Assault Review Board, responsible for installation-level systemic issues.	Not a current requirement in the DODI. However, AF SARCS (along with Vice Wg Cmdrs) chair a Case Management Group that oversees the response to and care of each victim. This Group includes the installation First Responders and appropriate commanders. However, on Restricted cases, only those first responders with restricted reporting access (AF/SG) will attend meetings addressing RR cases. This Group also reviews installation-level systemic issues.
6c1	Ensure the Services include sexual assault prevention and response programs in their IG assessments, using DOD SAPRO metrics and standards. The IG teams should include a member with DOD expertise and knowledge of Service-specific sexual assault prevention and response program policies.	DoD SAPRO specific metrics and standards have not been developed; except for training requirements. In the AF, SAPR is a Major Graded Area in the IG unit compliance inspection. MAJCOM IG teams use MAJCOM SARCS on the inspection teams.
12b	Ensure that each installation	Ongoing. Installation

	and operational commander assesses the adequacy of installation measures to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments.	Commanders are responsible for providing as safe a living environment as possible. They do so working with various functional commanders within their command, including the Safety Office, law enforcement, First Sergeants, Community Action Information Board (CAIB), etc. AF recently developed with Commanders and SMEs a Wing Commander's Guide addressing their responsibilities.
17	Develop and establish peer education programs.	Partial Implementation. The Air Force Academy has a peer education program that is working effectively in a controlled academic/university environment. We are assessing the feasibility of a peer program within the broader military community to ensure thorough discussion of potential unintended consequences before such a policy is implemented. We will pursue further after completion of our on-going AF-wide Bystander Intervention Training.
18a	Ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained, that sexual assault prevention and response program information is effectively disseminated, and that effective oversight is in place to preclude the potential for sexual misconduct	Ongoing: Commanders of recruiting organizations ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained. The AF Recruiting Screening Team (RST) reviews application packages including EPRs, AMJAMS (Judge Advocate) reports, credit checks, current commander recommendation and Mental Health Provider

		records review. Each also completes an interview process. AF SAPR Ops at the AF Personnel Center currently working with AF Recruiting Service (AFRS) to ensure SAPR in training materials and that SAPR materials are posted in recruiting centers.
20a	Ensure that each member of the Armed Forces who reports that he or she has been sexually assaulted is given the opportunity to consult with legal counsel qualified in accordance with Article 27(b) UCMJ. The victim will be informed of this opportunity to consult as soon as he or she seeks assistance from a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator or any other responsible DOD official.	Ongoing. OSD P&R Memo of 17 Oct 11 established legal assistance for all victims of crimes. AF TJAG developing implementation procedures.
5.4.4. Other (Please explain)		
None		
5.5. Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities.		
5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place within your Service during the past fiscal year.		
The AF SAPR Program contracted with Gallup, Inc., to conduct a confidential web-based survey (July 26 – Aug 31, 2010) of AF personnel to estimate the incidence (last 12 months) and prevalence (life time in AF) of sexual assault among its ranks. It targeted a total of 100,000 AF personnel, to include all ranks and all age groups. The survey produced a total of 18, 834 surveys completed, for an 18.8% response rate. The purpose of this survey was to gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate occurrence of sexual assault among active duty AF personnel. The results provide a more accurate baseline from which to assess progress towards combating sexual assault. The report was released in March 2011. A copy of the full survey report is attached.		
5.5.2. Provide the initiation or execution of any survey for the purpose of informing or improving Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.		
The results of the Gallup survey show that most assaults against AF personnel are being committed by the perpetrator ignoring the victim's nonverbal or verbal signs.		

This is the most often cited situation, regardless of whether the assault was attempted or completed, regardless of the gender of the victim, and regardless of whether it was unwanted sexual contact, oral or anal sex, or a sex act. However, a large proportion of assaults are taking place by force. Many assaults were committed or attempted while victims were asleep or unconscious or after the victim used drugs or other intoxicants. Victims report that most sexual assaults are taking place at their home station, rather than while they are deployed or on TDY. The majority of women (74.5%) and men (72.2%) say their most recent incident of sexual assault occurred at their home station. This compares to 5.4% of women and men who say that it occurred while they were deployed and 9% who say it occurred while they were on TDY. However, sexual assaults are not always taking place on the installation. For women, assaults are slightly more likely to take place on installation (51.2%) than off (40.4%). For men, the opposite is true, with 51.4% taking place off installation, and 41.1% on installation. Nearly all women are reporting that the perpetrator was a man (96.6%), while the majority of men who have been sexually assaulted say their perpetrator was female (61.3%). And for men, 32.6% say their perpetrator was male. The survey also revealed that the majority of assaults are committed by perpetrators who are acquaintances, peers, or friends. Thirty-four percent of women (34%) and 22.5% of men say the perpetrator was their peer. In addition, 20.1% of women and 17.5% of men say the perpetrator was a friend, and 27.7% of women and 28.8% of men say the perpetrator was an acquaintance. The survey showed that 17% of women and 6% of men formally reported their most recent unwanted sexual experience to the Air Force. Reports are being filed mainly to the SARC and are generally being filed within 72 hours of the assault. While formal reporting is low, the survey showed that Airmen are talking to someone about what happened to them, and are typically having those conversations within 72 hours of the incident.

5.5.3. Provide the initiation or execution of any empirical research or evaluation project to inform or improve Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

See attached Gallup Survey.

5.5.4. Other (Please explain)

None

5.6. Provide an update on how your Service has aligned its strategic planning documents to the *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*.

The over-arching objectives of the AF strategic roadmap provide a basis for aligning with and supporting the five DoD SAPR priorities; AF supporting elements to the established priorities are identified below in italics:

- Decrease volume of sexual assaults
 - *Provide risk reduction methods to at-risk populations*
 - *Create effective risk management processes for leaders to provide safe environments*
 - *Instill positive bystander intervention strategies for Airmen to take care of each other*

- Increase reporting of sexual assaults
 - *Establish baseline value for AF specific prevalence and incidence as measure*
 - *Develop consistent strategic messages for target populations to support SAPR efforts*
 - *Inspire trust-based processes for victims of sexual assault through social marketing*
- Improve sexual assault response
 - *Provide additional investigator capability for enhanced investigative process*
 - *Enhance first responder knowledge and skills through improved training*
 - *Maintain robust SARC positions and community involvement with volunteer VAs*
- Improve system accountability
 - *Manage program delivery through compliance-oriented inspection processes*
 - *Establish performance management metrics for data and research driven success*
 - *Deliver institutional resources through deliberate planning and effective execution*
- Improve knowledge and understanding of SAPR
 - *Provide awareness concepts of sexual assault at all accession points*
 - *Host annual senior leadership forums for increased leader perspectives*
 - *Establish open collaboration and information sharing at all institutional levels*

5.7. Describe what measures are taken by your Service to ensure that Service members protected by a military protective order are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request transfer from the command of assignment.

All service members are made aware of the personnel actions, including temporary or permanent reassignment, available to them. The option to request transfer is always available. Specific procedures have been established to address requests for transfer realizing that requiring victims to stay when they have a desire to transfer may negatively affect their safety and emotional well-being, as well as accomplishment of the mission of the unit. Providing an expedited process for the consideration of a credible request is in the best interest of the victim and the unit.

In addition, regulations require commanders to determine whether temporary reassignment or relocation of the victim or alleged assailant is appropriate; as well as advising SARCs and VAs to be aware of the array of personnel actions that are available and may be appropriate in specific cases. After considering options, including, alternative duty locations, hours, or assignments within a unit, permanent change of assignment on the installation, and permanent change of station, including humanitarian reassignment, SARCs will consult with the Military Personnel Element and applicable AFIs for guidance and eligibility criteria.

5.8. Describe what steps are being taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service is preparing data systems to interface with the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

Air Force has collaborated with OSD SAPRO from concept, through development and will, along with the National Guard Bureau, be the first to implement DSAID. Training for SARCs is scheduled for February 2012 with implementation AF-wide in March 2012.

5.9. Explain how your Service is reviewing military justice processes to improve investigations and prosecutions.

The military justice process is continually reviewed and revised, as necessary, to ensure that it remains an effective and vital tool. This review is both external—review of the processes and structure established by statute, Presidential direction, and DoD policy—and internal—Air Force implementing guidance that affects how we execute the military justice process.

External change requires, at a minimum, inter-service coordination, action by the Department of Defense, review and coordination with the Department of Justice and other executive agencies, and ultimately action by the Congress or the President. The Department of Defense has a standing committee to regularly review and draft amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The Joint Service Committee on Military Justice (JSC) is composed of one representative from each armed force, as well as members from the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Defense, and the Office of Legal Counsel to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Each year, following a call to the field for suggestions and issues to be addressed, the JSC provides its review of the MCM to the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Defense. Since 1972, the committee has served as a highly effective forum for exploring ideas and suggestions received from sources both within and without the Department of Defense on how the military justice system might be improved.

Internal changes can be effected by the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff or The Judge Advocate General. While not able to directly alter statute, Presidential directive or DoD policy, these officials can and do direct changes to the way the AF implements those military justice procedures. Air Force policy directives and instructions are continually reviewed for improvements.

Both internal and external reviews have occurred in the past year. As examples, the JSC recommended to Congress amendments to Articles 47 and 120, both changes affecting sexual assault cases. The JSC recommended the President add a new Military Rule of Evidence 514, the Victim Advocate – Victim Privilege, and amend other MREs that also affect sexual assault cases. Revision of Air Force Instruction 51-201, Administration of Military Justice, is ongoing.

5.10. Describe the policies, procedures, and processes implemented by your Service to monitor sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed

member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national.

All reports of sexual assault occurring in the deployed environments must be submitted immediately using non-personally identifying information to provide a general synopsis of type of assault and current actions, submitted in turn to AFCENT, AFPC SAPR Operations Branch, and to the AF Program Manager in AF/A1SF. The report information is:

1. Date of incident
2. Time
3. Date of Report
4. Base of incident report
5. General location (dorm, bathroom, parking lot, off base, etc)
6. Number of victims
7. Number of alleged assailants
8. Nature/Type of Assault (Rape, Sodomy, Indecent Assault, etc)
9. Is this incident a restricted or unrestricted report?

The purpose of this information is to provide instantaneous oversight for incidents in the AOR and to ensure all functional first responders are involved as the report requires; the report format provides necessary information concerning the offender, and specifically identified if a Third Country National committed the offense, and permits follow on AFOSI oversight/interface with local authorities.

5.11. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve system accountability.

Training will continue for investigators, judge advocates, and commanders. The addition of specialized sexual assault investigators will enhance system accountability.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service's efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program (i.e., Held briefings, attended summits, etc.) to raise Service member's awareness of sexual assault matters.

AF conducted its 3rd annual SAPR Leader Summit at the beginning of FY11; providing leaders with extensive background information and recap of previous year's highlights to assist them to improve and continue to establish strong programs at home station. Subject matter experts provided information and insight to specific areas needing commander understanding and attention. Leaders took part in open forum discussions and were able to provide priceless information about what is working and what is not with their SAPR programs at their respective commands, allowing them to take away information and ideas to home station.

The Secretary and Chief of Staff signed a dual signature memo to all Airmen highlighting the information from the Gallup Survey and the importance of leadership and individual Airmen in addressing sexual assault. The Vice Chief of Staff also sent e-mail to all MAJCOM commanders with the same message.

MAJCOM Commanders have taken a personal interest in seeing that the message is clear. For example, the USAFE MAJCOM Commander personally made AFN PSAs;

the AF Space Command Vice Commander personally appeared on two Space Command developed SAPR videos.

A Wing Commander's SAPR Guide was developed with input from sitting commanders to include updated program prevention and intervention strategies, along with current statistics to provide AF leaders with a quick tool for dealing with sexual assault issues.

At the USAFA the SARC attends: Commandant's Senior weekly Staff meeting, "Cops and Robbers" twice a month and the Commandant/Group AOC SAPR update twice a month. The SARC briefs the Superintendent (3 Star) regarding SAPR updates monthly. The SARC co-facilitated the AF Bystander Intervention Training leader's module with Dr. Anne Munch, for all USAFA general officers and senior leadership. The Alternate SARC attends the 10 ABW/CC's staff meeting weekly and their "Law and Order meeting" weekly. The SAPR program supervisor is the Vice Commandant of Culture and Climate, who up-channels any relevant info to the Commandant of Cadets, Superintendent, 10 ABW/CC, and Preparatory School CC real time. The USAFA SAPR held multiple trainings for cadet AOC/AMT utilizing speakers to include Dr Anne Munch, Russ Strand, and Veraunda Jackson.

The SARC at PACAF secured the services of Subject Matter Expert, Ms. Anne Munch, originator of the BIT Leader's Course, to train PACAF General Officers and Commanders; training received high remarks by all attendees.

Several MAJCOMs have initiated a process to conduct Key Personnel Orientation (KPO) on a monthly basis during the summer months; and, every two months during the winter season, corresponding with the traditional high numbers of PCS moves.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of response-related SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY11, including specific audiences and related goals.

The USAFA SAPR implemented Jackson Katz' MVP program at the USAFA Prep School. Three trainers spent 2 days training 30 hand-picked preppies, a half day with 16 permanent party staff, and a 90 minute session with all staff and prep students. The eSARC accessibility was implemented enabling all of USAFA to reach SAPR staff 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, via email or text. The SARC spoke to select groups including Women's Inter-Collegiate (IC) athletic teams, AOC/AMTs, Memorial Hospital SANE nurses (SARC provided in-service training). USAFA also hosted during Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) Dr. Dorothy Edwards as keynote speaker and a panel of local experts in the area of sexual assault prevention and response to include the director of TESSA, El Paso County Sheriff's SVU, local prosecutors/judges, CSPD detectives. The APY 11/12 goals are to expand and implement bystander intervention training to the cadets and prep school.

Many installations briefed Spouses Clubs and First Sergeants at their quarterly meetings; concentrating on reporting processes and options for active duty members and dependents. Briefings during Commanders' Call include an interactive True/False

exercise, with prizes awarded to participants. SARCs increased the display of information fairs at the Base Exchange and Commissaries, attracting sizeable crowds and producing very favorable outcomes.

Innovative efforts have been implemented; for example, during the last duty day before Labor Day weekend, SAPR personnel handout marketing material which includes the 24/7 response phone line, to all incoming vehicles through the installations' main traffic gates. These marketing materials include but are not limited to car air fresheners, flashlights, magnets, and pamphlets.

Installations offer the Tom Patire's Personal Protection Classes; there are three types of classes. One focused on self-defense techniques for Adults called Training for Life, one focused on self-defense techniques for teens called Teen Safe, and one focused on evasion techniques for children called Know and Go. The foundation for each class is to avoid conflict with a perpetrator, what to watch out for, and how to handle yourself if a situation cannot be avoided. The classes for dependents under age 18 require a parent or guardian to be present. A book titled Tom Patire's Personal Protection Handbook is given away at the end of each class.

6.3. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your Service's outreach efforts (i.e., Surveys) and detail results.

In FY12, Air Force will again redo the incidence and prevalence survey, refining questions. We will also rely on the results of DMDC surveys.

USAFA cadets are surveyed annually during non-DoD SAPRO site assessments. Cadets take a paper survey put together and implemented by DMDC. Survey questions are vetted through USAFA CWPX (Dr. Fred Gibson), A-9, and the SAPR office. SAPR outreach activities received favorable ratings and comments in terms of their effectiveness. Many cadets specifically mentioned programs like Sex Signals, Veraunda Jackson, Mike Domitrz, and Brett Sokolow as informative, interesting, and helpful. The Green Dot contest received mixed reviews, but overall cadets saw it as a positive approach to bring increased awareness to "speaking up" as a proactive bystander. Cadets had favorable comments regarding the new SARC video used for annual SARC training for the upper 3 classes. They liked that it was shorter, more concise, used less power point, and included two videos that used appropriate humor to connect with them and make teaching points. The two videos were "Consent 2004" by Jason Reitman (director of "Juno"), and "As If", a victim-blaming short clip produced in the UK.

Installations are evaluating their SAPR training by conducting pre-presentation and post-presentation knowledge surveys. Accordingly, adjusting their instructional material, and utilizing curriculum to include interactive exercises and role playing to stimulate active participation and learning.

Installations are using WalkABOUTs as a simple way to measure success of the program in relation to outreach efforts; feedback shows that during these WalkABOUTs, Airmen are showing more knowledge on the reporting options and how to access the

SARC's telephone numbers.

6.4. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations for the purpose of research and evaluation in conjunction with SAPR program activities.

USAFA SAPR has partnered with Dr. Jackson Katz' MVP and with Dr. Dorothy Edwards Green Dot. Both programs will feature a program assessment and evaluation. USAFA SAPR will continue to work with Dr. Fred Gibson, the CW Research Analyst and SME in Social Norming to further pre/post-test other prevention-education programs and assess cadets/preppies/airmen in terms of attitudes and beliefs regarding bystander intervention, alcohol use/alcohol use in conjunction with sexual assaults, use of force/violence in relation to sexual assault, and other related trends/issues we see in our data. They also worked with Dr. Gibson to track variables/events which may/may not be an influence on reporting of sexual assaults such as training events, cadet wing overall alcohol incidences, use of physical force/violence involving sexual assault, trials/court- martial, and Article 32 hearings. Dr. Gibson is working with the SARC to develop a sexual assault report index, in which they use cadet survey data from DMDC paper surveys, in which cadets are asked anonymously about their experiences in terms of sexual harassment and assault. This index will attempt to measure variables affecting reports of sexual assault and confidence cadets have in regard to reporting.

The Air Combat Command SARC met with the Sexual Assault Program Directors at Harvard and Duke University to discuss campus safety and share prevention ideas and ways that victims/survivors/advocates can safely share their stories. She also consulted with University of North Carolina's Prevent Institute to explore potential future opportunity to develop high functioning, multi-disciplinary sexual assault prevention teams.

Installations have partnered with local Rape Crisis Centers, Coalitions Against Sexual Violence, TESSA, Rose Hart, Working Against Violence, Inc., Network Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault, local Counseling Centers, SANE organizations, law enforcement, Center for Sexual Assault Survivors, Transitions Family Violence Services, and local universities.

Davis-Monthan AFB partnered with the Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault (SACASA) and Tucson Medical Center (TMC) to provide SA forensic examinations to military and installation civilian victims during on and off duty hours by qualified SA Nurse Examiners. They also participate in monthly collaboration meetings at SACASA and interface with community service providers such as Tucson Law Enforcement, University of Arizona, and Pima County Attorney General's Office.

Other local partnerships/relationships at the installation level include the Abilene, Texas Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center and their board of directors, Hendrick Trauma Center, Texas Association Against Sexual Assault, the SANE nurses at Gerald Champion Regional Medical Center, and Otero County Sexual Assault Response

<p>Team in Alamogordo, NM (Holloman AFB) among many others.</p> <p>The Robins AFB, Georgia SARC team partnered with community agencies and formed a base-community SART committee; Rape crisis center, SANEs, city and county law enforcement staff attend. The committee meets monthly. Due to outstanding collaboration with the local community, two members of the Robins AFB Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) have been fully funded by Hodac, Inc. (a Houston County agency that provides rape crisis counseling) to attend the Sixth National SART Training Conference. The Robins SART team developed an innovative Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Hodac, Inc., and local law enforcement agencies to provide forensic examinations in the event Active Duty personnel are sexually assaulted in the local community and the member requests the option to make a restricted report of sexual assault.</p>
<p>6.5. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.</p>
<p>AF representatives met on two separate occasions with military staffers and Congressional staff members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Force Management Integration and staff met with staff members from the House Government Oversight Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee to discuss the Gallup Survey Report. • The AF/JA met with members from the House Armed Services Committee to discuss impending NDAA proposals, to include modifications to Article 120 and 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice
<p>6.6. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.</p>
<p>Continue with Bystander Intervention Training through June 2012. Institutionalize BIT training once initial training is done. Engage in more aggressive and well advertised installation level SA Awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Distribution of the Wing Commander's Guide.</p> <p>Continued training for all functional first responders.</p>
<p>6.7. Other (Please explain)</p>
<p>None</p>
<p>7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead</p>
<p>7.1. Provide a summary discussion of the progress made and challenges confronted by your Service's SAPR program in FY11.</p>
<p>Most activities and processes for the AF SAPR Program are longitudinal in nature and require cross-over into different fiscal years due to development time, testing, evaluating, approval processes, and ensuring adequate marketing; major actions represented by the Gallup prevalence/incidence survey, the training effectiveness study, increasing investigator manpower authorizations and hiring, the Wing Commanders' Guide, and subsequent hiring processes, and improving first responder training are representative of the time required to field. Many of these program plans</p>

were initiated with FY10 funds and carried through various stages of development and completion throughout FY11.

Commanders and SARCs continued to provide creative and innovative ways to relay the information and message concerning prevention of and response to sexual assault.

7.2. Supply the status of FY11 plans described in last year's report, including but not limited to:

7.2.1. Prevention

Bystander intervention training was launched in January 2010 after over two year's development. The AF will continue delivering the training force-wide in lieu of the annual training until June 2012. An additional (200) trainers were also trained in FY11 to assist the 400 SAPR Program members trained in FY10.

7.2.2. Response

Key to dynamic SAPR response is continued program resourcing for operating budgets and manpower authorizations. The AF committed approximately \$30M in FY11 to the SAPR Program, which enabled the continued full-time presence of SARCs, enhanced training development for first responders, and the continued acquisitions of additional investigators. That commitment continues into FY12.

7.2.3. Oversight

The AF senior leadership remains committed to eradicating sexual assault and providing safe environments for all Airmen and their families; as such, the AF SAPR Program continues to have senior oversight from multiple levels, from Headquarters Air Force field visits to compliance inspections. All facets of the oversight are to provide sufficient and appropriate guidance, policy, and resources to enable installations to achieve program objectives. The Assistant Secretary (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) in conjunction with the AF SAPR ESG will continue to provide continual oversight of the program on behalf of the SECAF. Similarly, all senior leaders responsible for specific first responder capabilities have appointed a designated representative as part of an ongoing SAPR team that has been in existence since 2005.

7.3. Summarize your Service's plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress toward the five DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Priorities:

In addition to FY11 plans previously discussed in this narrative, and repeated below, AF SAPR remains committed to 8 major initiatives contained in the strategic roadmap until complete:

- Establish baseline for prevalence & incidence
 - Gallup, Inc., under contract, concluded a prevalence/incidence survey in FY11, to provide a baseline of statistical occurrence of sexual assault and lead to analysis for the probability of occurrence within the AF. The results from the study provided a baseline for occurrence of sexual assault, quantified under-reporting and enabled leaders to implement effective policies. Recommendations from subject matter experts associated with the survey will be implemented as appropriate. The survey will be repeated to access progress in eliminating sexual assault within the Air Force.

- Measure training effectiveness and efficacy
 - The AF SAPR Program initiated a contract with Social Solutions, Inc. to conduct a training effectiveness study. The purpose of the training effectiveness study is to measure successful transference of learning with self-reported measures from respondents indicating efficacy and willingness to change behavior. The study will target the effectiveness of bystander intervention training modules for leaders, men, and women, based on both a control and test group process, and self-reported responses from participants.
- Create community empowered bystander intervention
 - The AF continued bystander intervention training throughout FY11. The AF is conducting bystander intervention training in lieu of the annual training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, under waiver from DoD SAPRO. Each AF member will attend the appropriate session once until the AF resumes with the DoD annual training requirement. The waiver will expire June 2012. We will develop methods to institutionalize the BIT training.
- Sustain manpower authorizations
 - AF senior leaders established full-time SARCs at every AF installation with more than 1,000 members assigned in 2005. We will continue to monitor manpower requirements, especially during downsizing and efficiency reviews. The SECAF approved placement of 23 fulltime investigators dedicated to sexual assault crimes and one fulltime trainer at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; remainder of positions to be filled in FY12.
- Enhance permanent funding stream through the FYDP
 - Throughout FY11, AF SAPR allocated funding streams through dedicated Program element Codes (PECs) for all active duty, AF Reserve, and Air National Guard SAPR program funding. Prior to this time, SAPR remained a fiscal burden on Commanders and commands, and first responder functional community support for the SAPR Program was at the expense of other internal priorities that were used to justify existing funding baselines. The funding approach used incorporates a comprehensive Total Force and functional community methodology, and includes standardized non-civ pay O&M operating budgets for the Air Staff functional communities, MAJCOMs, and installations; direct funding support to the Air National Guard and AF Reserve; and, manpower costs for providing full-time members (except Air National Guard). Continued action is required throughout the FYDP to ensure requirements are valid and identified in the annual budget POM processes
- Develop standardized strategic and internal messages
 - To achieve institutional cultural change requires frequent and consistent messages from senior leaders to the AF population. To continue AF SAPR efforts for a primary prevention-based approach requires continual synchronization of messages focused on specific target populations or actions. The AF/A1 continues to host a SAPR Leader Summit each year that includes guidance/vector from the Secretary of the AF and Chief of Staff of the AF. Participants for the annual Summits include leaders from the Air Staff, MAJCOMs, and Wing and/or Vice Wing Commanders. AF SAPR Leader Summits will continue.
- Develop field level operating guides and standards
 - In our efforts to enhance the care and support to victims, as well as other func-

tional aspects of the program, and enable consistent and standardized implementation of policies and directives, a Standards Working Group was established in 2009. This group comprised of MAJCOM and installation-level SARCs, is developing comprehensive guides in the following categories: program administration, training, response and prevention. The draft of the first standard, *Victim Advocate Selection, Training and Certification*, is complete and awaiting formal review. The Standards Working Group will finalize drafts of the following six standards in FY12: *Case Definitions, Developing MOUs, Intake Documentation, Case Transfer Procedures, First Responder Training, and Transporting Victims*

- Refine and standardize data collection & utilization
 - Leveraging information technology across the SAPR operating environment will increase the availability of information, streamline our data collection efforts, and provide a common operating picture to SARCs and first responder communities. Air Force will implement DSAIDs in FY12.

Final version of Wing Commanders' Guide was produced and scheduled for distribution to all Wing Commanders by second quarter in FY12.

7.4. Other (Please explain)

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data: Air Force

1. Analytic Discussion

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 FY10 (in percentages)**
- **Possible explanations for changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY11 the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program continued to mature—enhanced by the remarkable efforts of dedicated Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and hundreds of volunteer Victim Advocates.

In FY11, the AF received 614 reports of sexual assaults; 355 were unrestricted reports (includes 38 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 297 were restricted reports (38 converted to unrestricted, leaving 259 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 30 unrestricted (9%) and an increase of 14 restricted (5%) reports from the number of reports received in FY10. These totals include 22 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 13 of which were unrestricted reports (a decrease of 1 from FY10) and 9 were restricted reports (12 total restricted reports of which 3 converted to unrestricted reports at the request of the victims). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of interest represent an increase of 6 from FY10, of which 2 had converted to unrestricted reports.

The increase in the number of reports may be due to a number of factors, including increased publicity and greater familiarity with the program, increased awareness as a result of the continuance of Bystander Intervention Training, and improved procedures to ensure all reports of sexual assault made to Security Forces as well as the Air Force Office of Special Investigations were captured.

At the end of FY11, 259 reports remain restricted. More restricted reports converted this year than in previous years (13% in FY11 versus 8% in FY10). This change could indicate that individuals have better knowledge of the program, came forward to receive SAPR services and trusted the investigation team, the military justice system, and the overall formal processes associated with unrestricted reporting. An important note is that of the restricted reports made, 49 (16%) of the assaults occurred prior to entry in the Air Force, a decrease from the 20% who made restricted reports for pre-service assaults in FY10, and consistent with the 16% so reporting in FY09. We will continue to watch for trends and look for any possible programmatic or anecdotal contributing factors.

The success of the SAPR program also continues in deployed environments as policies and procedures are refined at specific locations to provide the best available services for victims.

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**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

There were 321 individuals, both service members and civilians, male and female, who reported sexual assault in the FY11 investigations completed year-to-date. There were 293 (91%) female and 28 (9%) male victims and 229 (71%) military and 92 (29%) non-military victims. Of the 314 reports by victims with known ages, the majority (223, 69%) were 24 years of age or under, with 36 (11%) between the ages of 16-19 and 187 (58%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 229 military victims, 184 were in the grades E-1 to E-4 (80%). Specific types of offenses are included in the data statistics matrix attached elsewhere in this report and no significant differences were noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

There were 314 subjects, that included service members, civilians, and unidentified subjects, in the FY11 investigations completed year-to-date. The vast majority of subjects (298, 95%) are male, while 7 of the subjects were female (2%) and the remainder were unknown subjects. Of the 314 subjects with known ages, 161 (51%) were under 24 years of age, 9 (3%) between the ages of 16-19 and 152 (48%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 268 military subjects, the majority (164, 61%) were in pay grades E-1 to E-4.

In an early snapshot of the dispositions of allegations reported in FY11, the data below reflects results from these completed investigations. Commanders, following receipt of advice from their staff judge advocate, considered appropriate action in 314 cases. In those 314 cases, action was precluded in 48 cases for various reasons, including that the subject was unknown or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction. Fifty-six cases were pending command action at the end of the reporting period. In another 150 cases command action was declined for sexual assault for various reasons—including that the commander found probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense (66 cases), the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (46 cases) or there was insufficient evidence of any offense (34 cases). In the remaining 59 cases,

commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 34 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses, 26 cases resulted in nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice.

In cases that arose prior to FY11, cases involving 208 subjects were presented to commanders. Action was precluded in 43 cases for the following reasons: the subject was unknown (28 cases) or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction (15 cases). Twelve cases were pending command action as of 30 Sep 11. In another 100 cases command action was precluded or declined for sexual assault for various reasons—including that the commander found probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense (32 cases), the subject committed suicide (1 case), the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (19 cases), the command found the allegation unfounded (1 case) or there was insufficient evidence of any offense (47 cases). In the remaining 53 cases, commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 45 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses, and in 7 cases initiated nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and took administrative action in 1 case.

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (i.e., did more reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Overview of Reports: There were 355 unrestricted reports of sexual assault during FY11. The data on investigations has remained relatively consistent since FY07.

- In FY11, more than half of the allegations investigated were service member on service member 205 (58%), followed by 99 (28%) service-member on non-service-member, 31 (9%) unidentified subjects on servicemember, and 20 (6%) non-servicemember subjects on servicemember. Reported sexual assaults occurred about equally on and off the installation, with 180 (51%) occurring on base, 174 (49%) occurring on the installation and 1 (.1%) occurring in multiple or not-identified locations.
- Of the 355 investigations, 143 (40%) of the cases were reported within 72 hours and 249 (70%) within 30 days of the event. Data on length of time between incident and report was unavailable in 2 cases, but in the remaining 104 cases, 23 (7%) were reported more than 12 months after the assault. Data on the reason for the delay in reporting is not available. Of the 335 cases when the time of occurrence was known, nearly two-thirds (224, 63%) occurred between midnight and 0600. Sixty-one percent (218) of the reported assaults occurred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

- Two hundred ninety-one investigations had been completed by the end of FY11. There are 34 investigations with more than one subject and/or more than one victim

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY 11, 251 women (85%) and 46 men (15%) filed restricted reports of sexual assault, showing a decrease of 1% female reporting and an increase of 1% in male reporting. Of the restricted reports received, 167 (56%) were service member on servicemember, 126 (42%) non-servicemember on servicemember, and 4 (1%) unidentified subject on a servicemember assaults. The grades of victims, from the highest number of reports to the lowest were E1-E4 (199, 67%), E5-E9 (47, 16%), O1-O3 (25, 8%), Cadet (25, 8%), O4-O10 (1, 0.3%), and Unknown (0, 0%). The most significant shift in these reports was a notable decrease of 7% of E5-E9 reports, while O1-O3 increased 4%. The age group reporting, from highest to lowest was 20-24 (163, 55%), 25-34 (64, 22%), 16-19 (58, 20%), and 35-49 (12, 4%). The majority of the restricted reports indicate the assault occurred during the hours of 6:00 pm and midnight (122, 41%) and midnight to 6:00 am (95, 32%); the other assaults occurred between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 pm, or remain unknown as to the actual time. There is no significant difference from FY10 to FY11 for the hours of occurrence. Other demographic data indicated highest frequency of incident days remained consistent with prior years: Unknown (122, 41%), Saturdays (41, 14%), Sundays (55, 19%), and Fridays (31, 10%); all other reports were scattered over the remaining days of the week. The trend of the large number for the Unknown category continues; the assumption is that the individuals who were sexually assaulted prior to entry to the Air Force and those who have been members but only now are coming forward to report an incident earlier in their career do not recall or know the actual day of the week that the assault occurred. Many of these reports may be a direct result of the efforts the AF has placed in educating its members, enhancing awareness of sexual assault and improving the support system. These efforts have been designed to trust in the program and to finally report and get any care they may need. All restricted reports received by victims of sexual assault were in an active duty or Federal status at the time of the assault or at the time it was reported. There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (i.e., did more occur reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Overview of Reports: Generally, victims provided restricted reports 29% (87) of the time within three days of the assault; 17% (51) within thirty-one to 365 days after assault; 17% (51) of the time within four to thirty days after the assault; and 24% (71) longer than 365 days after the assault. However, 13% (37) remain unknown since the victim did not or elected not to reveal the information during the report. Consistently, this reinforces the suggestion that when the event was prior to entry to the AF or at some point in the members past career, they no longer remember the specifics of when it actually occurred. The largest change between these numbers were for those reported longer than 365 days after the assault; in FY10, 18% reported in this time period whereas for FY11 it increased to 24%. This may also be an indication that efforts to build trust are succeeding. Of the 297 restricted reports, 194 (65%) reported the incident occurred off military installations, 103 (35%) on military installations. The restricted reports received by AF SARCs were made almost entirely by Air Force personnel (286) while nine were made by Army victims, two from Navy victims and none from Marine Corps victims,

Restricted reports made in the Combat Areas of Interest showed that two-thirds of assaults occurred between 1800 and 0600; mostly on Sunday and Monday (7 of 12); on the installation (10 of 12) and were reported within 30 days (10 of 12). Victims were female (12 of 12); under 24 (7 of 12); and junior enlisted (6 of 12) or company grade officers (3 of 12)

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**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

During FY11, 717 referrals to military facilities were made on behalf of victims of sexual assault who made unrestricted reports; 176 referrals for medical treatment, 358 for counseling, and 183 for legal services. For civilian facilities, 303 total referrals were made that included 97 for medical treatment, 156 for counseling, and 50 for legal services. In the CAI, 19 referrals were made for victims of sexual assault with unrestricted reports to military facilities: 3 were made for medical treatment, 9 for counseling, and 7 were made for legal services. One hundred forty-five SAFE kits were completed—none in the CAI. Referral numbers do not correlate to the number of reports or cases since an individual victim may have multiple referrals or none based on victim preference.

4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

For FY11 restricted reports, 287 referrals were issued to military facilities; 87 referrals

were for medical treatment and 183 for counseling, and 17 for legal services. For civilian facilities, 92 total referrals were made that included 35 for medical treatment and 52 for counseling, and 5 for legal services. In the CAI, 15 referrals were issued to military facilities; 6 for medical treatment, 7 for counseling, and 2 for legal services at military facilities. Fifty-three SAFE kits were completed, 3 of those in the CAI.

4.3. Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

For non-military members who have an affiliation with the AF, 166 referrals were made to military facilities: 29 were for medical treatment, 84 for counseling, and 53 for legal services. Additionally, 198 referrals were made for civilian facilities and included 52 for medical treatment, 111 for counseling, and 35 for legal services. Twenty-seven SAFE kits were completed. There were no referrals in the CAI in this category.

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

	A	B
1	US AIR FORCE FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.	FY11 Totals
3	# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports	389
4	# Service Member victims	275
5	# Non-Service Member victims	114
6	# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	355
7	# Service Member on Service Member	205
8	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	99
9	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	20
10	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	31
11	# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	355
12	# On military installation	180
13	# Off military installation	174
14	# Unidentified location	1
15	# Investigations Initiated (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	355
16	# Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	64
17	# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-11	291
18	# Restricted Reports	297
19	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	38
20	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	259
21	B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN FY11	FY11 Totals
22	Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	355
23	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	143
24	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	106
25	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	81
26	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	23
27	# Unknown	2
28	Time of sexual assault	355
29	# Midnight to 6 am	224
30	# 6 am to 6 pm	51
31	# 6 pm to midnight	60
32	# Unknown	20
33	Day of sexual assault	355
34	# Sunday	64
35	# Monday	37
36	# Tuesday	18
37	# Wednesday	22
38	# Thursday	43
39	# Friday	52
40	# Saturday	102
41	# Unknown	17
42	C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11)	FY11 Totals
43	# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	291
44	# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	34
45	# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	314
46	# Your Service Member subjects	251
47	# Service Member subjects from other Services	18
48	# Non-Service Member subjects	18
49	# Unidentified subjects	27
50	# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	321
51	# Your Service Member victims	212
52	# Service Member victims from other Services	17
53	# Non-Service Member victims	92
54	# Unknown	0

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

	A	B
55	D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS	FY11 Totals
56	# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	314
57	DoD Action Precluded:	48
58	# Unknown Subjects	22
59	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
60	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	17
61	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	9
62	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	150
63	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	66
64	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
65	# Victim deceased	0
66	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	46
67	# Insufficient evidence of any offense	34
68	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
69	# Unfounded by Command	4
70	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
71	# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	56
72	# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	60
73	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	60
74	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	34
75	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	26
76	# Administrative discharges	0
77	# Other administrative actions	0
78	E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
79	# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10 (30-Sep-10)	96
80	# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	0
81	# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	96
82	# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed by 30-SEP-11	208
83	# Final DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	208
84	DoD Action Precluded:	43
85	# Unknown Subjects	28
86	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
87	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	3
88	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	12
89	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	100
90	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	32
91	# Subject deceased or deserted	1
92	# Victim deceased	0
93	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	19
94	# Insufficient evidence of any offense	47
95	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
96	# Unfounded by Command	1
97	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
98	# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	12
99	# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	53
100	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	53
101	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	45
102	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	7
103	# Administrative discharges	0
104	# Other administrative actions	1
105	* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

1b. Unrestricted Reports (F-G)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T			
1	REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBERS																						
2	F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)																						
3		Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	on Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	FY11 Totals															
4		311	24	3	2	2	1	14	355														
5		185	17	2	1	0	0	0	205														
6		97	1	1	0	0	0	0	99														
7		16	4	0	0	0	0	0	20														
8		13	2	0	1	1	1	14	31														
9	FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																						
10	REPORTS MADE IN FY11																						
11	Incidents Occurring Pre-FY08, but Reported in FY11				Incidents Occurring in FY08-FY10, but Reported in FY11								Incidents Occuring and Reported in FY11										
12					Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY11 Totals
13					5	0	0	0	24	12	3	1	4	2	0	114	55	14	10	101	6	4	355
14	# Service Member on Service Member				3	0	0	0	19	7	2	1	3	2	0	52	31	12	3	66	2	2	205
15	# Service Member on Non-Service Member				1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	38	18	1	3	24	4	1	99
16	# Non-Service Member on Service Member				0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	9	0	1	20
17	# Unidentified subject on Service Member				1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19	4	1	3	2	0	0	31
18	# TOTAL Service Member Victims																						
19	# Service Member Victims: Female																						
20	# Service Member Victims: Male																						
21	TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY11																						
22	Time of sexual assault																						
23	# Midnight to 6 am																						
24	# 6 am to 6 pm																						
25	# 6 pm to midnight																						
26	# Unknown																						
27	Day of sexual assault																						
28	# Sunday																						
29	# Monday																						
30	# Tuesday																						
31	# Wednesday																						
32	# Thursday																						
33	# Friday																						
34	# Saturday																						
35	# Unknown																						
36	DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS																						
37	Gender of VICTIMS																						
38	# Male																						
39	# Female																						
40	# Unknown																						
41	Age of VICTIMS																						
42	# 16-19																						
43	# 20-24																						
44	# 25-34																						
45	# 35-49																						
46	# 50-64																						
47	# 65 and older																						
48	# Unknown																						
49	Grade of VICTIMS																						
50	# E1-E4																						
51	# E5-E9																						
52	# WO1-WO5																						
53	# O1-O3																						
54	# O4-O10																						
55	# Cadet/Midshipman																						
56	# US Civilian																						
57	# Foreign national/foreign military																						
58	# Unknown																						
59	Service of VICTIMS																						
60	# Army																						
61	# Navy																						
62	# Marines																						
63	# Air Force																						
64	# Coast Guard																						
65	# US Civilian																						
66	# Foreign national/foreign military																						
67	# Unknown																						
68	Status of VICTIMS																						
69	# Active Duty																						
70	# Reserve (Activated)																						
71	# National Guard (Activated)																						
72	# Cadet/Midshipman																						
73	# US Civilian																						
74	# Foreign national/foreign military																						
75	# Unknown																						

1b. Unrestricted Reports (F-G)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
10	G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)																			
75	DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS																			
76	Gender of SUBJECTS	0	6	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
77	# Male	0	4	0	0	18	11	2	1	4	2	0	82	45	12	7	101	6	3	298
78	# Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	7
79	# Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	9
80	Age of SUBJECTS	6	0	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
81	# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	9
82	# 20-24	1	0	0	0	11	7	1	1	2	1	0	40	30	4	4	46	2	2	152
83	# 25-34	2	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	27	11	5	1	30	3	1	90
84	# 35-49	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	1	16	0	0	26
85	# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
86	# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
87	# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	2	6	1	0	34
88	Grade of SUBJECTS	6	0	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
89	# E1-E4	1	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	2	1	0	49	31	7	4	47	3	2	164
90	# E5-E9	3	0	0	0	6	3	0	1	1	1	0	18	6	2	1	39	2	1	84
91	# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	6	0	0	14
93	# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
94	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
95	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	14
96	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
97	# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	2	1	2	2	1	0	28
98	Service of SUBJECTS	6	0	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
99	# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4	1	0	9
100	# Navy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	6
101	# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
102	# Air Force	3	0	0	0	17	10	2	1	4	2	0	65	40	10	4	86	4	3	251
103	# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	14
105	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
106	# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	2	1	2	2	0	0	27
107	Status of SUBJECTS	6	0	0	0	18	11	3	1	4	2	0	89	46	12	8	105	6	3	314
108	# Active Duty	4	0	0	0	16	10	1	0	4	2	0	66	38	10	5	89	5	3	253
109	# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
110	# National Guard (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
111	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
112	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	5	0	0	14
113	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
114	# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	2	1	2	2	1	0	28
115																				

2. Restricted Reports

	A	B
1	US AIR FORCE FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 TOTALS
3	# Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports	297
4	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	38
5	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	259
6	# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	297
7	# Service Member on Service Member	167
8	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	126
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	4
10	# Reported sexual assaults occurring	297
11	# On military installation	103
12	# Off military installation	194
13	# Unidentified location	0
14	B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
15	Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	297
16	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	87
17	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	51
18	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	51
19	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	71
20	# Unknown	37
21	Time of sexual assault incident	297
22	# Midnight to 6 am	95
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	33
24	# 6 pm to midnight	122
25	# Unknown	47
26	Day of sexual assault incident	297
27	# Sunday	55
28	# Monday	19
29	# Tuesday	10
30	# Wednesday	6
31	# Thursday	13
32	# Friday	31
33	# Saturday	41
34	# Unknown	122

2. Restricted Reports

	A	B
35	C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
36	# VICTIMS	297
37	# Army victims	9
38	# Navy victims	2
39	# Marines victims	0
40	# Air Force victims	286
41	# Coast Guard	0
42	# Unknown	0
43	D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
44	Gender of VICTIMS	297
45	# Male	46
46	# Female	251
47	# Unknown	0
48	Age of VICTIMS	297
49	# 16-19	58
50	# 20-24	163
51	# 25-34	64
52	# 35-49	12
53	# 50-64	0
54	# 65 and older	0
55	# Unknown	0
56	Grade of VICTIMS	297
57	# E1-E4	199
58	# E5-E9	47
59	# WO1-WO5	0
60	# O1-O3	25
61	# O4-O10	1
62	# Cadet/Midshipman	25
63	# US Civilian	0
64	# Unknown	0
65	Status of VICTIMS	297
66	# Active Duty	255
67	# Reserve (Activated)	9
68	# National Guard (Activated)	8
69	# Cadet/Midshipman	25
70	# US Civilian	0
71	# Unknown	0

3. Victim Services

	A	B
1	US AIR FORCE FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	<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>	
3	A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
4	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
5	# MILITARY facilities	717
6	# Medical	176
7	# Counseling	358
8	# Legal	183
9	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	303
10	# Medical	97
11	# Counseling	156
12	# Legal	50
13	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	145
14	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
15	# Military Victims making an UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	6
16	B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
17	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
18	# MILITARY facilities	287
19	# Medical	87
20	# Counseling	183
21	# Legal	17
22	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	92
23	# Medical	35
24	# Counseling	52
25	# Legal	5
26	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	50
27	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
28	# Military Victims making a RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	36
29	C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
30	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
31	# MILITARY facilities	166
32	# Medical	29
33	# Counseling	84
34	# Legal	53
35	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	198
36	# Medical	52
37	# Counseling	111
38	# Legal	35
39	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	27
40	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
41	D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
42	# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	83
43	# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	4
44	# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	2
45	# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	2
46	*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 to the victim.	

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

	A	B
	US AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
1	FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	FY11 Totals
3	# VICTIMS in FY11 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	14
4	# Service Member victims	13
5	# Non-Service Member victims	1
6	# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	13
7	# Service Member on Service Member	8
8	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
9	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4
10	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
11	# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	13
12	# On military installation	11
13	# Off military installation	2
14	# Unidentified location	0
15	# Investigations (From FY11 Unrestricted Reports)	13
16	# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	0
17	# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	13
18	# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	12
19	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	3
20	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	9
21	B. FY11 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
22	Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	13
23	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	8
24	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	3
25	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
26	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
27	# Unknown	0
28	Time of sexual assault	13
29	# Midnight to 6 am	2
30	# 6 am to 6 pm	4
31	# 6 pm to midnight	6
32	# Unknown	1
33	Day of sexual assault	13
34	# Sunday	2
35	# Monday	2
36	# Tuesday	1
37	# Wednesday	3
38	# Thursday	1
39	# Friday	1
40	# Saturday	1
41	# Unknown	2
42	C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY11) IN CAI	FY11 Totals
43	# Investigations initiated and completed during FY11	13
44	# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	1
45	# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	13
46	# Your Service Member subjects	7
47	# Service Member subjects from other Services	2
48	# Non-Service Member subjects	4
49	# Unidentified subjects	0
50	# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	14
51	# Your Service Member victims	12
52	# Service Member victims from other Services	1
53	# Non-Service Member victims	1
54	# Unknown	0

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

	A	B
55	D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY11 Totals
56	# SUBJECTS in FY11 completed investigations	13
57	DoD Action Precluded:	3
58	# Unknown Subjects	0
59	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
60	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	0
61	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	3
62	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	7
63	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	7
64	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
65	# Victim deceased	0
66	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
67	# Insufficient evidence of any offense	0
68	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
69	# Unfounded by Command	0
70	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)***	0
71	# Subjects pending completion of command action as of 30-SEP-11	2
72	# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	1
73	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	1
74	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0
75	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
76	# Administrative discharges	0
77	# Other administrative actions	0
78	E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR PRE-FY11 SUBJECTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (From investigations opened prior to FY11 that were completed in FY11)	FY11 Totals
79	# Total Number of Pre-FY11 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY10	7
80	# Pre-FY11 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-11	0
81	# Pre-FY11 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-11	7
82	# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations completed as of 30-SEP-11	8
83	# Final FY11 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from Pre-FY11 investigations that were completed in FY11	8
84	DoD Action Precluded:	3
85	# Unknown Subjects	3
86	# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
87	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	0
88	# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	0
89	# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault (definitions provided below Section	4
90	# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	2
91	# Subject deceased or deserted	0
92	# Victim deceased	0
93	# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
94	# Insufficient evidence of any offense	2
95	# Statute of limitations had expired	0
96	# Unfounded by Command	0
97	# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
98	# Pre-FY11 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-11	0
99	# Pre-FY11 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-11	1
100	# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY11 Sexual Assault Subjects	1
101	# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0
102	# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
103	# Administrative discharges	0
104	# Other administrative actions	0
105	* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T		
1	<Service> COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER																				
2	F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																				
3	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	FY11 Totals														
4	# Service Member on Service Member	7	1	0	0	0	8														
5	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	1														
6	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4	0	0	0	0	4														
7	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0														
8	COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY11 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY SEXUAL ASSAULT TYPE																				
9	REPORTS MADE IN FY11																				
10	G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																				
11	Incidents Occurring Pre-FY08, but reported in FY11 Incidents Occurring in FY08-FY10, but Reported in FY11 Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY11																				
12	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	FY11 Totals		
13	# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13	
14	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6	
15	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
16	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	# TOTAL Service Member Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13	
18	# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	11	
19	# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
20	TIMES OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY11																				
21	Time of sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13	
22	# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
24	# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6	
25	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
26	Day of sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13	
27	# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
28	# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
29	# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
30	# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	
31	# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
32	# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
33	# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
34	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
35	DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																				
36	Gender of VICTIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14	
37	# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
38	# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	
39	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Age of VICTIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14	
41	# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42	# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9	
43	# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	
44	# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	Grade of VICTIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14	
49	# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	
50	# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	# O1-O2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
54	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
56	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	Service of VICTIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14	
59	# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
60	# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61	# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62	# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13	
63	# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
65	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
66	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
67	Status of VICTIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	14	
68	# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	13	
69	# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
70	# National Guard (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
71	# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
72	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
73	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
74	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

4b. Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections F-H)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
	G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																	FY11 Totals			
		Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	FY11 Totals	
724	DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY11 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																				
725	Gender of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
726	# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
727	# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
728	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
729	Age of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
730	# 18-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
731	# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
732	# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
733	# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
734	# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
735	# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
736	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
737	Grade of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
738	# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
739	# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
740	# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
741	# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
742	# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
743	# Cadets/Midshipmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
744	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
745	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
746	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
747	Service of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
748	# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
749	# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
750	# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
751	# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	7
752	# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
753	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
754	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
755	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
756	Status of SUBJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
757	# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	6
758	# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
759	# National Guard (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	# Cadets/Midshipmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
761	# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
762	# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
763	# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
764	COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE																				
765		Incidents Occurring Pre-FY08, but reported in FY11					Incidents Occurring in FY08-FY10, but Reported in FY11					Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY11									
766	H. FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY11 Totals	
767	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13
768	Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea																				
769	Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
770	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
771	Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
772	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
773	Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
774	Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775	Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
776	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
777	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
778	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
779	Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
780	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
781	United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
782	Central and South Asia													1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
783	Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
784	Myrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
785	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
786	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
787	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	13

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

	A	B
1	US AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	A. FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY11 Totals
3	# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	12
4	# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	3
5	# FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	9
6	# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	12
7	# Service Member on Service Member	8
8	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3
9	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	1
10	# Reported sexual assaults occurring	12
11	# On military installation	10
12	# Off military installation	2
13	# Unidentified location	0
14	B. CAI INCIDENT DETAILS	FY11 TOTALS
15	Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	12
16	# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4
17	# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	6
18	# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
19	# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
20	# Unknown	0
21	Time of sexual assault incident	12
22	# Midnight to 6 am	3
23	# 6 am to 6 pm	4
24	# 6 pm to midnight	5
25	# Unknown	0
26	Day of sexual assault incident	12
27	# Sunday	4
28	# Monday	3
29	# Tuesday	2
30	# Wednesday	0
31	# Thursday	1
32	# Friday	0
33	# Saturday	0
34	# Unknown	2
35	C. CAI RESTRICTED REPORTS - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY11 TOTALS
36	# VICTIMS	12
37	# Army	0
38	# Air Force	12
39	# Navy	0
40	# Marines	0
41	# Coast Guard	0
42	# Unknown	0

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

	A	B
43	D. CAI DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 TOTALS
44	Gender of VICTIMS	12
45	# Male	0
46	# Female	12
47	# Unknown	0
48	Age of VICTIMS	12
49	# 16-19	1
50	# 20-24	6
51	# 25-34	5
52	# 35-49	0
53	# 50-64	0
54	# 65 and older	0
55	# Unknown	0
56	Grade of VICTIMS	12
57	# E1-E4	6
58	# E5-E9	3
59	# WO1-WO5	0
60	# O1-O3	3
61	# O4-O10	0
62	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
63	# US Civilian	0
64	# Unknown	0
65	Status of VICTIMS	12
66	# Active Duty	12
67	# Reserve (Activated)	0
68	# National Guard (Activated)	0
69	# US Civilian	0
70	# Cadet/Midshipman	0
71	# Unknown	0
72	* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 4a, Section A.	

5b. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Section E)

	A	B
1	US AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY11 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
2	E. TOTAL # FY11 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY11 Totals
3	<i>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</i>	12
4	Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
5	Bahrain	0
6	Iraq	2
7	Jordan	0
8	Lebanon	0
9	Syria	0
10	Yemen	0
11	Djibouti	0
12	Egypt	0
13	Kuwait	4
14	Oman	0
15	Qatar	1
16	Saudi Arabia	0
17	United Arab Emirates	1
18	Central and South Asia	
19	Iran	0
20	Kyrgyzstan	0
21	Pakistan	0
22	Afghanistan	4
23		

6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

	A	B
1	US AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST: FY11 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
2	<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>	
3	A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
4	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
5	# MILITARY facilities	19
6	# Medical	3
7	# Counseling	9
8	# Legal	7
9	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
10	# Medical	0
11	# Counseling	0
12	# Legal	0
13	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
14	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
15	# Military Victims in UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
16	B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY11 TOTALS
17	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
18	# MILITARY facilities	15
19	# Medical	6
20	# Counseling	7
21	# Legal	2
22	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
23	# Medical	0
24	# Counseling	0
25	# Legal	0
26	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
27	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
28	# Military Victims in RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
29	C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY11 TOTALS
30	# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
31	# MILITARY facilities	0
32	# Medical	0
33	# Counseling	0
34	# Legal	0
35	# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
36	# Medical	0
37	# Counseling	0
38	# Legal	0
39	# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
40	# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
41	D. FY11 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY11 TOTALS
42	# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY11 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	0
43	# Reported MPO Violations in FY11 Completed Investigations	0
44	# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
45	# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	0
46	<i>*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 to the victim.</i>	

FY11 Sexual Assaults Synopses Report: US AIR FORCE

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
1A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Female	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
1B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Female	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
1C	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
2A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Male	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a various locations. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 19 days after the last incident occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
2B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in various locations. The report was made 19 days after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
2C	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in various locations. The report was made 19 days after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
3A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-7	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory room over 9 years ago. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded that the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
3B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-7	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory room over 9 years ago. The commander was precluded from action as a subject was not identified.
4A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
4B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
5A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
5B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
6A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
6B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
7A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	4Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, on a highway. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
7B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	4Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, on a highway. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
8A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
8B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities 27 days after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
9A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
9B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
10A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
10B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
11A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, on a road. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
11B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, on a street. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement shortly after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
12A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a club. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
12B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a club. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
13A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The report was made 11 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
13B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOA		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The report was made 11 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
14A	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made approximately 2 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
14B	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made approximately 2 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
15	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities 3 days after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities declined to waive jurisdiction. The commander was informed the local authorities closed the case without action. Based on available information and after receiving the advice of the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
16	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
17	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Local police responded and released jurisdiction to the Air Force. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
18	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Male	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
19	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. No
20	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 25 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
21	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
22	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	4Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a hotel. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
23	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. Alcohol was not involved. The last incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
24	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
25	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
26	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
27	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Male	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and dereliction of duty. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
28	Attempted Rape	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 29 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
29	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a vehicle. Alcohol was not involved. The report was made approximately 2 years after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
30	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities the following day after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities concluded there was not enough prosecutorial merit and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took administrative action.
31	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
32	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a billeting. The report was made to law enforcement 7 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
33	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a car. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of drinking alcohol as a minor, aggravated sexual assault, and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
34	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 27 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
35	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
36	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
37	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
38	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
39	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
40	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement 5 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, dereliction of duty, abusive sexual contact and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after referral. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
41	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 44 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
42	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
43	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement some time after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
44	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Female	E-6	Male	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 years after it occurred. After the investigation was completed the case was forwarded to the subject's commander. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
45	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
46	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kuwait	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 26 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
47	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kuwait	Unknown	Male	E-5	Male	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 19 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
48	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation was unfounded.
49	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
50	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
51	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was
52	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 9 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
53	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Female	E-5	Male	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 8 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
54	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
55	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The report was made to law enforcement 13 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact and indecent acts. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim declined to participate in further proceedings.
56	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
57	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
58	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
59	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a park. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
60	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
61	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
62	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 19 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
63	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	O-1	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 24 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
64	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
65	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 14 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities were responded and subsequently declined action. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander initiated nonjudicial punishment for assault. After considering the subject's submission, the commander dismissed the NJP action.
66	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim declined to cooperate with the investigation. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
67	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
68	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Civilian authorities declined to proceed and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
69	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	O-4	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
70	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to civilian law enforcement 6 days after the incident. Local authorities declined to pursue the case. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, rape, adultery and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim indicated she did not wish to proceed. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
71	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 27 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
72	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to the Navy commander who reported taking administrative action.
73	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact and trespassing. The charges were dismissed before the Article 32 investigation when the victim indicated she did not wish to testify.
74	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
75	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-1	Male	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a clinic. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
76	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	E-3	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 36 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim subsequently stated the incident was consensual. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
77	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Local authorities were called and subsequently declined to prosecute. Victim declined to participate. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
78	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined to prosecute and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
79	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
80	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
81	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Victim did not desire court-martial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
82	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 15 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
83	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
84	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement approximately 4 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and assault consummated by a battery. The accused was convicted of abusive sexual contact; the specification of wrongful sexual contact was dismissed; and the accused was acquitted of assault consummated by a battery. He was sentenced to reduction to E-3 and confinement for 30 days.
85	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in multiple locations. Alcohol was not involved. The last incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. One victim stated the incident was consensual. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
86	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
87	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
88	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
89	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
90	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities was called and subsequently declined to prosecute. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
91	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
92	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a college dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities were called and subsequently declined to prosecute. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
93	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
94	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities elected to take no action after the victim declined to cooperate.
95	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a special court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved.
96	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The report was made to law enforcement 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact and conduct unbecoming an officer. The charges were dismissed after referral when the victim indicated she could not testify due to her health.
97	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The report was made to law enforcement 27 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
98	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
99	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The victim declined to participate in the military justice process. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
100	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
101	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
102	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpman	Male	Cadet/Midshpman	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
103	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
104	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Oatar	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes						The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The incident was reported to law enforcement 30 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
105	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim was unable to cooperate with the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
106	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 32 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
107	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
108	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
109	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
110	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The report was made approximately 2 years after the incident. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
111	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
112	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an unidentified location. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
113	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
114	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
115	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
116	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, burglary and unlawful entry. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 10 years and total forfeitures of pay and allowances.
117	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
118	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
119	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The accused was convicted of the lesser included offense of aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 1 year and reduction to E-1.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
120	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
121	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The report was made to law enforcement 6 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, wrongful sexual contact and underage drinking. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced to a reprimand and to forfeit \$200 pay per month for 4 months.
122	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred in multiple locations. The report was made to law enforcement 2 days after the last incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of obstructing justice, sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, sodomy and carnal knowledge of child under 16, fail to obey lawful order, AWOL and indecent acts. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 8 years, reduction to E-1 and total forfeitures of pay and allowances.
123	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation
124	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
125	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
126	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-6	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
127	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made to law enforcement 17 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and adultery. The charges were dismissed after preferal when the victim indicated the process should not proceed.
128	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base in multiple locations. The report was made approximately 8 months after the incidents. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
129	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and acquitted of wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced to reprimand, forfeitures of \$2,500 pay per month for two months, 60 days of confinement and a dismissal.
130	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 46 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
131	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. No action V.
132	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made approximately 2 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
133	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction				Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to civilian law enforcement 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined to pursue the case. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, rape and abusive sexual contact. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and abusive sexual contact and acquitted of forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, aggravated sexual assault, and rape. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge.
134	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
135	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
136	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
137	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Local authorities declined to prosecute.
138	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
139	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. 10 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, assault, violation of no contact order, aggravated sexual assault, and adultery. The accused was convicted of adultery and violating the no contact order and sentenced to reduction to E-1, restriction to the base for 60 days, hard labor without confinement for 60 days and a reprimand.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
140	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement 9 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
141	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities the following day after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities elected to prosecute. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to initiate discharge action.
142	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Local authorities declined jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
143	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
144	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 17 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved after a victim declined to cooperate in the case.
145	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made 11 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
146	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
147	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The report was made approximately 9 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
148	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
149	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made to law enforcement 4 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, attempted sodomy, rape, and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
150	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a recreation area. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
151	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a parking lot. The incident was reported to law enforcement 38 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
152	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
153	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
154	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement 14 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy and rape. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
155	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 10 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and assault. The commander dismissed the charges after the Article 32 as the victim declined to participate further.
156	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution when victim declined to cooperate and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
157	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation was unfounded.
158	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement nearly 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
159	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 5 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
160	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
161	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
162	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
163	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 18 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
164	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-6	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The report was made approximately 1 year after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
165	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
166	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement the following day after it occurred. The accused was arrested but subsequently no-billed by the grand jury. The DA waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
167	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
168	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The reports were made to law enforcement approximately 2 years after the incident. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
169	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation was unfounded.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
170	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Cadet/Midshp n	Male	Cadet/Midshp n	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
171	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kyrgyzstan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took administrative action and referred the case to local authorities.
172	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	UAE	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The report was made approximately 4 months after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. Victim had previously reported inappropriate behavior by subject and subject received nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation.
173	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
174	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	Foreign Military	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in Afghanistan. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander referred the case to the Afghan commander for action. Subject was taken into correctional custody by the Afghan Forces.
175	Attempted Rape	Qatar	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
176	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in Iraq. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander referred the case to Iraqi authorities. The subject was removed from the duty location and the commander was informed appropriate action had been taken.
177	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 5 days after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
178	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kyrgyzstan	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
179	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement 13 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment. After considering the subject's presentation, the commander elected to terminate the nonjudicial punishment.
180	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	UAE	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
181	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 3 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
182	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
183	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a vehicle. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
184	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to take administrative action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
185	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made to law enforcement 3 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, providing alcohol to a minor and wrongful sexual contact. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and providing alcohol to a minor. The allegation of wrongful sexual contact was dismissed. The accused was sentenced to 6 months confinement, reduction to E-1, and a bad conduct
186	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Local authorities responded and ultimately elected not to proceed after the victim stated the allegation was false. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to take no further action.
187	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The report was made 30 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
188	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
189	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a water park. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The case was referred to local authorities for action. The subject was not identified
190	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a club. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
191	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	1Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made 17 days. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
192	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Victim did not want to proceed to a court-martial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
193	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Member separated at normal expiration of term of service before the investigation was completed. Case referred to civilian authorities.
194	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
195	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-8	Male	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
196	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-6	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
197	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Cadet/Midshp n	Male	Cadet/Midshp n	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
198	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The report was made 3 months after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
199	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Female	US Civilian	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOA		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 3 months after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
200	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to impose nonjudicial punishment. The accused demanded trial by court-martial and the commander preferred a charge of assault. The accused was acquitted.
201	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities 1 year after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities initiated prosecution on misdemeanor charges of unlawful sexual contact. Local authorities then nolle prossed the case and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact and assault. After an Article 32 hearing, the case was referred to a special court-martial. The accused was acquitted.
202	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dining facility. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
203	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
204	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 months after the first incident occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
205	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dining facility. The report was made 7 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
206	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment. After considering the subject's presentation, the commander elected to terminate the nonjudicial punishment.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
207	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The report was made 3 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. The victim requested no further action be taken. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
208	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to the Navy commander, who imposed nonjudicial punishment.
209	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	2Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made the day following the incident 3 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
210	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
211	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made the day following the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
212	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Male	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a formation. The incident was reported to law enforcement 17 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
213	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made to law enforcement approximately 4 months after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact, indecent exposure and cruelty and maltreatment. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim indicated she did not wish to proceed.
214	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an unspecified location. The report was made immediately following the incident. The subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
215	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
216	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
217	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. The accused was subsequently court-martialed for other offenses developed during the investigation.
218	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable
219	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made 5 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
220	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a car. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
221	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
222	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction after the victim declined to cooperate. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
223	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	3Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The report was made 7 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
224	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a recreation area. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander elected to impose nonjudicial punishment.
225	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the victim declined to cooperate and the investigation failed to support actionable
226	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The report was made 18 days after the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
227	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 15 days after the last occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The case was referred to civilian authorities.
228	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	3Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 25 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
229	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Female	E-5	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made at the time of the incident. Alcohol was involved. The case was forwarded to the Army commander for action who reported taking administrative action.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
230	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-6	Male	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
231	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a parking lot. The report was made immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
232	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
233	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to civilian authorities immediately after it occurred. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
234	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, on the sidewalk. The report was made 3 days. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander barred the subject from base.
235	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	4Q	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
236	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction			yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred in various locations. The report was made to law enforcement the following day after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of cruelty and maltreatment by wrongful sexual contact and unprofessional relationships. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge and reduction to E-1.
237	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
238	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The report was made 2 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. The case was referred to the Marine commander for action who reporting taking administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
239	Attempted Rape	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was not involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
240	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Probable Cause for Only Non-Sexual Assault Offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The report was made 17 days after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
241	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	4Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
242	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	4Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
243	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Male	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
244	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes			Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after the first assault occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, assault consummated by a battery, false official statement, wrongful sexual contact, and simple assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The 3 specifications of wrongful sexual contact were dismissed at trial. The accused was convicted of the remainder and sentenced to a dismissal, confinement for 18 months and a reprimand.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
245A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
245B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
245C	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
245D	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
246	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOC		The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after the last incident after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
247	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after the first offense occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of failure to obey an order, indecent acts and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of failure to obey an order and acquitted of the remainder. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-2 and confinement for 3 months.
248A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
248B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
248C	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
249	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months the last occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of unlawful entry, wrongful sexual contact, possession of child pornography, wrongful sexual contact, indecent acts, and Dereliction of duty. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of both specifications of unlawful entry, 1 specification of wrongful sexual contact, 1 specification of child pornography, 1 specification of indecent acts and 1 specification of willful dereliction of duty and acquitted of 2 specifications of wrongful sexual contact, 1 specification of child pornography, and 1 specification of indecent acts. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 4 years and total forfeiture of all pay and allowances
250	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOA		The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
251	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 11 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of cruelty or maltreatment, unlawful entry, stalking, wrongful sexual contact, and indecent exposure. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of cruelty or maltreatment and a lesser included offense of wrongful sexual contact. He was acquitted of unlawful entry, stalking, and indecent exposure. He was sentenced to reduction to E-4, confinement for 15 days and a reprimand.
252A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim did not wish to cooperate in the investigation. The subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
252B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim did not wish to cooperate in the investigation. The subject was not identified.
253A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
253B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
254	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, obstructing justice, aggravated sexual assault, dereliction of duty, assault consummated by a battery, abusive sexual contact, false official statement, and malingering. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault, malingering, abusive sexual contact, false official statement, forcible sodomy, obstructing justice, and dereliction of duty; the specification of abusive sexual contact was dismissed; and the accused was acquitted of assault consummated by a battery and 2 specifications of aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 3 years and total forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
255	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victims alleged the offense occurred in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 17 months after the first occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of maltreatment of subordinates, making a false official statement, wrongful sexual contact and adultery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of maltreatment of subordinates, making a false official statement and adultery and acquitted of wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 15 days.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
256A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The incident was reported to law enforcement 8 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim declined to cooperate with the investigation. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
256B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 8 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses. 410620
257A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities released jurisdiction to the AF. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of assault consummated by a battery and a specification of assault consummated by a battery and aggravated sexual assault were dismissed. The accused was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 45 days and to forfeit
257B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities released jurisdiction to the AF. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 4 years.
258A	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation after victim declined to continue.
258B	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
259	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victims alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 28 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
260	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Male	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes			Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a Recreation Area. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact, assault consummated by a battery, indecent exposure, and simple assault. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted of assault consummated by a battery, simple assault and acquitted of indecent exposure and wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge and confinement for 20 days.
261	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
262	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in near a wooded area. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 11 months after it first occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
263	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 27 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Local authorities were notified who declined prosecution. The victim declined to proceed with the case. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
264	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Female	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim recanted and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
265	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day approximately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
266	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim recanted during the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable
267	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of disobeying an order, false official statement, adultery, dereliction of duty, and aggravated sexual assault. Charges of disobeying an order, false official statement, adultery, dereliction of duty were referred to a special court-martial after a victim declined to cooperate before the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted and sentenced to reduction to E-4 and 60 days hard labor without confinement.
268	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 1 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The local authorities declined to proceed. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
269	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the next day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation with the victim's concurrence.
270	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. The local authorities declined to proceed.
271	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
272	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Male	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
273	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, making a false official statement and dereliction of duty. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved.
274	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
275	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined to proceed. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
276	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim recanted and declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. The victim subsequently asked to reopen the investigation. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
277	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	O-2	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal					LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, fraternization and conduct unbecoming an officer. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation and the commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
278	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement the day it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, underage drinking and adultery. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim declined to proceed. The commander imposed nonjudicial for underage drinking and adultery.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
279	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
280	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim did not wish to cooperate in the investigation. The subject was not identified.
281	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 10 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
282	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim did not wish to cooperate in the investigation. The subject was not identified.
283	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, wrongful sexual contact and dereliction of duty. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of one specification of aggravated sexual assault and acquitted of 3 specifications of aggravated sexual assault, wrongful sexual contact and dereliction of duty abusive sexual contact. He was sentenced to reduction to E-2, restriction for 60 days, hard labor without confinement for 90 days and forfeiture of \$300 pay per month for 3 months.
284	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
285	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 38 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
286	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
287	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
288	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes		Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 22 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, assault consummated by battery, indecent acts, communicating a threat, adultery, obstruction of justice and disobeying an order. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of assault consummated by battery, indecent acts, communicating a threat, adultery and disobeying an order of abusive sexual contact; the specification of rape and a specification of assault consummated by battery were dismissed. He was sentenced to a dismissal, confinement for 7 months and total forfeiture of pay and allowances.
289	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Yes	Yes				The report alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 8 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
290	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
291	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
292	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault.
293	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Victim declined to cooperate. The case was referred to civilian authorities.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
294	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, aggravated sexual assault, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and indecent acts. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. Before trial, the victim stated she did not wish to pursue the case. The convening authority dismissed the charges.
295	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
296	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
297	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation due to concern for victim's medical condition.
298	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and forcible sodomy. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32
299	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
300	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Local authorities waived jurisdiction. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charge was dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim indicated she did not wish to proceed.
301	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
302	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
303	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
304	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
305	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
306	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
307	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day following. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
308	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
309	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities waived jurisdiction After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
310	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel parking lot. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
311	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
312	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
313	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Cadet/Midshpman	Male	Cadet/Midshpman	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 20 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
314	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. The case was forwarded to the Navy commander who reported evidence did not support any actionable
315	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
316	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	O-1	Female	3Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities retained jurisdiction.
317	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, on a beach. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim declined to cooperate. The case was referred to civilian authorities.
318	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
319	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	2Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
320	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
321	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in an undeveloped area. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
322	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a recreation area. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. The subject was not identified.
323	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 years after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and use of drugs. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial after the Article 32 investigation that was approved.
324	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense.
325	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
326	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement 21 days after the last incident. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, cruelty or maltreatment, indecent exposure, abusive sexual contact and indecent acts. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of forcible sodomy, indecent acts, 2 specifications of cruelty or maltreatment, indecent exposure; found guilty of lesser included offense of abusive sexual contact and aggravated sexual contact; and the accused was acquitted of one specification of indecent acts and one specification of cruelty or maltreatment. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 36 months,
327	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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328	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
329	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	3Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
330	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Case Unfounded by Command								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The victim subsequently stated the act was consensual. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the allegation was unfounded.
331	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
332	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	4Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, assault consummated by a battery, abusive sexual contact, and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of abusive sexual contact, assault consummated by a battery and wrongful sexual contact and acquitted of assault consummated by a battery and aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 36 months.
333	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of attempted aggravated sexual assault and consensual sodomy. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of the attempted aggravated assault and acquitted of consensual sodomy. He was sentenced to reduction to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 8 months and forfeiture of all pay and

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
334	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and initiated NJP proceedings, for non-sexual assault offenses. The commander elected not to proceed after the subject's presentation and imposed took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
335	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a car. The incident was reported to law enforcement 45 days after it occurred. The victim declined to cooperate in the investigation. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
336	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 13 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
337	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 35 days after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 6
338	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial after the charge was referred that was
339	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 45 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
340	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32

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341	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Female	E-2	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 13 months after it occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
342	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 years after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
343	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and imposed nonjudicial for non-sexual assault offenses.
344	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, adultery and false official statement. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
345	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	3Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
346	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in temporary lodging. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The victim recanted significant parts of her statement. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
347	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After investigation, local authorities charged the subject with assault of a female 13 and over by penetration with part of body and attempted rape. He was convicted of the assault and the prosecution elected not to pursue the attempted rape after the jury hung. He was sentenced to 2 years confinement.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
348	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
349	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
350	Forcible sodomy (Article 125, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Male	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
351	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 17 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After investigation, local authorities declined prosecution and waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action after the victim recanted her report and the investigation failed to support actionable offenses.
352	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Local authorities elected not to proceed. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, burglary and assault with a dangerous weapon. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of rape and a lesser included offense of assault with a dangerous weapon and acquitted of burglary. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 42 months.
353	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
354	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The report alleged the offense occurred off base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of violating a lawful regulation by entering into a relationship with a recruit, attempting to enter into a relationship with a recruit, and adultery. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 3 months reduction to E-3 and a
355	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
356	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement approximately 6.5 years after it occurred. The civilian authorities waive jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
357	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-7	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 year after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
358	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to civilian authorities who declined prosecution.
359	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	4Q	Subject deceased or deserted	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of indecent acts, abusive sexual contact, aggravated sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and indecent language. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The charges were dismissed following referral due to evidentiary issues. Charges of aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, indecent acts, and wrongful sexual contact were then preferred and referred to trial following an Article 32 investigation. The accused committed suicide prior to trial.
360	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
361	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
362	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 20 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, rape, and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of rape and one specification of wrongful sexual contact and acquitted of aggravated sexual contact, one specification of wrongful contact and assault consummated by a battery. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-3 and confinement for 6 months.
363	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	UAE	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The report was made approximately 4 months after the incident. Alcohol was not involved. Victim had previously reported inappropriate behavior by subject and subject received nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation.
364	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
365	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								A report alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
366	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-5	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								A report alleged the offense occurred off base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
367	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOA		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

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368	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Foreign Military	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
369	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately following the incident. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial
370	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 14 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
371	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Civilian authorities assumed control of the case. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
372	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOC		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
373	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after the alleged assault occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of assault, altering a public record and obstruction of justice. The charges were referred to a summary court-martial the accused was convicted. He was sentenced to reduction to E-1 and 14 days confinement
374	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	2Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The victim declined to cooperate. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
375	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	2Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 10 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The victim declined to make herself available. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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376	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOA		The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
377	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Male	2Q	Adverse Administrative Action						Other		The victim alleged an offense occurred off base, outside a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to the Army commander who took administrative action.
378	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, outside a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The subject was not identified.
379	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction		Yes	Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of Unlawful entry, Make false official statement, and Aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of unlawful entry and making a false official statement and was acquitted making a false official statement and aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a reprimand, reduction to E-3, and to forfeit \$500 pay per month for two months.
380	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dining facility. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
381	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Iraq	Unknown	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in quarters. The incident was reported to law enforcement 16 days it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
382	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial						UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact and drunk and disorderly. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial after the Article 32 investigation that was approved.
383	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Kuwait	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	2Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dining facility. The incident was reported to law enforcement 42 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, took administrative action and barred the subject from the installation.
384	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a parking lot. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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385	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								Witnesses to an overheard conversation alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it allegedly occurred. The victim denied any incident occurred. The subject was not identified.
386	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Subject unknown								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in the commissary. The incident was reported to law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was not identified.
387	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a vehicle. The incident was reported to law enforcement 15 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
388	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Male	2Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 13 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
389	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
390	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	Pakistan	O-5	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on a parked airplane. The incident was reported to law enforcement 4 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The case was forwarded to the Navy commander for action.
391	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, outside a dining facility. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The subject was released to the Qatari Police for processing.
392	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-1	Male	Multiple victims	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								Subject was a reservist arrested and convicted in Federal court on allegations he had groped a woman during a traffic stop, bought cocaine while on duty and tipped off drug dealers about a police raid. He was sentenced to 3 years and nine months in federal prison. Subject was discharged from the Reserves effective prior to his trial.
393A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
393B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
394A	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Female	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an undeveloped area. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
394B	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an undeveloped area. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
394C	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an undeveloped area. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
395	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
396	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
397	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and forcible sodomy. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 5 years.
398	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
399	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities closed their investigation without action. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
400	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						Other		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
401	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days. Alcohol was not involved. The case was forwarded to the Marine commander who reported the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
402	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 13 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
403	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Acquittal							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, aggravated sexual contact and forcible sodomy. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted.
404	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
405	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 30 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. The case was referred to civilian authorities who took no action after victim recanted.
406	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes						The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and false official statement. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of the false official statement and acquitted of the aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to hard labor without confinement for 60 days, forfeit \$1000 pay per month for 2 months and a reprimand.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
407	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	3Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
408	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
409	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Male	2Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes				The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the day after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities elected to retain jurisdiction but subsequently waived jurisdiction prior to scheduled civilian trial. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim declined to cooperate further. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault.
410	Abusive sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to local law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined to pursue the case. The case was forwarded to the Naval commander who reported the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
411	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 2 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of fail to obey lawful order, aggravated sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, adultery, indecent language, and indecent language. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of adultery and acquitted of the remaining charges. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 30 days.
412	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-7	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
413	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
414	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
415	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in an apartment. The incident was reported to law enforcement 21 days after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
416	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement some time after it occurred. The case was forwarded to the Army commander who reported the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
417	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	1Q	Insufficient evidence of any offense								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities closed their investigation for lack of evidence. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
418	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense						LOR		The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, behind a government building. The incident was reported immediately after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded there was insufficient evidence to proceed on the sexual assault allegation and took administrative action for non-sexual
419	Aggravated sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Male	1Q	Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense							Honorable	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 6 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander concluded the evidence did not support any actionable offenses. The subject subsequently was separated.
420	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a wooded area. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the same day it occurred. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities retained jurisdiction.
421	Wrongful sexual contact (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 20 days after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. The case was referred to civilian authorities who declined prosecution.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Confinement or Restriction	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
422	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	OCONUS	E-9	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	1Q	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ								The victims alleged the offense occurred in multiple locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. Alcohol was not involved. Because of lack of jurisdiction, the case was referred to civilian authorities.
423	Aggravated sexual assault (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes		Yes	Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to local law enforcement the following day. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities waived jurisdiction. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of use of cocaine and ecstasy, forcible sodomy and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of forcible sodomy and use of drugs and acquitted of aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 6 months
424	Rape (Article 120, UCMJ)	CONUS	O-2	Male	E-5	Female	1Q	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Conviction	Yes			Yes			The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to civilian law enforcement 3 days. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities initially proceeded with prosecution and subsequently waived jurisdiction to the AF. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, fraternization, indecent acts, and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. He was convicted of fraternization and indecent acts and sentenced to a dismissal and
425	Rape	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	1Q	Victim Declined to Participate in Military Justice Action								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, outside a bar. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 15 months after it occurred. Alcohol was involved. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander took no action as the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

Findings From the 2010 Prevalence/Incidence Survey of Sexual Assault in the Air Force

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FINAL REPORT

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Office of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

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“Sexual assault is absolutely inconsistent with our core values and it has no place in our Air Force; in a deployed context, at home or anywhere in between.”

Michael B. Donley
Secretary of the Air Force

“America’s Airmen deserve nothing less than our full devotion to eradicating the threatening behavior to their well being...This crime threatens our people and for that reason alone it is intolerable and incompatible with who and what we are. Our Airmen serve in a dangerous world where others would seek to do them harm as enemies. We will not rest until we eradicate all behavior that would similarly do them harm from within our ranks.”

Gen. Norton A. Schwartz
Air Force Chief of Staff

I. Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2010 survey to measure the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force, which Gallup conducted on behalf of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR) under survey control number (SCN) DAFA110-002. Gallup developed this survey specifically for the Air Force under advisement from a team of subject matter experts in the field of sexual assault research. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel (AF/A1), approved conducting this survey.

Gallup conducted the confidential Web-based survey from July–August 2010 and received completed surveys from 18,834 eligible respondents for a response rate of 18.8%.

This report includes background on why this research was conducted, a discussion of the constructs used for defining and measuring sexual assault, a description of the survey methodology, detailed results of the findings, and recommendations for SAPR.

II. Background

The SAPR Program reinforces the Air Force’s commitment to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault through awareness and prevention training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability. The Air Force promotes sensitive care and confidential reporting for victims of sexual assault and accountability for those who commit these crimes.

Sexual assault continues to receive extensive congressional and senior leader interest since the SAPR program began in 2005. In the last two years, the Air Force has been through multiple comprehensive Government Accounting Office (GAO) audits, two independent congressionally mandated Department of Defense Inspector General (IG) reviews for program

issues in the deployed environment, and an 18-month review by the Defense Task Force for Sexual Assaults in the Military Services (DTFSAMS) pursuant to Public Law 108-375, §576, which released the final report in December 2009 to congressional members.

According to its 2009 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, the Air Force SAPR Office had five main objectives in 2009:

1. To institutionalize prevention strategies in the military community with the aim of stopping a sexual assault before it occurs through prevention efforts that influence the knowledge, skills, and behaviors of Service members.
2. To reduce the stigma tied to reporting a sexual assault, with the goal of encouraging victims to come forward and thereby increasing the climate of victim confidence associated with reporting.
3. To improve sexual assault response through programs, policies, and activities that advance victim care and enhance the military criminal justice process.
4. To improve accountability of the system, by focusing on strategic planning, improving data collection and reporting, and enhancing oversight procedures.
5. To inform and educate stakeholders on the progress of SAPR in the Military Services.

Historically, there have been no detailed statistics available for Air Force-specific rates of sexual assault. The Air Force has delivered repeated reports to Congress over the preceding four years that only capture the

number of reports made, rather than a true statistical rate of occurrence.

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) conducts periodic measurements using a Gender Relations Survey; however, the last results available were conducted in 2006, released in 2008, but with limited measures included for sexual assault. The existing, available information does not provide sufficiently comprehensive data to define service-level statistical occurrence of sexual assault. DMDC's survey process does incorporate measures of victimization within the preceding 12 months. DMDC also conducted an expanded measure set for sexual assault victimization in July-August 2010 but the results have yet to be published.

Thus, the Air Force, as well as the Department of Defense (DOD) and the other military services, have had to rely on statistical measures that provide limited insight on under-reporting and prevailing overall perspectives on a generalized number of occurrences. However, these existing statistics have not taken into consideration the unique nature of the military environment and culture of Airmen. To improve efforts to achieve the goals of eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force and reducing under-reporting (national statistics identify current civilian reporting at 16%-18%; the rate of reporting is suggested to be only about 9%-10% for the military services based on the 2006-2008 two-item measure conducted by DMDC), the Air Force needed a greater understanding and baseline from which to measure progress and successes in achieving the primary goal of eliminating sexual assault from within the Air Force.

To support its efforts, the Air Force contracted with Gallup to conduct a survey of active duty Air Force personnel to estimate the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault among its ranks.

III. Literature Review

Research on sexual assault has increased dramatically over the past 20 years, and with the growing body of literature comes many perspectives on how best to measure this sensitive subject. No gold standard has emerged, so it was important to understand various definitions, instruments, and methodologies being used to agree on the ideal approach for measuring this subject within the Air Force. This document attempts to review key challenges in generating an accurate measurement of the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault, and how certain studies have addressed these challenges. The key challenges include:

- A. Defining sexual assault
- B. Asking about sexual assault
- C. Determining appropriate recall periods for sexual assault
- D. The impact of the method of data collection on estimates

To address these challenges, this literature review focuses on six important studies that have been conducted over the past 20 years that attempt to measure the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault. The surveys include two general population surveys that measure crime or traumatic events in general — the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) (Bachman & Saltzman, 1995) and the Traumatic Events Survey developed at the University of Southern California (Elliott et al., 2004). It includes two surveys developed to focus specifically on violence against women, which can also be adapted to measure violence against men — the National Women's Study (Kilpatrick et al., 1997) and the National Violence Against Women Study, funded by the National Institute of Justice (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). It also includes two surveys developed for specific targeted populations

to measure sexual trauma, including sexual harassment. These include the Sexual Experiences Survey, developed originally for college women (Koss, 1987), and the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire, which has been modified for use by the U.S. military in the Workplace Gender Relations survey funded by the DoD (Lipari & Lancaster, 2003).

Defining Sexual Assault

Varying definitions of violence against women can be found in the literature as well as in the surveys themselves. Kilpatrick (2004) categorizes these definitions into two key groups — criminal justice approaches and public health approaches. The criminal justice approach is primarily driven by the federal criminal code. The FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) database compiles reports for law enforcement based on this federal criminal code and defines forcible rape as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will,” (Rantala, 2002). The National Incident-Based Reporting System introduced in the 1980s, expands the UCR to include “the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly, and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against that person's will where that person is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth),” and addresses sexual violence against both men and women (Rantala, 2000). Kilpatrick (2007) noted the UCR's definition of forcible rape is from the 1960s.

From the public health perspective, Kilpatrick (2004) focuses on the World Health Organization's (WHO) definition of violence that emphasizes the intentional use of not just physical force, but also power (threats, intimidation, neglect, etc.), and does not require that the intentional act actually results in injury or harm in order to be considered violence. Specifically, WHO defines sexual violence as “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a

sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work," (Jewkes, Sen, & Garcia-Moreno, 2002).

A third lens through which to examine the definition of sexual offenses against military members is that taken from Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (2007), that defines "rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct" using 36 offenses, including "using force, causing grievous bodily harm, using threats or placing in fear, rendering unconscious, and administration of drug, intoxicant, or other similar substance," and, from Article 125 (UCMJ), that defines sodomy as "unnatural carnal copulation" and includes fellatio, cunnilingus, bestiality, and anal sodomy.

For the purposes of the military services' Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs, DOD issued Directive 6495.01 (IC1, 2008) and it defines sexual assault as:

For the purpose of this Directive and SAPR awareness training and education, the term "sexual assault" is defined as intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, abuse of authority, or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, forcible sodomy (oral or anal sex), and other unwanted sexual contact that is aggravated, abusive, or wrongful (to include unwanted and inappropriate sexual contact), or attempts to commit these acts. "Consent" means words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear

does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.

Asking About Sexual Assault

A number of studies have demonstrated the impact of question wording on rape estimates (Fisher, 2009; Kilpatrick, 2004). Accurate estimates are difficult to obtain because many rape victims are reluctant to tell other people about their experiences (Kilpatrick, 2004). Official statistics from the UCR are known to underestimate rape because they are based on reports to law enforcement and exclude unreported cases (Fisher, 2009). The following section summarizes the question wording approach followed by six key studies that attempt to measure the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault, be it among women, women and men, college students, or military personnel or veterans.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS): The NCVS is a continuous, nationwide, household-based crime victimization survey that includes both reported and unreported cases of sexual assault. The NCVS interviewer's manual defines rape as forced sexual intercourse and includes both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means "vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s)." This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle. Respondents are asked a series of questions about attacks, rapes, attempted rapes, sexual attacks, and forced or coerced unwanted sex. Sexual assault is defined as: a wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving (unwanted) sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats (Bachman & Saltzman, 1995).

National Women's Study (NWS): The NWS is comprised of behaviorally specific items that do not specifically mention rape or sexual assault. These behaviors include: "Being forced to have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you; being made to have oral sex by use of force or threat of harm; being made to have anal sex by use of force or threat of harm; or having someone put their fingers or objects in your vagina or anus against your will by using force or threats," (Kilpatrick et al., 1997, Bostock & Daley, 2007).

Sexual Experiences Survey (SES): The SES was designed by Koss to focus on the vocabulary used and to use behaviorally specific language (Fisher, 2009). The SES asks behaviorally specific items measuring additional levels of sexual victimization beyond attempted and forcible rape (Koss et al., 1987; Testa et al., 2004, Koss et al., 2007) and was updated in 2007. The following questions are part of the updated SES (short form):

1. Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (*but did not attempt sexual penetration*).
2. Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent.
3. A man put his penis into my vagina, or someone inserted fingers or objects without my consent.
4. A man put his penis into my butt, or someone inserted fingers or objects without my consent.
5. Even though it did not happen, someone TRIED to have oral sex with me, or make me have oral sex with them without my consent.
6. Even though it did not happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my vagina, or someone tried to stick in fingers or objects without my consent.

7. Even though it did not happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my butt, or someone tried to stick in objects or fingers without my consent.
8. I am: Female _ Male _ My age is years and months.
9. Did any of the experiences described in this survey happen to you one or more times?
10. Have you ever been raped?

National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAW): The NVAW asks behaviorally specific items referred to as "unwanted sexual experiences," including attempted as well as completed rape. "Being made to have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you; being made to have oral sex by using force or threat of harm; being made to have anal sex by using force or threat of harm; having someone put their fingers or objects in your vagina or anus against your will by using force or threats; or attempting to make you have vaginal, anal, or oral sex against your will, but intercourse or penetration did not occur," (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

Traumatic Events Survey (TES): This survey includes questions about childhood and adult trauma. The survey asks one adult sexual assault-related question: "Since age 18, did you ever have sexual contact with someone (e.g., touching genitals, buttocks, breasts, or having intercourse) because you were threatened or physically forced?" The survey classified participants who answered affirmatively to this question as being a victim of Adult Sexual Assault (ASA) (Elliott et al., 2004).

Sexual Experiences Questionnaire-DOD (SEQ-DOD): The SEQ-DOD was adapted for the DoD from the original SEQ and administered to male and female reservists. The questions related to rape and sexual assault ask whether the respondent has been in situations involving military personnel and/or DOD employees or contractors "where one or more of these individuals (of

either gender) attempted to have sex with you without your consent or against your will, but was unsuccessful or had sex with you without your consent or against your will,” (Lipari & Lancaster, 2003; Harris, 2007; Street et al., 2008).

Time Frames Measured in Surveys

Different periods (e.g., over the entire lifespan vs. past year only) as well as different definitions used in surveys is a problem (Fisher, 2004). Some surveys ask about sexual assault occurrences during a person’s lifetime (NCVS, NWS, NVAWS, and SES). The SEQ-DoD asks about the past 12 months. Other surveys ask generically about a person’s time in the military without specifying a time frame (NHS, VHA screening, VA women’s health project). Coyle et al., (1996) asks female veterans specifically about incidences that occurred while on “active duty.” Some surveys give a specific age as a minimum (original SES specifies “since age 14” and TES specifies “since age 18”) to differentiate child sexual abuse from adult sexual assault. This makes comparability across surveys extremely difficult.

Comparing various instruments against one another is also challenging because of varying units of analysis. There is a difference between *rape cases* and *rape victims*. For instance, a woman who is victimized more than once generates more than one rape case (Kilpatrick, 2004). Some studies aim to measure the number of victims, whereas others aim to measure the number of incidents.

Impact of Data Collection Method on Estimates

Surveys that measure the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault have been conducted across all modes of data collection, including by telephone, face-to-face, via Web, and through paper-and-pencil self-administered surveys. Questions about sex or sexual experiences are sensitive in nature and therefore the possibility of a social desirability bias emerges. This type of bias means

respondents may be more likely to give a culturally acceptable answer to an interviewer than in a self-administered survey (Dillman et al., 2008).

Koss (2007) cautions that generalizations of findings in other areas of study related to data collection methods may not apply to sexual assault because of the societal stigma surrounding sexual assault. Koss (2007) also reported that sometimes questions ask about illegal behaviors such as illegal sex acts or underage drinking and this further raises risk level for the participant. Testa et al. (2005) found little difference in response rates between women who were administered the SES through computer-administered self-interviewing (CASI) with a face-to-face interview component versus a self-administered questionnaire (SAQ). Thus, while mode of data collection may be presumed to impact reporting rates, these studies have shown that it may not be as important a factor in gathering accurate estimates.

Determining Prevalence and Incidence

Kilpatrick (2004) defines prevalence as the proportion of the population that has been victimized at least once in a specified period. Tjaden & Thoennes (2000) define prevalence as the number of victims and do not specify a period. Koss (1993) cited Kleinbaum et al.’s 1982 definition of prevalence that refers to the number of active cases present during a defined period. Koss (1993) noted that because rape’s impact is often long lasting (or indefinite), many researchers use prevalence rates that consider active cases as anyone who has been raped during a lengthy period, sometimes the entire lifespan. Kilpatrick and Tjaden & Thoennes also disagree on a definition of incidence. Kilpatrick (2004) defines incidence as the number of cases occurring in a given period, usually expressed as victimization rates (the number of cases per 10,000 people). Tjaden & Thoennes (2000) define incidence as the number of victimizations.

Measuring Male Sexual Assault

Studies such as the NVAWS, Revised SES, and NCVS survey both men and women for incidences of sexual assault. However, there have been no major studies that focus only on male incidences of sexual assault. In Davies' (2004) review of literature of male sexual assault, she noted that research studies have found that male victims tend to report or seek medical treatment only for very severe physical injuries, perhaps because the extent of their injuries make their reported attacks more believable. Tomlinson & Harrison (1998) noted societal myths such as men cannot be forced to have sex against their will with women or that men who are raped by men are gay, increase stigma and make it difficult for men to want to admit to being sexually assaulted. Stermac et al.'s 2004 review of existing literature on male sexual assault found most literature suggest that prevalence of male sexual assault is much higher than traditionally believed. Elliot et al. (2004) found males who experienced adult sexual assault (ASA) were five times more likely to have had a history of childhood sexual trauma than men who had not experienced ASA.

Rates Found Using Behaviorally Based Surveys

The NWS showed a 12.6% (lifetime) incidence of rape among adult females (Kilpatrick, et al., 1997). The NWS was given to active duty women in the Air Force and the incidence of rape was much higher, 28% (Bostock & Daley, 2007).

The revised SES found 17.2% of female respondents had been raped (Testa et al., 2004). This percentage is complicated by 18.8% who said they had been sexually coerced. It is unknown what percentage of this 18.8% also said they were raped. A subset of the original SES was given to Navy trainees, 45% of female trainees had been victims of lifetime rape or attempted rape (Merrill et al., 1997). Female veterans who use VA

Medical Centers were interviewed using the SES; these interviews found 33% of female veterans were victims while in the military (Suris et al., 2004). The SES-DoD found 3% of women and 1% of men had experienced sexual assault by workplace personnel in the past 12 months (Lipari & Lancaster, 2003).

Rates Found Using Non-behaviorally Based Surveys

The NVAWS found 17.6% of women were victims of rape or attempted rape (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). It is not known what percentage of these women were victims of a completed rape. The TES was administered to men and women; it found an adult lifetime incidence of 22% among women and 3.8% among men.

Several studies have attempted to measure sexual assault and rape among veterans. A survey by the VHA of its veteran outpatients found 19.5% of women were victims of unwanted sexual assault or forced sexual contact and only 1.2% of men were victims (Kimerling et al., 2007). In another study of female veterans — those who use VA ambulatory care — 23% had been forced or threatened by force to have sexual relations against their will while in the military. The term “sexual relations” was not defined in the survey (Frayne et al., 2003). In a study of Gulf War veterans, only 3% said they suffered forced sexual relations or sexual assault while in the military (Kang et al., 2005). This survey was given to both male and female veterans and no gender breakouts were provided. Coyle et al. (1996) asked female veterans if they had ever been pressured into doing something sexual and gave examples such as “touching of private parts.” This question was used to measure sexual abuse. They also included, “have you ever been forced into unwanted sexual intercourse” and an affirmative to this question equaled rape. Almost 29% of respondents reported being raped while on active duty. Almost 31% reported sexual abuse while on active duty.

It is unknown what percentage of women experienced both rape and sexual abuse.

Conclusion

Measuring the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault is a difficult task for which there is no clear-cut science for ensuring validity and reliability of results. It is an extremely sensitive topic, which, if not asked through a series of carefully designed items, can greatly affect estimates. The past few decades of research on this measurement have shown important advances that have improved the likelihood of getting true, positive reports. These include the development of behaviorally specific items, which ask detailed questions about particular acts, rather than asking short, direct questions about “rape” or “sexual assault” that are value-laden and do not cover the full spectrum of unwanted sexual experiences. Furthermore, the development of gender neutral and gender-specific language has improved reporting by acknowledging the realities that not all sexual assaults

are perpetrated by men on women. Finally, there is still much research to be done to understand the impact of context effects on reporting, the potential for recall error in using behaviorally specific items to measure lifetime sexual assault experiences, and whether it is best to use a two-stage design to gather prevalence and incidence estimates.

The AF SAPR study of sexual assault in the Air Force has certain fixed components to it, including the relevant time frame (since joining the Air Force), the population to be studied (men and women, active duty), and the mode of data collection (Web). The critical decisions that have been guided by the research literature led to writing questions to operationalize UCMJ Articles 120 and 125 into behaviorally specific questions that are appropriate for men and women; designing language and procedures to ensure anonymity and/or confidentiality of responses; and determining the ideal set of descriptive questions and demographics to help categorize and classify the responses.

IV. Methodology

A. Introduction

This section provides details of the methodology used for the 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey conducted by Gallup for the Air Force. The scope of this survey was limited to active duty Air Force personnel¹ and the primary goal of this survey was to estimate the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault among its ranks. In the past, the Air Force had to rely on studies and surveys obtained from civilian populations, as well as limited data available from DMDC measurements, for making policies relating to sexual assault. However, these studies

typically do not take into consideration the unique culture, climate, and operating environments within the Air Force. This survey was designed specifically for the Air Force with the goal of gathering the most accurate data for decision making. The objective was to establish the baseline for a true statistical occurrence of sexual assault within the Air Force.

The data collection period for this survey was from July 26 to August 31, 2010. All survey data were collected by web. A simple stratified sample design based on 20 strata was used with a total sample size of 100,000 across all strata. A total of 18,834 surveys were completed with an overall response rate of 18.8%. In order to minimize bias, the survey data were weighted to generate weighted survey based estimates.

¹ General officers were excluded in this survey process due to known limitations in direct communication via email (screened and managed by executive staffs) and response opportunity; the relatively small number of General officers on active duty permissible by U.S. Code in the Air Force is statistically insignificant to the larger number of randomly selected targeted population respondents.

This survey to measure the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault in the Air Force was designed with a number of guiding principles in mind:

1. To gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate occurrence of sexual assault among active duty Air Force personnel.
2. To align the definition of sexual assault precisely with UCMJ codes 120 and 125 regarding completed, as well as attempted, sex acts, sexual contact, and sodomy, using behaviorally specific language that is clear and understandable to respondents.
3. To be able to measure not only recent incidents of sexual assault, but also lifetime estimates, both since joining the Air Force as well as prior to joining.
4. To gather the experiences of both men and women using gender-appropriate terminology.
5. To be able to detect differences in rates of sexual assault by gender, age, and grade at a 95% level of confidence.
6. To be able to estimate details on how sexual assault is occurring, whether it is by force, under the influence of drugs and other intoxicants, by ignoring efforts to communicate a lack of consent, or by other means.
7. To gather rich details on the circumstances surrounding the most recent sexual assault in terms of perpetrator characteristics, when and where the assault occurred, and the aftermath of the assault.
8. To determine the rate of formal reporting (both restricted and unrestricted reporting) and ultimately, levels of underreporting of sexual assault.
9. To understand barriers to reporting and how those may differ by the type of assault experienced by the victim.
10. To collect programmatic recommendations in terms of what the Air Force could do to better respond to sexual assault.
11. To protect the confidentiality of survey respondents such that neither their location, nor their individual identity could be determined or inferred by their survey response.

The development of the survey instrument was guided by a team of subject matter experts who advised Gallup to ensure that the language, procedures, and analysis used for this survey effort was in line with the academic and professional expectations for asking about such a sensitive topic, as well as by representatives from the Air Force Judge Advocate military justice offices (AF/JAJM).

The following sections provide further details related to methodology including sample design, questionnaire development, data collection, data cleaning and coding, sample weighting, and lessons learned.

B. Sample Design

The target population for this survey consisted of all active duty personnel in the Air Force. For the purpose of sampling, a simple stratified sample design was used by stratifying the entire target population into 20 strata (or subgroups) based on age, gender, and grade. Table 1 provides strata description along with the counts (population size) and sample size for each stratum. Stratum 5, for example, stands for Female active duty personnel in the age group 25 to 34 and in E5 to E9 grade. Gallup obtained the population counts for each stratum from the Air Force.

The total sample size for this survey, as shown in Table 1, was 100,000. The sample allocation of across the 20

strata was performed by taking into account multiple objectives. First, a decision was made to oversample women and younger (16 to 24 years of age) personnel. The percentage of women in the active duty population was 19.4% (63,797 out of 328,852) whereas the percentage of women in the sample of 100,000 was 25,000 (or 25%). The corresponding percentages for younger (16 to 24 years of age) personnel in the population and the sample were 33.2% and 43.5%, respectively.

Another important criterion for sample allocation was the requirement of minimizing the margin of error (inverse measure of precision) for estimates of unknown population proportion at the individual stratum level. For example, it may be of interest to estimate the proportion (P) of Air Force personnel who have been sexually assaulted. For each stratum, the goal was to

allocate a large enough sample size to keep the margin of error below 5% at the 95% level of confidence. For the purpose of calculating the expected margin of error at the time of sample allocation, a response rate of 25% was assumed to estimate the number of completed surveys per stratum.

For every stratum, the expected margin of error was calculated based on the population size, the expected number of completed surveys (estimated as sample size* 0.25) and using a finite population correction factor. [Also, it was calculated under the most conservative assumption that the unknown population proportion (P) to be estimated was equal to 50%]. The last column presents the expected margin of error at the stratum level at the time of sample allocation. Appendix C presents the actual margins of error for all survey estimates.

Table 1: Population and Sample Size by Sampling Strata

Strata	Strata Description	Count (Population Size)	Sample Size	Expected Margin of Error Based on 25% Response Rate
1	Female, 16-19, E1-E4	3,651	2,400	.04
2	Female, 20-24, E1-E4	16,513	6,000	.02
3	Female, 25-34, E1-E4	4,353	2,000	.04
4	Female, 20-24, E5-E9	1,325	1,300	.05
5	Female, 25-34, E5-E9	17,854	4,000	.03
6	Female, 35+, E1-E9	8,169	2,500	.04
7	Female, 20-24, O1-O4	1,331	1,300	.05
8	Female, 25-34, O1-O4	5,477	2,000	.04
9	Female, 35+, O1-O4	3,412	2,000	.04
10	Female, 35+, O5-O6	1,712	1,500	.04
11	Male, 16-19, E1-E4	12,092	5,000	.03
12	Male, 20-24, E1-E4	63,761	20,000	.01
13	Male, 25-34, E1-E4	18,829	5,700	.02
14	Male, 20-24, E5-E9	5,772	4,000	.03
15	Male, 25-34, E5-E9	65,729	12,500	.02
16	Male, 35+, E1-E9	45,834	8,500	.02
17	Male, 20-24, O1-O4	4,739	3,500	.03
18	Male, 25-34, O1-O4	22,672	5,800	.02
19	Male, 35+, O1-O4	13,604	5,000	.03
20	Male, 35+, O5-O6	12,023	5,000	.03
Total		328,852	100,000	<.01

It may be noted that the final sample allocation across the 20 strata was not strictly proportional to the population counts. This allocation had to be disproportional to meet multiple objectives including oversampling of some subgroups (women and younger population) and also to keep the margin of error below 5% for each stratum. In general, however, higher sample sizes were allocated to the larger strata. In general, the expected margin of error associated with larger strata was as expected lower than those for the smaller strata. The observed overall response rate (18.8%) was somewhat lower than the anticipated response rate of 25% and that had an impact on the number of completed surveys by strata. For strata where the observed response rate was lower than the anticipated rate (25%), the margin of error was higher than what is shown in Table 1 above. However, at the overall level and also for most of the strata, the margin of error was still expected to be below 5%. At the overall level (i.e., for the entire Air Force), the sample size was 18,834 ensuring a sampling error (0.7%) of less than 1% for estimation of any unknown population proportion. Even after accounting for any possible design effect (it was calculated to be approximately 1.27), the effective sample size at the overall level was large enough to keep the sampling error (0.8%) below 1% at 95% level of confidence. It should also be noted that the calculation of expected margin of error in Table 1 was done under the most conservative assumption (unknown population proportion $P=50\%$). Most of the proportions (proportion that are sexually assaulted, for example) to be estimated based on this survey are actually expected to be much lower (less than 10% to 15% in most cases) than 50% and that will imply a significantly lower margin of error for the corresponding estimates.

Following the sample allocation presented in Table 1 by strata, simple random samples of specified size were selected within each stratum. The actual sample selection for this survey was carried out by Air Force staff. The sample file containing strata information (based on age, gender, and grade) and email address of the Air

Force personnel was delivered to Gallup. Maintaining confidentiality of the identifying information was given top priority by Gallup. At no point during the entire survey process was the identifying information contained in the sample file for any respondent ever linked to the data obtained for that individual in the survey. Data sets containing survey data for analysis did not contain any of the identifying information.

C. Defining Sexual Assault

Sexual assault has been defined for this study to mirror Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ (2007). Article 120 refers to rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact, and Article 125 refers to sodomy, including both oral and anal sex.

The UCMJ definition of rape changed on October 1, 2007. Article 120 was formerly known as “Rape and carnal knowledge,” but is now entitled “Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct.” Prior to this change, rape was defined as penile penetration of the vulva, no matter how slight, by force and without consent.

After the 2007 changes, two definitions of the act were developed. The standard definition of penile penetration of the vulva was enhanced to include digital, hand, or object penetration of the genital opening, with intent to humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse sexual desire. The definition further specified that the acts could have occurred by using force, causing grievous bodily harm (serious injuries such as broken bones, internal injuries), threatening or placing that other person in fear that they will be subjected to harm or kidnapping, rendering someone unconscious, administering by force or without permission some drug or intoxicant. “Force” has a specific definition, which includes using some action to compel submission or overcome resistance, suggestion of a weapon, or physical violence/strength/power/restraint so person could not avoid or escape. (Title 10 U. S. Code Section 920, Article 120.)

The 2007 changes also include situations in which the accused, himself or herself, did not engage in the sexual act or sexual contact, but instead caused another to do so.

The revised Article 120 of the UCMJ defines “consent” as “words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act at issue by a competent person.” The term is further explained as:

- An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent.
- Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused’s use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent.
- A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.

- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if he or she is “substantially incapable of appraising the nature of the sexual conduct at issue” due to mental impairment or unconsciousness resulting from consumption of alcohol, drugs, a similar substance, or otherwise,” as well as when the person is unable to understand the nature of the sexual conduct at issue due to a mental disease or defect.

Similarly, a lack of consent includes situations where a person is “substantially incapable of physically declining participation” or “physically communicating unwillingness” to engage in the sexual conduct at issue.

Table 2 shows the MCM (Manual for Courts Martial) definition of each offense, compared to how it was worded in the survey.

Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping

	MCM/UCMJ Definition	Survey Definition
Sex Act	<i>(C)ontact between the penis and the vulva, and for purposes of this subparagraph contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight; or the penetration, however slight, of the genital opening of another by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, or degrade any person or to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.</i>	Penetration of the vagina by the penis, fingers, or any object without consent
Sexual Contact	<i>(T)he intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of another person, or intentionally causing another person to touch, either directly or through the clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, or degrade any person or to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Being intentionally touched either directly or through clothing, on the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks, OR ▪ Being made to touch, whether yourself or someone else, either directly or through clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks, OR ▪ Anal penetration by objects other than the penis ▪ Does not include attempted or completed penetration of the vagina

Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping (continued)

	MCM/UCMJ Definition	Survey Definition
Sodomy	<p><i>Sodomy is “unnatural carnal copulation” and includes fellatio, cunnilingus, bestiality, and anal sodomy.</i></p>	<p><u>Oral sex:</u> (Men) Someone took your penis into his or her mouth or had you take his penis into your mouth regardless of whether ejaculation occurred or, if the other person was female, had you place your mouth on her genitals</p> <p>(Women) Someone performed oral sex on you (i.e., placed their mouth on your genitals) or had you perform oral sex on them (i.e., had you take his penis into your mouth regardless of whether ejaculation occurred or, if the other person was female, had you place your mouth on her genitals)</p> <p><u>Anal sex:</u> (Men) Someone penetrated your anus with his penis or had you penetrate his or her anus with your penis</p> <p>(Women) A male penetrated your anus with his penis</p>
Consent	<p><i>“Consent” is defined as words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused’s use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ You consent when you say or do something that shows you voluntarily agree to the sexual conduct and you are substantially capable of doing so ▪ Examples of situations that show you did not or could not consent include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — You said or did something that shows you did not agree, OR — You were under the age of 16, OR — You couldn't understand what you were doing because of drinking alcohol or taking drugs, OR — You couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate, OR — You were asleep or unconscious at the time, OR — You were made to submit by the use of force or threats

Table 2: Sexual Assault Definition Mapping (continued)

	MCM/UCMJ Definition	Survey Definition
How event occurred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>By force.</i> ▪ <i>By inflicting bodily harm.</i> ▪ <i>By causing grievous bodily harm (GBH).</i> ▪ <i>By threats or placing in fear.</i> ▪ <i>By rendering the victim unconscious.</i> ▪ <i>Using a dangerous weapon or object.</i> ▪ <i>By administering a drug, intoxicant, or similar substance.</i> ▪ <i>While the victim was incapacitated or incapable to appraise the nature of the act, decline participation, or communicate unwillingness to participate.</i> ▪ <i>Lack of permission.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness ▪ By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious ▪ By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate ▪ By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing ▪ By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing ▪ By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured ▪ By other threats ▪ By causing serious injury ▪ By force

D. Subject Matter Experts

Gallup, in conjunction with the Air Force, selected a group of subject matter experts (SMEs) to provide guidance and substantive expertise in the development, execution, and analysis of the research. The SMEs were selected based on a review of the survey literature and were chosen for their expertise in the measurement of sexual assault as well as to be reflective of:

- Expertise in risk and protective factors associated with sexual assault
- Expertise in survey methodology and sexual assault research
- Broad geographic representation
- Program experience with sexual assault issues
- Public and private sector perspectives
- Experience with military services
- Diverse ethnic and gender make-up

The final set of SMEs included nationally recognized leaders in the field of sexual assault who have conducted numerous studies, including the influential “Rape in America” study, and other peer-reviewed studies and research:

- **Dr. Dean Kilpatrick**, Professor and Director, National Crime Victims Center at the Medical

University of South Carolina who studies the scope of violent crime and its psychological impact on victims and is the co-author of the influential “Rape in America” study.

- **Dr. David Lisak** is an associate professor of psychology at the University of Massachusetts where he conducts and supervises research on the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence. His research has been published in leading journals in psychology, trauma and violence, and he was the founding editor of the journal, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*.
- **Dr. Mary Koss**, Professor in the Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health specializing in sexual violence who has testified before the U.S. Senate and participated in congressional briefings on this topic.

The SMEs convened at a meeting at Gallup in Washington, DC on July 29, 2009 with Gallup and representatives of the Air Force SAPR Program. The goals of the meeting were to provide context to the SMEs on the need for this research and the military laws that address sexual assault, to review the existing literature on sexual assault, and to begin to formulate constructs that might be appropriate for measurement. The SMEs informed the Gallup and Air Force team about the importance of using behaviorally specific screening questions to ensure that the survey was written in specific, approachable, and understandable terms (for example, not referring to anal sex as sodomy, but as “Someone penetrated your anus with his penis or had you penetrate his or her anus with your penis”). There was also extensive discussion with the SMEs regarding what to title the survey so as to not reveal too much about the intent of the survey in the title (potentially biasing those who chose to respond). Ultimately, the title of “Air Force Personal Safety Survey” was agreed

upon. Finally, the SMEs underscored the importance of crafting questions that were appropriate for both men and women, particularly in terms of the definitions used in the survey to describe various forms of sexual assault.

The SMEs’ role continued throughout the span of the contract was to provide guidance on drafts of the questionnaire as it was in development, to update Gallup with new literature being published on sexual assault, and to support Gallup in the analysis and interpretation of findings.

The SMEs convened a second time at Gallup in Washington, DC on October 21, 2010 to review the initial findings from the study, providing guidance on interpretation of survey findings and recommendations for future direction for SAPR, which are incorporated in the recommendations section of this report.

E. Questionnaire Development

The general flow of the survey was to first determine whether an event met the criteria of UCMJ Articles 120 and 125, as a determination that sexual assault was committed, using lay-person descriptions of the definitions; and, if so, whether it occurred while a member of the Air Force. If no event had occurred, then the participant was moved to the end of the survey and was not asked respond to the detailed questions. However, the number of those who answered affirmative to an event that met the measurement criteria but were assaulted pre-service time, were maintained as a separate count for further analysis. No detailed information about the assault was asked of those whose only sexual assault occurred prior to active service or prior to entering the Air Force Academy (those who were cadets at the time of the survey were not included in the randomly selected target population).

The survey introduction contained a survey control number, assurance of confidentiality, contact information

for questions or concerns, burden estimates, and a link to the privacy act.

“The Material/Information contained herein falls within the purview of the Privacy Act of 1974 and will be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable system of records notice and AFI 33-332. This survey is anonymous. No attempt to identify you or your organization will be made unless information indicates a credible or potential threat. By participating in this survey, you acknowledge that the information you provide, including the open text comments, may be viewed and released in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act. Do not include personal identifying information.”

On each screen of the survey, respondents were provided with a link to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) directory in case they had been sexually assaulted and needed help.

First, respondents were asked to provide their gender, which was a “forced” response (meaning if they refused to supply their gender, the survey terminated). The purpose of this question was to ensure that respondents would receive gender-appropriate terminology when describing sexual assault and to be able to effectively weight the data to project to population estimates. A careful choice was made to ask other demographics at the end of the survey so as to minimize respondent concerns up front about individual identities being at risk.

What followed was a behaviorally specific explanation of what would be asked in terms of unwanted sexual experiences. The statement was developed in close collaboration with SMEs to ensure it provided an appropriate opening to the survey and did not bias respondents in one way or another. Respondents were

also informed about the “roll over” definitions that would appear on forthcoming screens, which would supply them with definitions of terms.

At this point, the survey asked respondents if they had “ever” experienced specific types of unwanted sexual experiences by asking specifically about:

- Sexual contact without your consent or making you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent
- Attempted sexual contact without your consent or attempting to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent, without success
- Making you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent (using gender-specific definitions of oral and anal sex)
- Attempting to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent, without success
- Making you engage in a sex act without your consent
- Attempting to make you engage in a sex act without your consent

After each pair of acts (completed and attempted), if respondents answered affirmatively, they were asked a series of follow up sub-qualifier questions to understand how the act(s) occurred. Respondents could mark off multiple circumstances, ranging from the act occurring by ignoring their efforts to communicate that they did not want it to happen, to the act occurring under the influence of drugs or other intoxicants that may have been administered, forced, or consumed voluntarily, to acts committed under force or threats of force.

If respondents did not indicate any forms of unwanted sexual experiences in this series of questions, the web programming skipped them to the end of the survey, where they were asked to provide recommendations for how the Air Force could better respond to sexual assault, and were asked some basic demographic questions to help classify their responses.

For those respondents who responded affirmatively to a specific type of unwanted sexual experience (what) and to one or more of the sub-qualifier (how) questions, the next series of questions asked respondents to review the specific circumstances for which they had responded affirmatively (for example, an attempted sexual act that occurred by attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious), and to indicate whether that event had occurred prior to or after they entered the Air Force Academy or joined the active duty Air Force. From this series of follow-up questions, the prevalence of sexual assault in the Air Force since joining could be determined, as well as the prevalence of sexual assault prior to joining the Air Force.

At this point in the survey, if respondents indicated that all events occurred prior to joining the Air Force, the web programming skipped them to the end of the survey. For those who indicated that something had happened to them since entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force, they were asked to then provide details about their most recent experience involving sexual assault.

Respondents were asked when the most recent incident occurred, and for those who indicated that it happened within the past 30 days, 1 month to less than 6 months ago, or 6 months to less than 1 year ago were categorized as past-year victims and fell under the analysis of “incidence” of sexual assault.

Respondents were also asked the following information about the most recent incident:

- Age, status, and grade at time of incident (the structure of these questions was aligned with current DoD sexual assault reporting requirements and are presented in groupings instead of the individual level, i.e., grade was categorized into E1-E4, E5-E9, O1-O3, O4-O10)
- Whether incident occurred on/off military installation and whether they were at home station, deployed or on TDY at the time
- Characteristics of the perpetrator, including military status, relationship to victim, gender, and length of knowing the perpetrator
- Actions taken following the incident, including talking to someone about it, and seeking help
- Formal reporting of the incident, including type of report filed, who report was filed to, how soon after the incident the report was filed, and reason for reporting
- Barriers to reporting among those who chose not to report

Finally, all respondents, regardless of their experiences with sexual assault, were asked to provide recommendations for how the Air Force could better respond to unwanted sexual experiences, as well as three demographic items asking their current age, grade, and year of entering the Air Force (again, the structure of these questions was aligned with current DoD sexual assault reporting requirements and are presented in groupings instead of the individual level of age or grade).

F. Pilot Test

Prior to the survey's release to the general survey respondent population, in April 2010, Gallup conducted a pilot test to ensure that the design of the survey and the technology behind the Web-based application would be able to produce the data required by the Air Force. The pilot test included two steps. First, Gallup loaded the web survey on a test site once it was fully programmed and generated a number of access codes for the Gallup team and the AF/A1SF representative to test the questionnaire to make sure all skip patterns were working correctly. Next, the AF/A1SF representative selected a small number of Air Force members (both military and civilians who had military experience) to pilot test the survey, providing each respondent with four access codes and asked them to respond to the survey in several different hypothetical scenarios such that they would be able to review all questions on the survey. As part of the pilot testing, Gallup also included some cognitive questions to ask the pilot respondents how they interpreted certain items, to determine if any response choices were missing, and whether any terms were confusing or vague. Specifically, they were asked to provide feedback on:

- The survey invitation
- The survey introduction and instructions
- Assurances of confidentiality
- Definition of unwanted sexual experiences
- Ease of use of scroll-over definitions
- Any questions that were vague, confusing or may not be understood by Airmen
- Feedback on navigation and functionality of survey
- Additional suggestions for improving the instrument

As a result of this pilot phase, several changes were made to the survey, including the addition of a "prefer not to answer" response for many of the items. Whereas some of the questions required a response in order to continue (gender, plus the core items measuring sexual assault), the additional items measuring the details of the most recent experience had no way of capturing legitimate non-response, that is, those respondents who preferred not to answer the item and simply would leave it blank. Thus the addition of a "prefer not to answer" category provided respondents the opportunity to expressly indicate their desire to skip the question and analytically allowed Gallup to more accurately measure item non-response.

In addition, the pilot revealed the need to ensure that the OPSEC warning notice appeared throughout the survey. "Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in AFI 10-701."

G. Data Collection

Survey Approval

Post-initial draft question set creation, the Air Force SAPR Program Manager applied for a survey control number (SCN) from the Air Force Manpower Agency (AFMA), the activity for monitoring all Air Force surveys. AFMA awarded the survey SCN#DAFA110-002 and issued a memorandum dated 27 January, 2010, and with an expiration date of 23 March, 2010. As a stipulation to obtaining the SCN, the project was limited to collecting survey responses from active duty members only.

Due to the nature of the information to be collected from respondents, the Gallup and Air Force team sought review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) to ensure protection of human factors involved in administering surveys. The Air Force used their internal Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) to review the data collection request. The IRB determined that the

research did not require IRB review, since the purpose of the survey was intended to improve programming and senior leadership's understanding of the problem (a "process improvement effort"). As a result of the stipulations by the AFRL ruling, the context of the project changed from "study" to "survey." Finally, the IRB recommended that the final report be limited to an internal report of "peer-reviewed quality" but would not be allowed to be published externally in peer-reviewed publications.

An additional internal approval process required to conduct the survey was to obtain authorization from Air Force IT Networks Operations (SAF/XC) to host the survey from a non ".mil" website. Due to delays in acquiring this authorization, the AFMA memorandum for SCN#DAFA110-002 expired and an extension was granted to 15 July, 2010. Approval from SAF/XC was obtained on 7 April, 2010.

The final authorization to host the survey required a final internal staff package to obtain approval from the AF/A1, in coordination with Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR), Air Force General Counsel (SAF/GC), and Air Force Judge Advocate (AF/JA). Since the coordination process exceeded the AFMA SCN#DAFA110-002 memorandum date, the SCN expiration date was extended to September 15, 2010. Final approval to conduct the survey was obtained on 7 July, 2010.

Just prior to launching the survey, the Air Force SAPR Program Manager coordinated with the Network Operations Security Center (NOSC) to ensure the invitation messages would flow from Gallup computer servers, using dedicated internet protocol (IP) addresses, and not be diverted or trapped in internal Air Force system security software. To minimize dataflow and avoid system backlogs, rates of flow for the messages were staged, as described elsewhere in this report.

Survey Pre-Marketing

Simultaneously with obtaining final approval to launch the survey, the Air Force SAPR Program Manager provided standardized language and discussion points about the survey with installation SARC's during an annual training workshop in July, 2010. The purpose of the format for the discussion points and overview was to provide sufficient information for SARC's to advise local installation populations that it was a valid survey, without emphasizing it was a specific survey about sexual assault.

The week prior to distributing the initial invitation messages, the Air Force SAPR Program Manager provided pre-marketing in the weekly update report released to major commands by the Director, Air Force Services (A1S):

"The AF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program launched a Personal Safety survey on 26 Jul; the survey control number is DAFA110-002. Gallup is conducting the anonymous survey for the AF and will be sending it out via e-mail to randomly-selected active duty members. The government e-mail addresses will only be used for survey management control by Gallup. Data will not be collected at the individual level. Average completion time will be approximately 6 to 15 minutes. The survey will remain open for 30 days for the members invited to participate and each will receive a reminder email until completed or the survey period is closed. For additional information, including contact information, please click here. The survey control number may be validated here."

Protection of Confidentiality

In order to ensure complete protection of the identity of sampled members of the population, the survey was set up to run completely through Gallup's systems and to strip out all potentially identifiable information upon

creation of the data file. At no point during this research did the Air Force have any contact or interaction with the randomly selected respondents, nor with any of the data analysis. Each participant received an email invitation (see Appendix A) with a link to the website for the survey (see Appendix B), as well as a unique identifier/login. The unique identifier was used for survey control/management but this identifier was severed from the data set before it was provided to the analysis team at Gallup to eliminate any possibility of identifying any specific participant.

Data Collection

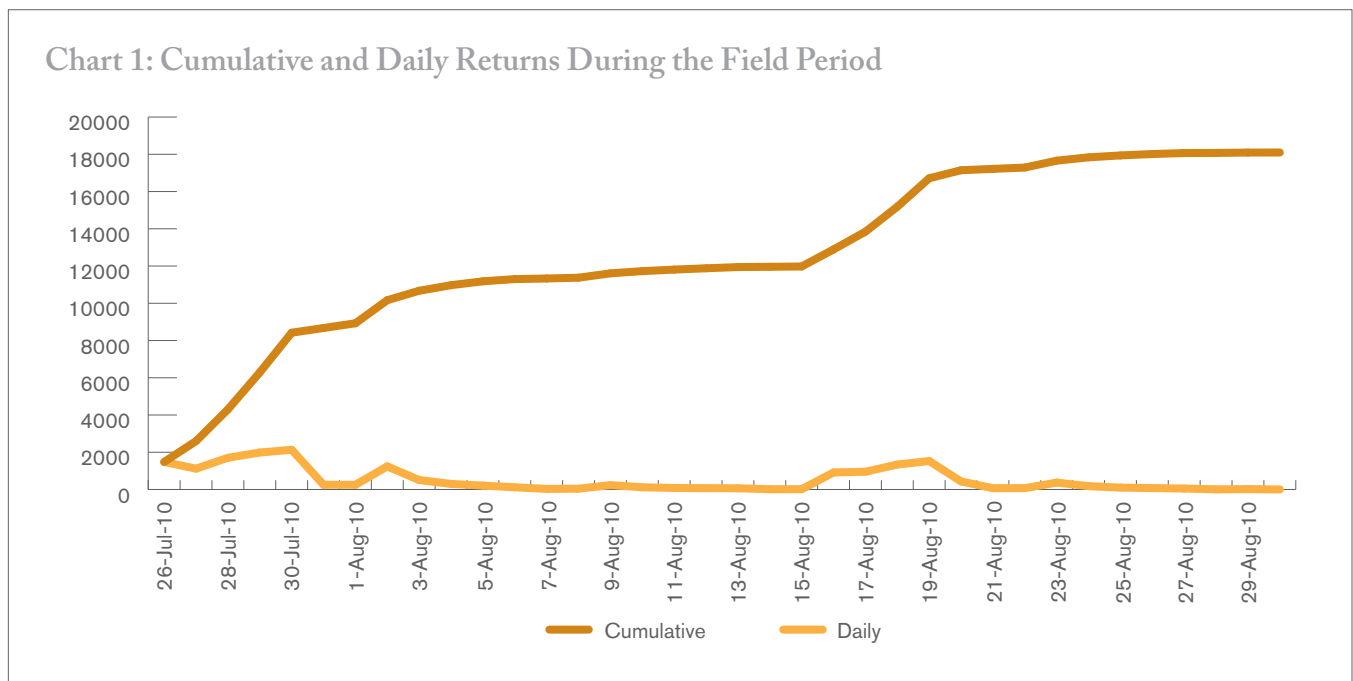
In order to control the flow of email traffic through the Air Force IP addresses, Gallup split the sample into five equal groups and staggered the emails over a five-day period, from July 26-30, 2010. The same procedure was used for the reminder emails, sent from August 16-20, 2010.

In lieu of common access card (CAC) authentication, access to participate in the Gallup web survey was controlled with two specific elements. First, the secure web survey was located at a unique URL that

was provided to the participant in the invitation communication. This URL is a Gallup-hosted service and Internet connectivity is enforced HTTPS. Second, the participant received a unique Gallup-generated access code that had to be used for authentication to gain access to the web survey. Access code composition for web survey access was determined by the client in consultation with Gallup. It was randomly generated and had numerous combinations of alpha/numeric characters. The access code was temporary and expired upon survey submission.

Chart 1 illustrates the cumulative and daily returns during the field period, which spanned from July 26-August 30, 2010. As seen below, there were two significant spikes in survey responses, corresponding with the initial invitation emailed throughout the week of July 26, and with the email reminder sent during the week of August 16.

Prior to sending the reminder email, a total of 11,976 responses had been received, and as a result of the reminder email, the total number of responses increased to 18,834.



Response Rates

The field period for this survey was from July 26 to August 31, 2010. During this period, a total of 18,834 surveys were completed via the web resulting in an overall response rate of 18.8% (18,834/100,000). Gallup sent out email invitations for respondents to complete the survey via the web. The invitations were sent in staggered batches to handle issues relating to firewall. There were roughly about 4,000-5,000 bounce backs due to erroneous or incorrect email addresses or some other problems. There were some reports suggesting that some email invitations got blocked. Those situations were corrected whenever possible but it is possible that some email invitations never reached

the intended recipients. Using the most conservative approach, all 100,000 sampled cases were included in the denominator for the purpose of calculating the overall response rate. As expected, the response rate did vary by strata. Table 3 presents the number of cases sampled, the number of surveys completed, and the resulting response rate for each of the 20 strata. The response rate (20.9%) among women was slightly higher than that (18.1%) for men. In general, the response rate was also lower for younger persons. For example, it was 14.7% for the age group 16-24 while it was 25.9% for the age group 35+. It also varied by grade with a lower response rate (13.8%) associated with lower grades (E1-E4) and a relatively higher response rate (23.8%) for higher grades (O1-O6).

Table 3: Response Rates by Sampling Strata

Strata	Strata Description	Sample Size	Number of Completed Surveys	Response Rate (%)
1	Female, 16-19, E1-E4	2,400	356	14.8
2	Female, 20-24, E1-E4	6,000	1,116	18.6
3	Female, 25-34, E1-E4	2,000	411	20.6
4	Female, 20-24, E5-E9	1,300	230	17.7
5	Female, 25-34, E5-E9	4,000	805	20.1
6	Female, 35+, E1-E9	2,500	596	23.8
7	Female, 20-24, O1-O4	1,300	337	25.9
8	Female, 25-34, O1-O4	2,000	466	23.3
9	Female, 35+, O1-O4	2,000	483	24.2
10	Female, 35+, O5-O6	1,500	433	28.9
11	Male, 16-19, E1-E4	5,000	425	8.5
12	Male, 20-24, E1-E4	20,000	2522	12.6
13	Male, 25-34, E1-E4	5,700	855	15.0
14	Male, 20-24, E5-E9	4,000	652	16.3
15	Male, 25-34, E5-E9	12,500	2459	19.7
16	Male, 35+, E1-E9	8,500	2195	25.8
17	Male, 20-24, O1-O4	3,500	738	21.1
18	Male, 25-34, O1-O4	5,800	1109	19.1
19	Male, 35+, O1-O4	5,000	1154	23.1
20	Male, 35+, O5-O6	5,000	1492	29.8
Total		100,000	18,834	18.8

H. Data Cleaning/Coding

The data cleaning procedures were designed to meet three goals: 1) eliminate incomplete surveys from the analyses, 2) check for consistency in responses, 3) recode non-legitimate non-responses, and 4) address open ended responses.

Upon completion of the survey field period at the end of August, the initial data file contained 19,938 records. However, some of the records included those who had begun the survey, but did not provide sufficient information to be able to include them in the analysis. Specifically, respondents who failed to indicate their gender in question 1 (Q1) were excluded from the final dataset, as they would not have been allowed to proceed in the survey if they did not at least indicate whether they were male or female. Furthermore, those who skipped all of the six items indicating whether or not they had ever experienced any form of sexual assault were also removed from the analysis. Finally, those who did answer the six items, but who did not provide any indication at Q14 as to whether the events occurred before or after joining the Air Force were also excluded from the final dataset. In sum, a total of 1,104 records were removed from the file as a result of this non-response analysis.

As a third stage, Gallup recoded all non-legitimate missing data into a provided code of “prefer not to answer.” For example, if a respondent was supposed to answer a question about the gender of the perpetrator, but decided to leave it blank, the missing data was recoded into “prefer not to answer” so as to be able to calculate more accurate tallies for that item. If, however, the respondent was not directed to answer that question because of a skip pattern, the missing data remained missing (legitimate non-response) for that item.

Finally, in order to be able to analyze the open-ended responses for recommendations for the Air Force to

better respond to sexual assault, a professional coding team analyzed the verbatim responses to determine if they fit best with one of the five existing codes in Q40, or whether there were enough thematic responses to merit the creation of a new code.

I. Sample Weighting

The sample data were weighted to generate unbiased estimates. The weighting procedure was formulated based on the sample design and was carried out in multiple stages.

As mentioned before in the section on sample design, sampling was done independently within each of the 20 sampling strata. In the first stage of weighting, the base weight was calculated as the inverse of the probability of the selection within each sampling strata. For the purpose of illustration, consider a stratum where “n” is the sample size and “N” is the corresponding population size (or count). The selection probability weight of a respondent in that stratum will be simply N/n : the ratio of the total number of persons in that stratum (population size) and the number of number of persons sampled (sample size) from that stratum.

The next step involved adjusting for non-responses occurring during the data collection phase. Let “r” denote the number of respondents out of the sample size “n” that actually respond to the survey. In that case, the non-response weight component assigned to each respondent from that particular stratum will be n/r . Simply stated, the total weight assigned to all sampled respondents is redistributed among those who actually responded to the survey. The cumulative weight assigned to each respondent at this stage will be the product of the base weight and the non-response weight and so that will equal $(N/n)*(n/r) = N/r$. Hence, the cumulative weight assigned to each responding person will be the ratio the population size (N) and the actual number of respondents (r). These weighting steps were carried

out in each of the 20 strata. Hence, each respondent, depending on the stratum from which he or she was sampled, was assigned a cumulative weight.

The final stage of weighting adjustments involved post-stratification weighting. The purpose of post-stratification weighting was to project the sample data to the current Air Force population. In September 2010, Gallup received from the Air Force the latest distribution of the active duty population stratified based on age, gender, and grade. A decision was made to project the sample data to this target population. For post-stratification weighting, a total of 22 post-stratification adjustment cells were created based on age, gender, and grade.

For the purpose of post-stratification weighting, each respondent was classified to one of the post-stratification adjustment cells based on his or her self-reported information on age, gender, and grade in the survey. For each post-stratification adjustment cell, the sum of the cumulative weights (product of the base weight and non-response weight) was computed. The post-stratification weighting factor for respondents in any adjustment cell was then calculated as the ratio of the population count for that cell and the sum of cumulative weights across all respondents in that cell. The final weight assigned to each respondent was then derived

as the product of the cumulative weight and the post-stratification weight factors. The sum of final weights assigned to all respondents in any post-stratification adjustment cell equals the count (population size) for the corresponding cell.

As mentioned above, each respondent was assigned to one of the post-stratification adjustment cells based on his or her response to questions on age, gender and grade in the survey. For some respondents, however, data on age and/or grade were missing in the survey. In those situations, the information on age and grade were obtained from the sample file, i.e., based on the sampling cell (Table 1) from which the respondent was sampled. Also, for a small number (169) of cases, their grade category was unknown and, for the purpose of weighting, grade was input based on available information on population counts in different grade categories.

The purpose of weighting the sample data was to minimize bias in the survey based estimates. All estimates presented in the report are weighted estimates and are projected to the entire active duty Air Force population. The weight assigned to any respondent can be thought of as the number of persons in the Air Force population represented by that respondent.

V. Results

This research allowed active duty enlisted and officers to not only indicate what types of unwanted sexual experiences they may have had in a recent time frame, but also across their time in the Air Force as well as prior to joining the Air Force. Respondents were asked to indicate the specific type of sexual assault that occurred, as well as the circumstances under which it occurred. The findings below shed deep insight into the frequency of sexual assault in the Air Force as well as how those incidents are occurring and why they are and are not being reported.

In much of the sexual assault literature, incidence is defined as the number of cases occurring in a given period, usually expressed as victimization rates — the number of incidents per 10,000 people (Kilpatrick 2004). However, in this research, the goal was not to measure a victimization rate as it was to measure the frequency of sexual assault occurring over a relatively short period of time, clarifying the unit of analysis as the number of victims, rather than the number of assaults. For the purposes of this analysis, incidence is defined as the total number of victims who were sexually assaulted while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy in the past 12 months.

The literature differs on definitions of prevalence, with some defining the term as the proportion of the population that has been victimized at least once in a specified period (Kilpatrick 2004), and others as the number of victims without specifying a period (Tjaden & Thoennes 2000). For the purposes of this study, prevalence is defined as the total number of victims of sexual assault since joining the Air Force. There was also an extended measurement of “lifetime” prevalence determined in the survey, with a separate count gathered of those respondents who reported unwanted sexual experiences prior to entry into active duty or the Air Force Academy. This lifetime prevalence

estimate is represented by combining both prior- and during-active duty service time periods into a singular overall measure. The results indicate a small number of reported instances of re-victimization between prior to service and while a member of the Air Force.

A. Projected Past Year Incidence of Sexual Assault

Examining unwanted sexual experiences that have occurred in a relatively recent amount of time (within the preceding 12 months) allowed for the ability to gain a detailed understanding of the timing and circumstances surrounding the event while minimizing the potential biases of recall error or reporting inaccuracies due to the victim having exited the Air Force. For the purposes of reporting, unwanted sexual experiences that occurred within the past 12 months are being defined as the measure of “incidence.” For this survey, we define incidence as the total number of victims who report their most recent unwanted sexual experience while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy occurred in the past year.

1. Past Year Incidence Rate

The incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force is 3.4% among women and 0.5% among men, and is higher among younger and lower grade Airmen¹

The projected past year incidence rate of sexual assault among Airmen while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy is 3.4% for women and 0.5% for men. This equates to 2,143 women and 1,355 men who have been assaulted within the past year.

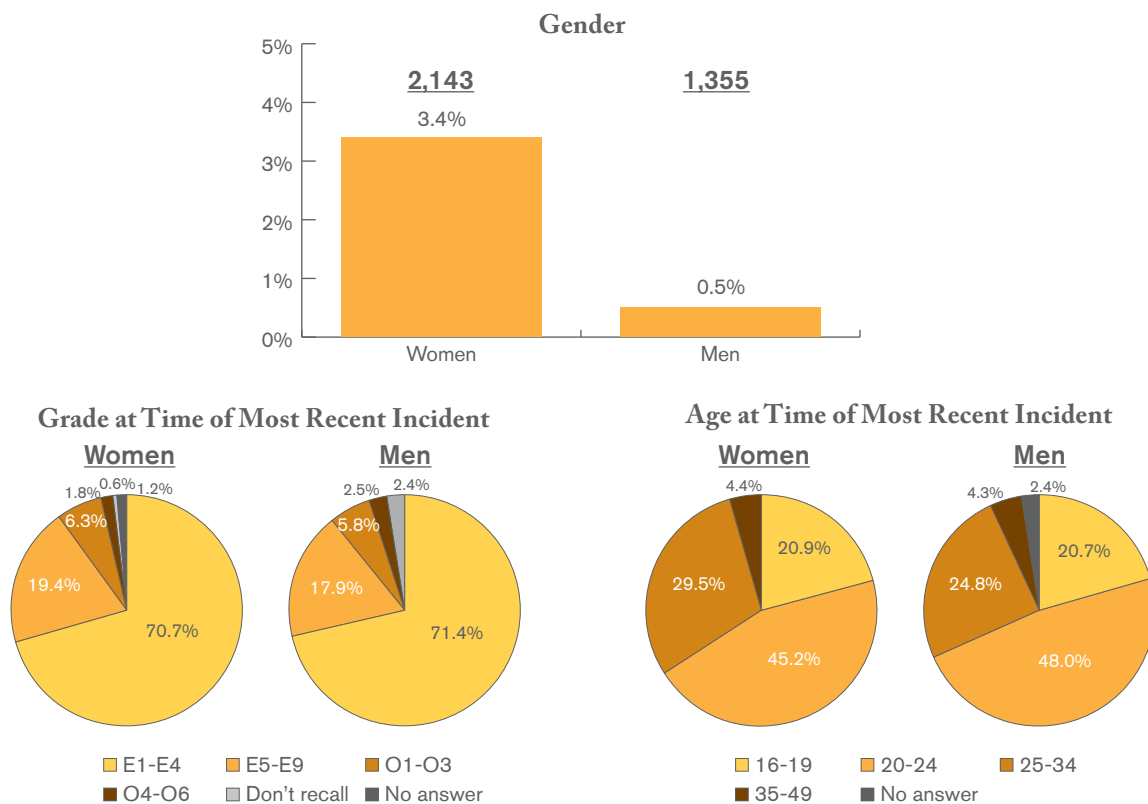
2 It is important to note that all percentages in this report are presented with one decimal place. Executive level briefings conducted in October, 2010 reported data rounded to the whole number in order to ease comprehension of the results. This fuller report uses a finer degree of granularity by reporting out the percentages to one decimal place.

As shown in chart 2, past year victims tend to be younger. Approximately two in three Airmen who have been assaulted during the past year said they were younger than 25. Almost half of Airmen who have been assaulted in the past year report their age at the time of the incident was 20-24 (45.2% of women, and 48.0% of men, respectively). Twenty percent of women and men assaulted in the past year said their age at the time was 16-19 (20.9% and 20.7%, respectively). While the majority of assaults are being committed against the youngest personnel, it is important to note that there is a significant portion of past year assaults among women (29.5%) and men (24.8%) committed against those aged 25-34.

Correlating closely with the age at the time of the incident, past year victims tend to be in grades E1-E4. Seventy-one percent of women and men who were assaulted in the past 12 months reported being in grades E1-E4 at the time (70.7% and 71.4%, respectively). Airmen at the E5-E9 grades were the next most reported grades with 19.4% of female and 17.9% of male past year victims in these grades. Officers reported experiences of sexual assault over the past year less frequently than enlisted personnel. Just 6.3% of women and 5.8% of men who reported a past year assault were O1-O3, and just 1.8% of women and 2.5% of men reported a past year assault as an O4-O6.³

³ General officers are excluded from the survey.

Chart 2. Projected Past Year Incidence* of Sexual Assault by Gender, Grade, and Age



* Incidence is the total number of victims who were sexually assaulted while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy in the past year. General officers excluded. Counts and percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: How long ago did this incident occur? What was your age at the time of the incident? What was your grade at the time of the incident?

2. Past Year Incidence by Type of Assault

Using behaviorally specific language designed to align with UCMJ codes 120 and 125, respondents were asked to indicate the type of assault they experienced, whether it was an attempted or completed unwanted sexual contact, attempted or completed oral or anal sex, or an attempted or completed sex act. In addition, respondents could indicate that more than one of these types of experiences had occurred.

Sexual contact is the type of assault most frequently experienced by Airmen over the past year, as shown in chart 3, with a projected total of 1,556 women and 1,032 men reporting attempted or completed acts of unwanted sexual contact. Sex acts were the next most frequent form of sexual assault occurring in the past year, with a projected total of 1,066 victims, including 798 women and 268 men. Unwanted experiences with oral or anal sex were the least common, with 625 past year victims, who were more likely to be men (377) than women (248).

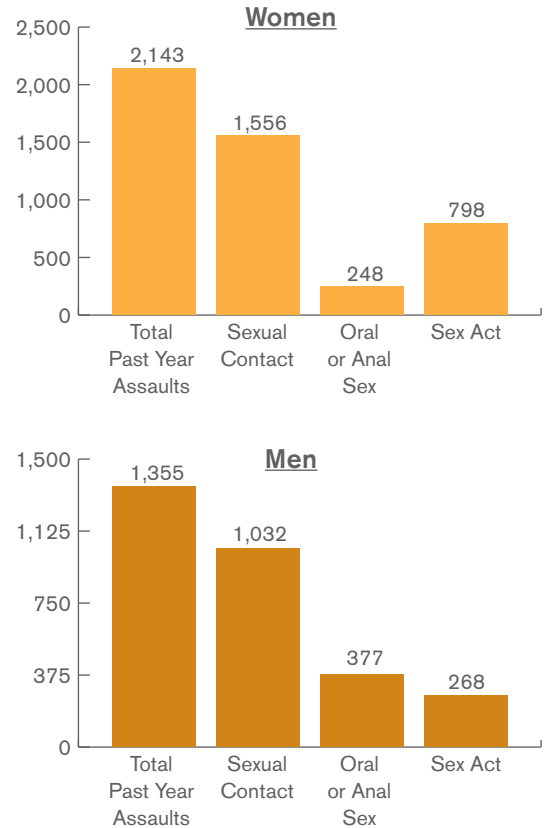
B. Prevalence of Sexual Assault Since Joining the Air Force

While incidence examines the number of victims reporting sexual assault over a relatively short amount of time, prevalence allows for the examination of rates of sexual assault in the Air Force without the restriction of a time frame. Rather than being a snap shot of the past year, prevalence indicates how much of today's active duty Air Force population has been sexually assaulted *at any point* during their tenure in the Air Force.

Among the current Air Force population, 18.9% of women and 2.1% of men reporting having had experienced some form of sexual assault while in the Air Force.

Approximately 19% of today's female Airmen and 2% of today's male Airmen reporting being the victim of sexual assault at some point while they have been in

Chart 3. Projected Past Year Incidence* of Sexual Assault by Gender and Type of Act



* Incidence is the total number of victims who were sexually assaulted while on active duty or as a cadet at the Air Force Academy in the past year. General officers excluded. Counts and percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. More than one response allowed.

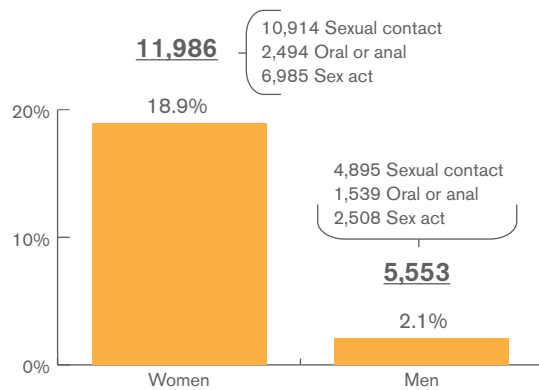
Q: Has someone ever had or attempted sexual contact with you without your consent, or made or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent? Has someone ever made you engage or attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent? Has someone ever made you or attempted to make you engage in a sex act without your consent? Please review the item(s) you marked and indicated when the incident occurred.

the Air Force, equivalent to 11,986 women and 5,553 men. Again, it is important to clarify that this is not an annual rate of sexual assault, rather it is an accumulation of all experiences that individuals may have had at any point while in the Air Force.

Similar to past year incidence, the most frequent form of sexual assault experienced by victims at any point during their Air Force tenure is unwanted sexual

contact. A projected total of 10,914 women report unwanted sexual contact at some point during their tenure, along with 4,895 men, as shown in chart 4. A projected 6,985 women and 2,508 men were victimized through unwanted sex acts (penetration of the vagina by a penis without consent) at some point since joining the Air Force. Finally, unwanted acts of oral or anal sex are the least common types of sexual assault, with 2,494 women and 1,539 men reporting unwanted oral or anal sex at some point during their tenure.

Chart 4. Prevalence* of Sexual Assault Since Joining the Air Force by Gender and Type of Act



*Prevalence is the total number of victims of sexual assault since joining the Air Force. More than one response allowed. Counts and percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: Has someone ever had or attempted sexual contact with you without your consent, or made or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent? Has someone ever made you engage or attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent? Has someone ever made you or attempted to make you engage in a sex act without your consent? Please review the item(s) you marked and indicated when the incident occurred.

1. Circumstances Under Which Assaults Are Taking Place

This study provides detailed insight not only into what types of assaults are taking place, but also the circumstances under which those assaults are occurring. For each type of assault the respondent has experienced

at any point since joining the Air Force, they were asked to indicate the various ways in which the event(s) occurred, ranging from the perpetrator ignoring the victim's attempts to indicate they did not want the assault to occur, to the use of drugs and other intoxicants in the assault, to the use of threats and force.

Most assaults are a result of ignoring the victim's efforts to communicate, though many are also taking place while the victim is asleep or unconscious, or after the use or forced use of drugs or other intoxicants. Assaults occurring by force are less common, but not rare.

Table 4 displays the circumstances under which sexual assaults are taking place, breaking the results down by gender and types of assault reported. It is important to note that these findings reflect all sexual assaults that have happened to Air Force personnel over their entire tenure in the Air Force, and do not necessarily reflect what may be happening in the instance of any one particular incident.

The results show that most assaults against Air Force personnel are being committed by the perpetrator ignoring the victim's nonverbal or verbal signs. This is the most often cited situation, regardless of whether the assault was attempted or completed, regardless of the gender of the victim, and regardless of whether it was unwanted sexual contact, oral or anal sex, or a sex act. However, a large proportion of assaults are taking place by force, especially for women experiencing unwanted sex acts (44.3%) or oral or anal sex (48.4%). Many assaults were committed or attempted while victims were asleep or unconscious or after the victim used drugs or other intoxicants. Though, it is unclear if the unconsciousness was related to usage of drugs or other intoxicants, especially considering some of the open-ended comments received at the end of the survey indicating the victim was underage and may have feared admitting underage drinking.

Table 4. Percentage of Assaults Since Joining Air Force That Occurred Under Specific Circumstances, by Gender and Type of Act (More Than One Response Allowed)

	Women			Men		
	Sexual Contact	Oral or Anal Sex	Sex Act	Sexual Contact	Oral or Anal Sex	Sex Act
By ignoring efforts to communicate	79.5%	86.2%	80.7%	77.9%	73.0%	79.4%
Under use of drugs or other intoxicants*	35.2%	43.2%	41.0%	32.0%	50.2%	39.2%
While asleep or unconscious	34.0%	36.5%	41.2%	33.0%	46.4%	36.3%
By threats to kill, kidnap, or seriously injure	3.8%	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	8.9%	3.5%
By other threats	12.0%	23.8%	13.1%	7.6%	9.4%	9.6%
By causing serious injury	3.2%	4.9%	4.5%	1.7%	4.0%	3.2%
By force	37.4%	48.4%	44.3%	14.6%	24.3%	18.7%

* Includes voluntary use of, administration without victim's knowledge of, and forced use of drugs or other intoxicants such that the victim was unable to understand or control what he or she was doing.

C. Most Recent Experience of Sexual Assault

For the remainder of the survey, respondents were asked to provide details about their most recent experience with sexual assault, which allows a unique depth of understanding about how reported and unreported assaults are occurring.

1. Timing of Most Recent Sexual Assault

The bulk of sexual assaults experienced by today's Air Force personnel took place more than five years ago, though 17.9% of women's incidents and 24.4% of men's incidents took place within the past 12 months.

While the incidence analysis looks only at the past year's rate of sexual assault, this portion of the report

looks at the most recent incident, regardless of when it occurred. According to Table 5, fewer than 2 in 10 women say their most recent assault occurred in the past 12 months (17.9%), along with 24.4% of men. Fully 36.4% of women say their most recent unwanted sexual experience occurred more than five years ago, along with nearly the same percentage of men (34.2%).

Table 5. Timing of Most Recent Sexual Assault

	Women	Men
Less than one year ago	17.9%	24.4%
1 year to less than 2 years ago	14.0%	14.2%
2 years to less than 5 years ago	23.1%	17.0%
5 years to less than 10 years ago	19.5%	14.0%
10 years ago or more	16.9%	20.2%
Do not recall	0.8%	3.2%

2. Location of Most Recent Sexual Assault

Sexual assaults are taking place both on base and off-base, but are primarily occurring at the home station, rather than while deployed or on Temporary Duty Assignment (TDY).

Victims report that most sexual assaults are taking place at their home station, rather than while they are deployed or on TDY, as shown in chart 5. The majority of women (74.5%) and men (72.2%) say their most recent incident of sexual assault occurred at their home station. This compares to 5.4% of women and men who say it occurred while they were deployed and 9% who say it occurred while they were on TDY. However, sexual assaults are not always taking place on the installation. For women, assaults are slightly more likely to take place on installation (51.2%) than off (40.4%). For men, the opposite is true, with 51.4% taking place off installation, and 41.1% on installation.

As shown in Table 6 below, examining where the specific type of sexual assault occurred reveals few differences, but does suggest that women are somewhat more likely to experience attempted or completed sex acts without their consent when they are off the installation (40.0%) than when they are on the installation (32.8%).

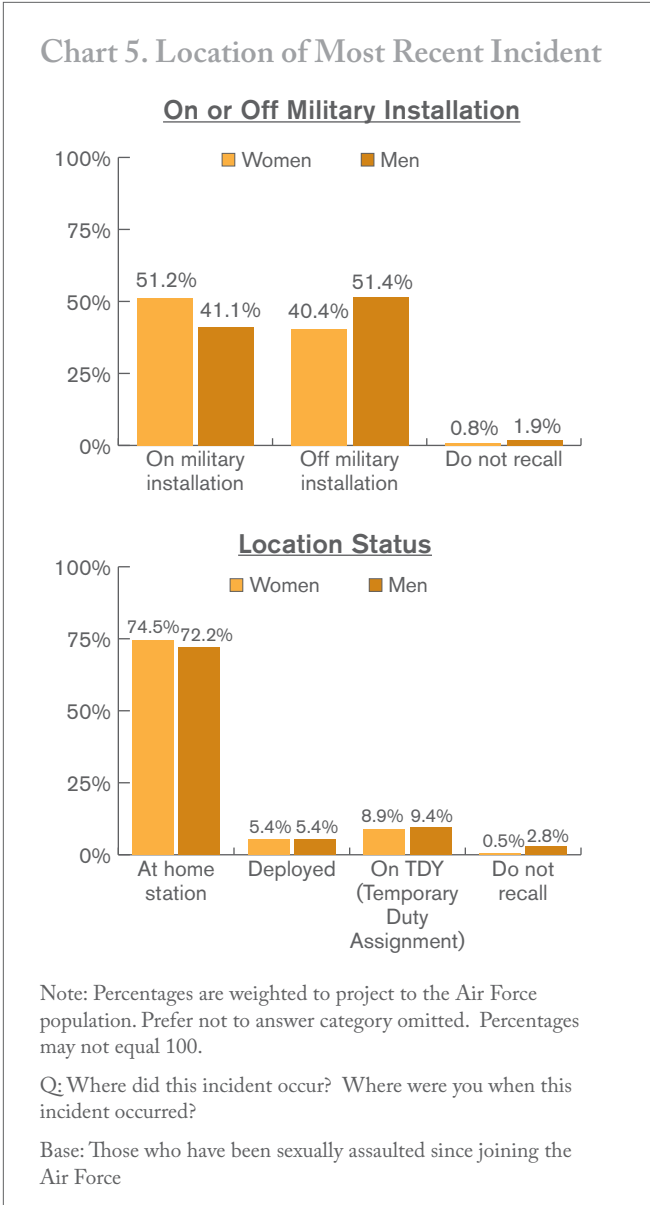


Table 6. Type of Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, by Gender*

	Women		Men	
	On Military Installation	Off Military Installation	On Military Installation	Off Military Installation
Sexual Contact	74.4%	69.6%	71.0%	71.7%
Oral or Anal Sex	10.5%	11.0%	17.1%	23.4%
Sex Act	32.8%	40.0%	21.1%	24.1%

* Column percentages add to more than 100% because multiple forms of assault could have occurred

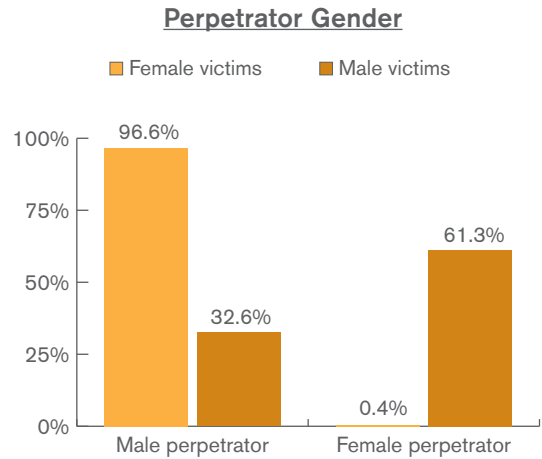
3. Gender of Perpetrator

Women are nearly all being victimized by men, whereas men are nearly twice as likely to be sexually assaulted by women than by men.

Nearly all women are reporting that the perpetrator was a man (96.6%), while the majority of men who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force say their perpetrator was female (61.3%). For men, 32.6% say their perpetrator was male.

Though sample sizes are small for male victims, Table 7 indicates the types of sexual assaults being committed against men and women by the gender of the perpetrator. The results show that male perpetrators on a male victim are more likely to perform oral and anal sex without consent (28.1%) than in female on male (14.0%) or male on female (10.3%) situations. It also shows that more than one in three females report a male performing a sex act without consent on them (34.8%) and that more than one in four men report a woman performing a sex act without consent on them (28.1%).

Chart 6. Perpetrator Gender by Gender of Victim



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Was the person who committed the unwanted act a male or a female?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

Table 7. Type of Sexual Assault by Gender of Perpetrator and Gender of Victim

	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator	Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator
Sexual Contact	*	72.0%	73.2%	65.8%
Oral or Anal Sex	*	10.3%	14.0%	28.1%
Sex Act	*	34.8%	28.1%	**

* Sample size is too small to report

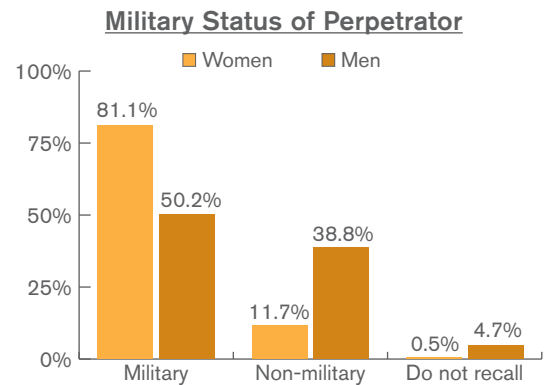
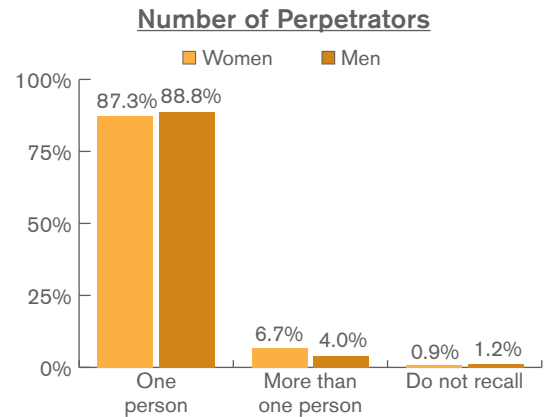
** Definition of sex act makes male on male occurrence not possible

4. Other Perpetrator Characteristics

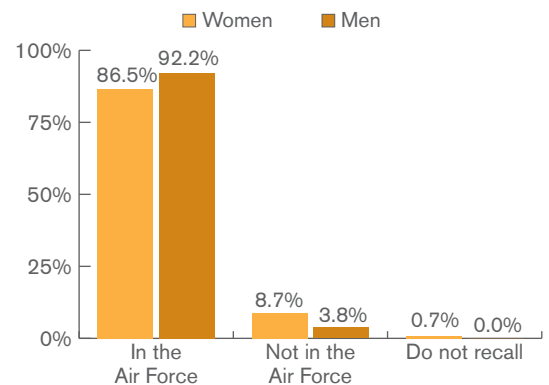
The findings suggest that sexual assaults are typically being committed by an individual, though there are a few instances of multiple perpetrators. The significant finding is that most perpetrators of sexual assault against female and male victims are in the military, and the vast majority of these military perpetrators are in the Air Force.

The majority of assaults are one perpetrator and one victim rather than a group of perpetrators assaulting a victim (87.3% of female and 88.8% of male victims were assaulted by one person on their most recent incident). For women, chart 7 indicates the majority are assaulted by military personnel (81.1%). For men, about half are assaulted by military personnel (50.2%) and about 4 in 10 are assaulted by non-military personnel (38.8%). Among those whose perpetrators were in the military, the large majority, 86.5% among women and 92.2% among men say their perpetrator was in the Air Force.

Chart 7. Perpetrator Characteristics



Air Force Status (Among Military Perpetrators)



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Did one person or more than one person commit the unwanted act(s) in this incident? Was the person who committed the unwanted act(s)...

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

Table 8 examines the location where the assault occurred by the military status of the perpetrator, and suggests that off-installation assaults of men are primarily being committed by non-military perpetrators (61.4%). However, female victims are being attacked by military personnel regardless of whether it is on base (92.3%) or off base (73.7%).

Furthermore, as shown in Table 9, male assaults by female perpetrators are essentially split between military and non-military perpetrators (46.9% vs. 41.4%, respectively), whereas male perpetrators of male victims are more likely to be in the military (60.5%). Again, women are primarily being assaulted by men in the military.

Table 8. Military Status of Perpetrator by Whether Assault Occurred On Installation or Off Installation

	Women		Men	
	On Military Installation	Off Military Installation	On Military Installation	Off Military Installation
Perpetrator was military	92.3%	73.7%	84.2%	27.8%
Perpetrator was non-military	4.9%	22.3%	13.7%	61.4%

Table 9. Gender of Victim and Perpetrator by Military Status of Perpetrator

	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator	Female Perpetrator	Male Perpetrator
Perpetrator was military	*	82.9%	46.9%	60.5%
Perpetrator was non-military	*	11.9%	41.4%	34.7%

* Sample size is too small to report

5. Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim and Length of Time Known

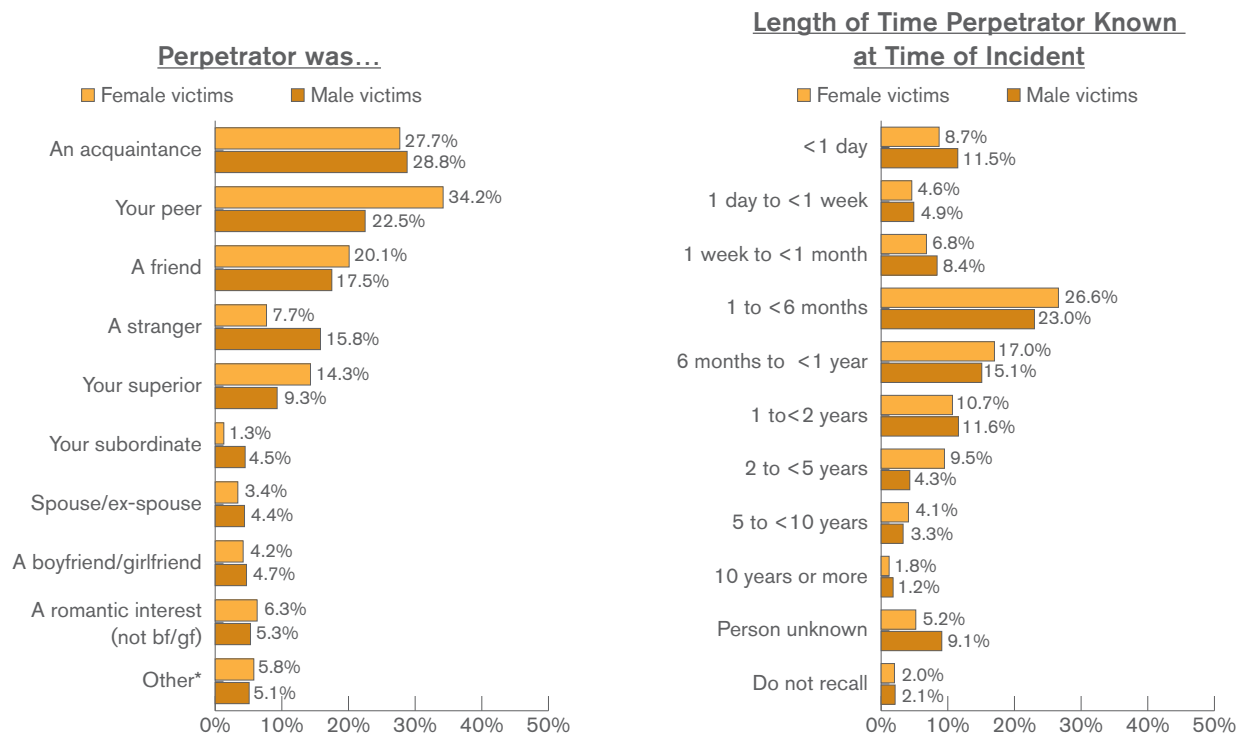
Victims tend to know their perpetrator as an acquaintance, peer, or friend, and have known them for a short time, rather than having just met them recently.

Considering a spectrum of personal relationships with strangers on one end and committed relationships on the other, chart 8 shows that the majority of assaults in the Air Force do not occur at either end. Rather, the majority of assaults are committed by perpetrators who are acquaintances, peers, or friends. Thirty-four percent of women (34.2%) and 22.5% of men say the perpetrator was their peer. In addition, 20.1% of women and 17.5% of men say the perpetrator was their friend.

of men say the perpetrator was a friend, and 27.7% of women and 28.8% of men say the perpetrator was an acquaintance. Just 7.7% of women and 15.8% of men say the perpetrator was a stranger, and 1 in 10 women (10.5%) and men (10.0%) say the perpetrator was their boyfriend or girlfriend or a romantic interest.

These reported relationships correlate highly with the length of time victims knew their perpetrators. Victims tend to have not known their perpetrators for a very long time with a plurality saying they have known the person between one and six months (26.6% of women and 23.0% of men) before the incident occurred. Consistent with few saying the perpetrator was a stranger, just 8.7% of women and 11.5% of men say they have known the person for less than a day.

Chart 8. Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim



*Categories with less than 2% included in Other category.

Note: More than one response allowed. Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: Which of the following describes your relationship to this person at the time? How long had you known the person at the time of the incident?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

D. Disclosure of Incidents of Sexual Assault

This section of the report examines usage of, and barriers to using, the formal reporting process, as well as informal disclosure of the incident by talking to others about it or seeking help after the incident occurred.

1. Formal Reporting of Incident

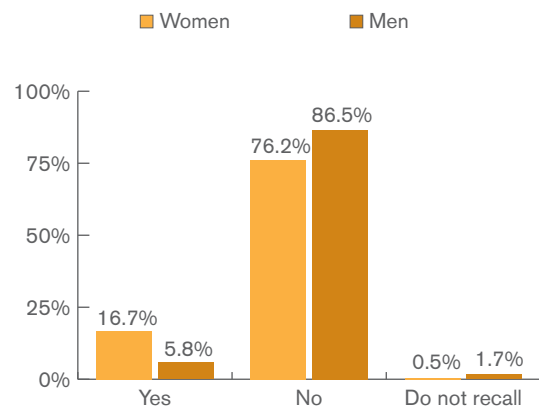
Roughly 17% of women and 6% of men formally reported their most recent unwanted sexual experience to the Air Force. Reports are being filed mainly to the SARC and are generally being filed within 72 hours of the assault.

According to chart 9, formal reporting of sexual assault is low. Less than 1 in 5 women (16.7%) and 1 in 15 men (5.8%) indicate they filed a formal report after their most recent sexual assault. Reporting rates show no differences by type of assault.

Reporting rates have only slightly increased for women over time, and appear to be slightly decreasing for men, though these changes do not reach levels of statistical significance due to small sample sizes. As shown in table 10, 19.6% of women filed formal reports for incidents that occurred within the past 12 months, compared to 15.4% who recall filing a report for an event that occurred five or more years ago. Men’s reporting rates have never exceeded 10%, though they were at 9.6% for incidents occurring one to two years ago, compared to just 3.5% reporting for past year incidents.

Chart 9. Formal Reporting of Incident

Formal Reporting of Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Did you formally report the incident?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force / Those whose most recent sexual assault was in the past 12 months

Although victims have some difficulty in recalling what type of report they filed, table 11 shows that 53.0% of those who reported their most recent incident say they filed a unrestricted report, and 9.5% filed an restricted report⁴. Nearly one-third responded that they did not know if the report they filed was restricted or unrestricted (31.4%), and the remainder chose not to answer the question (6.1%). Because the number of men who reported their incident is low, male and female

⁴ The survey did not capture whether or not an Airman converted a restricted report to an unrestricted report and therefore we rely on the respondents’ own interpretations of the question.

Table 10. Formal Reporting Rates by When Most Recent Incident Occurred

	Women				Men			
	Past 12 months	1-2 years ago	2-5 years ago	5+ years ago	Past 12 months	1-2 years ago	2-5 years ago	5+ years ago
Formally reported incident	19.6%	18.7%	18.0%	15.4%	3.5%	9.6%	6.1%	7.3%

responses have been combined together for analyses on those who filed formal reports.

Table 11. Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting Rates

	Total
Unrestricted report	53.0%
Restricted report	9.5%
Do not recall	31.4%
Choose not to answer	6.1%

2. Details About How and When Report Was Filed

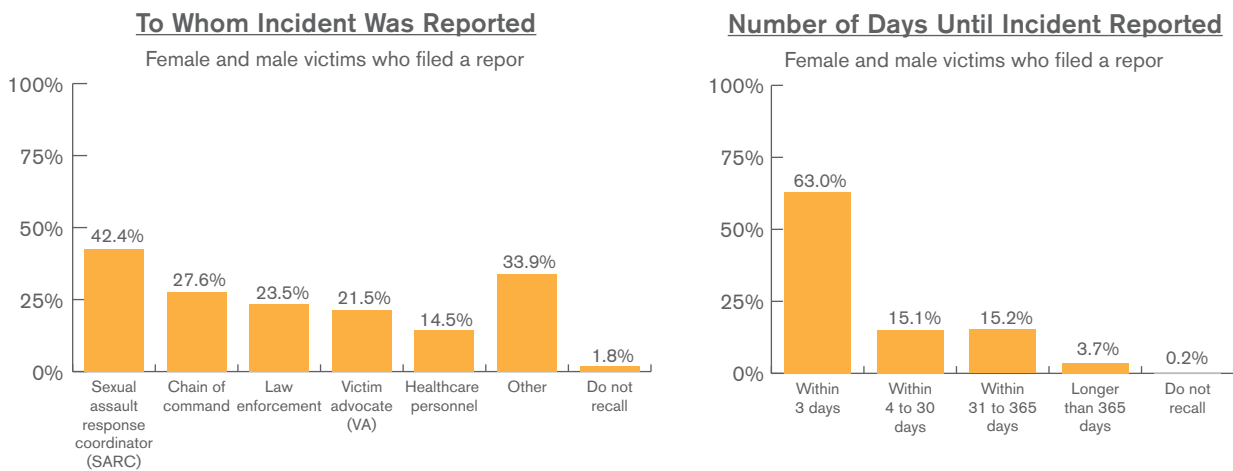
Formal reports are most often made to the SARC, though a variety of other sources are used as well. Reports tend to be filed within 72 hours of the incident occurring and are mainly filed in order to prevent others from being assaulted.

were most likely to report it to their Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) (42.4%). The number of individuals who formally reported their most recent assault is too small to break down these findings by gender, so female and male victims have been combined together. Approximately one in four victims say they reported to the chain of command (27.6%) or law enforcement (23.5%). More than one in five (21.5%) say they reported their assaults to a victim advocate (VA) and 14.5% say they reported to healthcare personnel. One-third of victims say they reported through another unspecified channel (33.9%).

If reports are being filed, they are being filed quickly. If an assault is formally reported, it is most likely to be reported within the first three days after the assault occurred or not reported at all. Fully 63.0% of victims who filed a report did so within three days after their most recent incident. This falls to 15.1% saying they filed a report within 4 to 30 days after an assault, 15.2% within 31 to 365 days, and 3.7% reported after 365 days had passed.

Among those who filed a formal report on their most recent sexual assault, chart 10 shows that victims

Chart 10. Formal Reporting of Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100. ^ denotes n size <40, data are not shown.

Q: To whom did you report the incident? How soon after the incident did you report it? More than one response allowed.

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

When asked to choose between seven possible reasons why the victim decided to report the incident, chart 11 shows that the most frequent reason was to prevent their assailants from committing additional crimes against others (42.1%), though some also feared re-victimization themselves (11.3%).

3. Barriers to Reporting

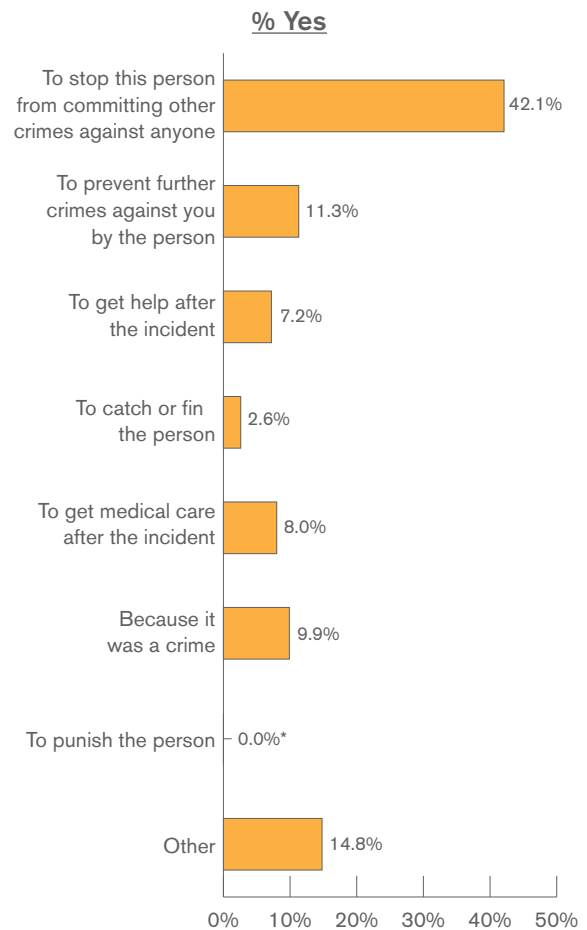
With the vast majority of victims choosing not to file a formal report after the incident occurred, it is important to understand the reasons why they are choosing not to report. Respondents were shown a list of reasons why the incident may have gone unreported and were asked to indicate if each was an important reason for them personally. In addition, at the end of the survey, respondents were provided an opportunity to write in open-ended comments about how the Air Force could better respond to sexual assault, and many of the comments point to reporting barriers.

Women have many reasons for not reporting, and men tend not to report because they think it is not serious enough. Reasons differ by type of assault that occurred.

For some victims, the barriers to reporting concern the act itself and whether they think it is worthy of reporting their experience. For others, it is about protecting their identity, not wanting their peers, supervisors, or family to know what happened, or simply not wanting to cause trouble in their unit. As one respondent wrote in the open-ended comments section of the survey:

“A friend of mine told me that she had been raped. She did not tell me who or where or why, but she did tell me that she did NOT press charges for the mere fact that she was underage and had drunk alcohol that night. She did not want to report the crime because she did not

Chart 11. Main Reasons Why Victim Filed a Report



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

* No Airmen selected this response category as a main reason.

Q: Which one of the following best describes the main reason why you decided to report the incident?

Base: Those who formally reported the incident

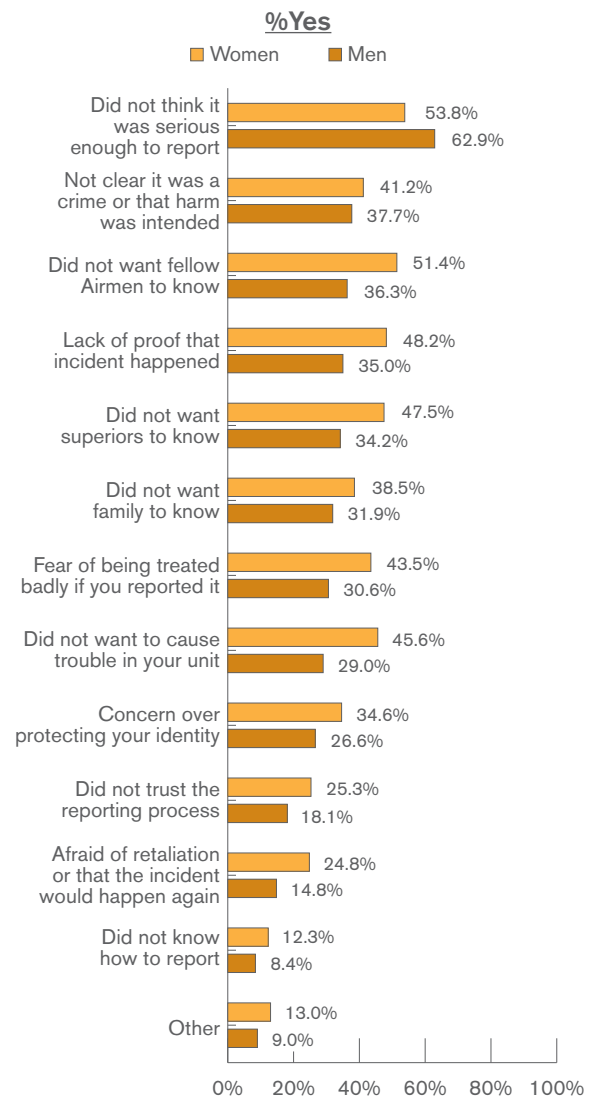
want to get in trouble for underage drinking. I think that someone’s physical safety and emotional stability is a thousand times more important than the fact that she had one alcoholic drink that night.”

Regardless of gender, chart 12 shows that the top reason for not reporting the incident is because the victim did not think it was serious enough to report (53.8% of women and 62.9% of men cite this as an important reason). Women are nearly as likely to also say it was because they did not want their fellow Airmen (51.4%) or superiors (47.5%) to know, or because they lacked proof that the incident had occurred (48.2%).

Examining the reporting barriers by type of act, the barriers are different for women experiencing unwanted sexual contact than for sex acts, though there are very few differences for men based on the type of act that occurred. As shown in Table 12, 58.1% of women are not reporting sexual contact because they do not think it's serious enough, compared with 43.2% who say this of sex acts. Alternately, 63.4% of female victims of sex acts say they do not report because they do not want their fellow airmen to know, whereas 49.9% of those experiencing sexual contact say this. Similarly, female victims of sex acts are more likely to not report because they do not want their family to find out (54.0%), compared to 37.2% of victims of unwanted sexual contact.

As an indication of the progress being made by SAPR's efforts to educate personnel about the formal reporting process, the data show a decline in the percentage saying they did not report because they "Did not know how to report." As shown in table 13, 13.7% of women who were sexually assaulted more than a year ago and chose not to report said "Did not know how to report" was an important reason why they did not report, compared with just 5.3% who were sexual assaulted within the past 12 months. Similarly for men, this reason has dropped from 9.5% to 5.2% in the past year

Chart 12. Reasons Why Incident Was Unreported



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: Please indicate whether or not each of the following was an IMPORTANT reason why you did not report the incident.

Base: Those who did not report the incident

Table 12. Barriers to Reporting by Gender and Type of Act

	Women			Men		
	Sexual Contact	Oral or Anal Sex	Sex Act	Sexual Contact	Oral or Anal Sex	Sex Act
Did not want superiors to know	45.6%	50.1%	58.9%	31.5%	43.0%	36.1%
Did not want fellow Airmen to know	49.9%	50.4%	63.4%	34.8%	43.0%	39.6%
Did not want to cause trouble in your unit	46.4%	32.5%	48.3%	32.1%	17.1%	27.2%
Did not want family to know	37.2%	50.1%	54.0%	29.7%	40.0%	39.8%
Lack of proof that incident happened	49.5%	47.2%	53.9%	34.5%	23.9%	41.2%
Fear of being treated badly	42.7%	39.2%	49.7%	27.4%	33.8%	30.3%
Not clear it was a crime	40.1%	38.7%	37.0%	39.1%	22.5%	45.1%
Did not know how to report	12.5%	11.6%	13.2%	8.6%	13.1%	8.4%
Afraid it would happen again	25.0%	23.0%	29.2%	14.7%	14.9%	8.4%
Did not think it was serious enough to report	58.1%	50.6%	43.2%	63.3%	57.2%	63.2%
Did not trust reporting process	23.4%	27.7%	29.0%	19.9%	20.1%	12.1%
Concern over protecting identity	31.2%	37.2%	43.7%	23.6%	35.3%	24.4%

Table 13. Percentage Indicating an Important Reason for Not Reporting Was Because They “Did Not Know How to Report” by Timing of Incident

	Women		Men	
	Past 12 months	More than 12 months ago	Past 12 months	More than 12 months ago
Did not report incident because “Did not know how to report”	5.3%	13.7%	5.2%	9.5%

4. Informal Disclosure of Most Recent Incident

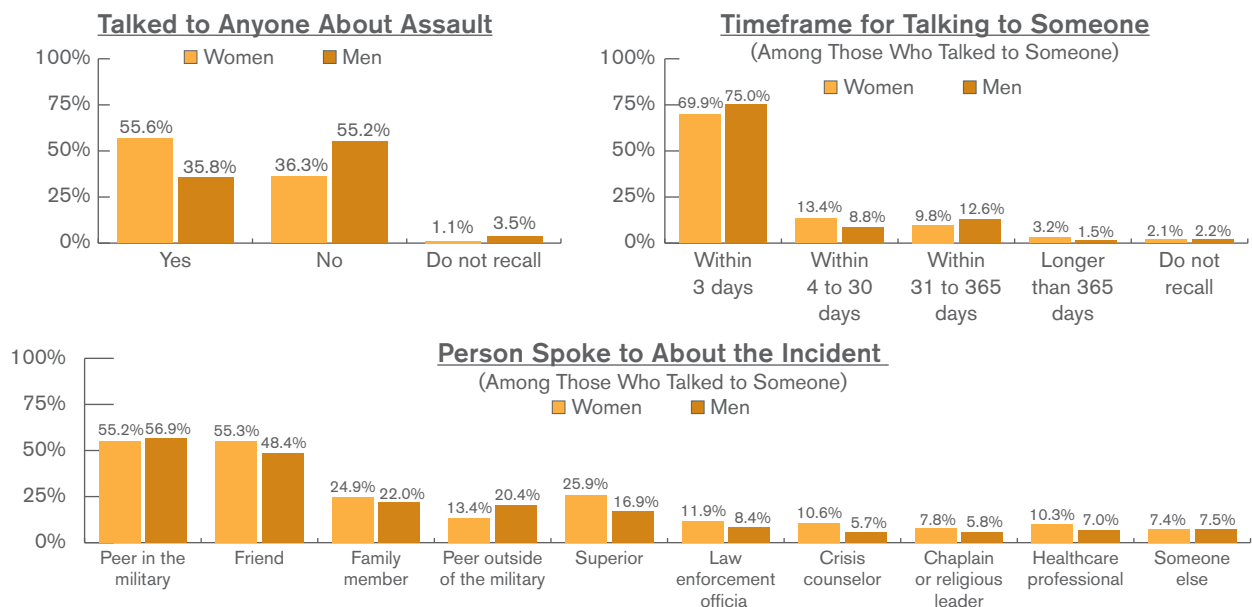
While formal reporting is low, Airmen are talking to someone about what happened to them, and are typically having those conversations within 72 hours of the incident.

While few are formally reporting their experiences, nearly 3 in 5 women (56.6%) and more than one-third of men (35.8%) say they talked to someone after their most recent sexual assault, according to chart 13. Similar to formal reporting, Airmen disclose their incident of assault to someone mostly within the first three days after the assault occurred, with 7 in 10 women (69.9%) and 3 in 4 men (75.0%) saying they talked to someone within the first three days. Just as reporting decreases after the first three days, conversations also decrease after 72 hours, with 13.4% of women and 8.8% of men

talking to someone within 4 to 40 days, 9.8% of women and 12.6% of men talking to someone within 31 to 365 days, and only 3.2% of women and 1.5% of men talking to someone more than a year after the assault.

Victims are talking about their sexual assault with peers and friends. Fifty-five percent of women say they talked to peers in the military or friends (55.2% and 55.3%, respectively), and 56.9% of men say they talked to peers in the military and 48.4% say they talked to friends. One in four women spoke about their most recent incident to family members (24.9%) or to a superior (25.9%) and approximately one in seven women spoke to a peer outside of the military (13.4%). Approximately one in four men spoke about their most recent incident to family members (22.0%) and approximately one in five men spoke to a superior (16.9%) or to a peer outside of the military (20.4%).

Chart 13. Disclosure of Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. Prefer not to answer category omitted. Percentages may not equal 100.

Q: After the incident occurred, did you talk to anyone about it, regardless of whether you reported it? How soon after the incident did you talk to someone about it? Which of the following describes who you talked to about the incident, not including those you may have talked to in order to make an official report?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force and talked to someone

Note: More than one response allowed.

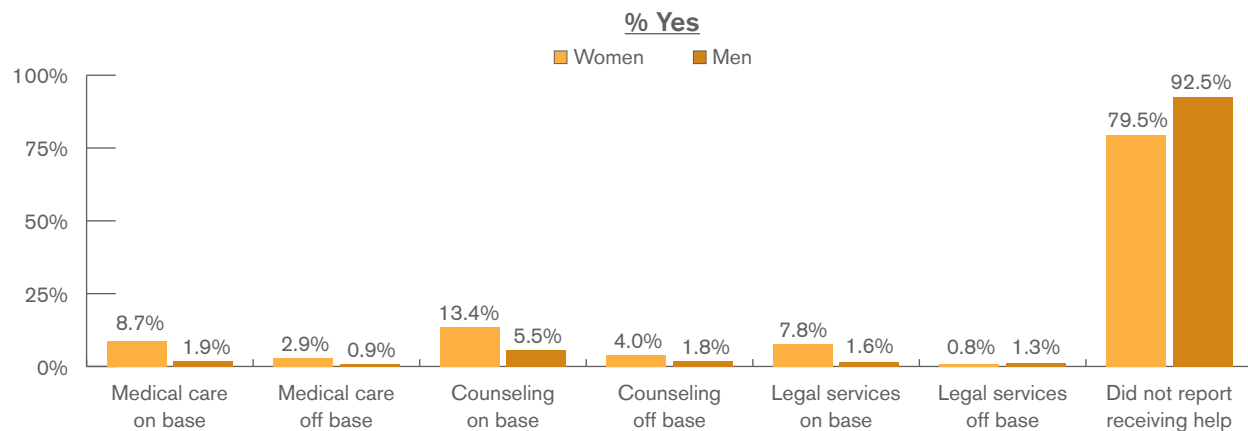
5. Victim Support and Legal Services Received After Most Recent Incident

In spite of talking to others about their experiences, victims tend to not receive formal help after being sexually assaulted.

When asked whether or not they received any type of help after the sexual assault, such as legal counseling, mental health services, or medical care, the vast majority of victims report receiving none of these types of help. However, the question did not ask whether the respondent had reported and failed to get help. Instead, it

merely represents a respondent who received no support post-incident. According to chart 14, 79.5% of women and more than 9 in 10 men (92.5%) report not receiving any of these forms of help. Among those who did receive help, counseling on base was the most common type of help reported for both women (13.4%) and men (5.5%). Just 8.7% of women said they received medical care on base and 7.8% said they received legal services on base. Because far fewer men reported receiving help, no other type of help was reported at higher than 5% other than counseling. In general, off-base services were far less common than on-base services.

Chart 14. Types of Help Received Following Most Recent Incident



Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: Did you receive any of the following types of help after the incident?

Base: Those who have been sexually assaulted since joining the Air Force

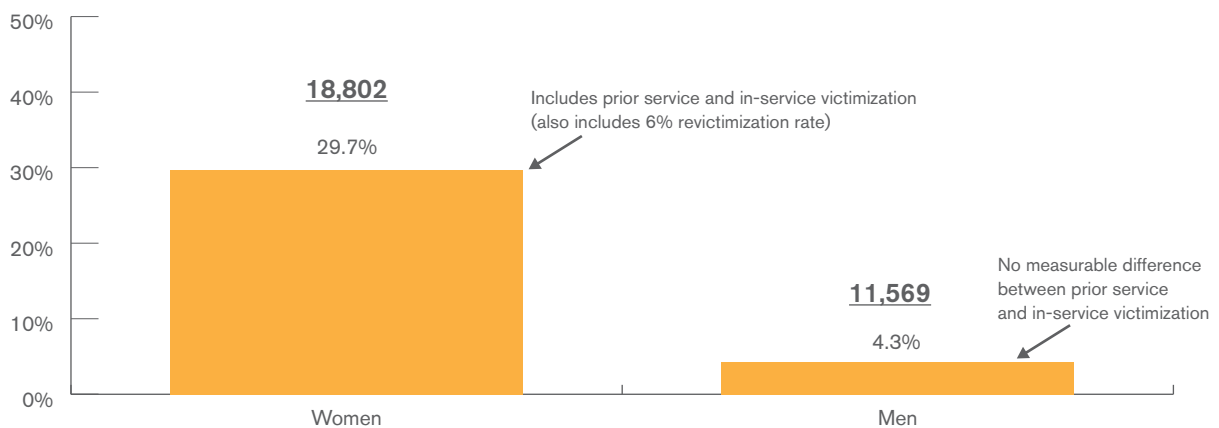
E. Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Assault

Lifetime prevalence gives a holistic view of what has occurred to Airmen throughout their lives, both prior to, and after, joining the Air Force. It is important to consider what has happened to Airmen prior to joining the Air Force because many researchers contend that people who have been victimized are likely to be re-victimized. For the purposes of this analysis, lifetime prevalence is defined as the number of Airmen who have been victims of sexual assault at any point in their

lives, regardless of whether it was prior to or since joining the Air Force.

As seen on chart 15, women report a lifetime prevalence of sexual assault of 29.7% and men 4.3%. This includes 6% of women who report being sexually assaulted both before and since joining the Air Force, though less than 1% of men have been re-victimized. Again, sexual contact is reported as the most frequent type of sexual assault experienced by women and men throughout their lives.

Chart 15. Lifetime Prevalence* of Sexual Assault



*Lifetime prevalence is the total number of victims of sexual assault while in the Air Force or prior to joining the Air Force. Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population.

Q: Has someone ever had or attempted sexual contact with you without your consent, or made or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent? Has someone ever made you engage or attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent? Has someone ever made you or attempted to make you engage in a sex act without your consent?

F. Respondent Recommendations

At the conclusion of the survey, all Airmen regardless of their experiences of sexual assault were asked for recommendations on how the Air Force could better respond to sexual assault. Airmen could select from up to five response options and also were provided the opportunity to write in a response. The open-ended responses were then coded into thematic categories, and those reflected in table 14 below indicate the categories cited by at least 2% of respondents.

Regardless of whether the individual has been sexually assaulted, the top recommendation is to focus on increasing consequences for offenders. As one survey respondent clarified in their open-ended response, “Air Force personnel are trained ad nauseam on sexual assault, prevention, and response. The perpetrators of sexual assault, however, will continue their behavior unless and until they fear significant consequences.” Some additional comments related to increasing consequences are noted below.

“The consequences have to be known to everyone...the offender can’t be quietly shipped off or it does no good. . .punishment is only a deterrent if the entire base populace is aware of it.”

“Additional training or prevention education almost makes the topic become a joke. This is something that most people do not take seriously until they are affected by it. Harsh consequences for offenders is the best way to act as a preventative measure.”

“All the training and all the Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and victim advocates are not going to stop people from committing an unwanted sexual experience, but the consequences could bring more justice and help the victims cope.”

“There should be no tolerance for offenders. Any person who is found guilty of committing an unwanted sexual act should not be allowed anything but a prison cell.”

Table 14. Respondent Recommendations for Responding to Sexual Assault, by Victimization

Recommendations made by survey respondents	Sexually Assaulted Since Joining the Air Force	Not Sexually Assaulted Since Joining the Air Force
More consequences for offenders	41.4%	55.2%
More prevention education	29.7%	27.2%
More victim advocates	19.1%	21.3%
More Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)	10.8%	15.7%
More training	16.8%	14.7%
Current training program is too much/overkill	1.5%	1.9%
Change culture/behavior/environment that leads to sexual assault	3.5%	2.0%
Improve training	3.6%	1.5%
More help for victims	4.5%	1.3%

Note: Percentages are weighted to project to the Air Force population. More than one response allowed.

Q: What recommendations do you have for how the Air Force could better respond to unwanted sexual experiences?

While some express cynicism about the value gleaned from training and education, many Airmen are recommending increasing or improving efforts on sexual assault prevention services and support services for victims. As one respondent put it, “A lot of the prevention education that currently exists is not taken seriously by younger AF members, many of whom are those who commit or ignore such acts. Finding a way to make the training more meaningful would help the matter in its entirety. Even though it would be difficult, having a victim speak out about what has happened to them might help set the standard of seriousness.” Other suggestions related to training are highlighted below.

“A lot of training we see as first responders is outdated. . . such as videos. Maybe try to get more up-to-date videos so people can relate to it.”

“Additional training resources outside of the standard Powerpoint slides. Professional vignettes, case studies, videos.”

“All of the training seems to be focused on males offending females. . . training needs to be gender neutral, or need to make it known that it is alright for a male to report females who are committing these crimes.”

“An annual, mass briefing isn’t enough. The film with the date rape scenario (2007) was the most effective

method of education and reinforcement (watching a non-example) I can recall.”

“We need to provide training to those that frequent the Internet (Facebook, Twitter, and other sites) and attempt to target victims. . . more training in these areas needed for both younger generation as well as older.”

“Education and awareness are the key to preventing sexual assault. Additional SARC’s and Victim Advocates will not prevent the sexual assault, but treat the wound. It is vital that Airmen of all ranks learn what is considered appropriate behavior through education. Instruction is most effective when conducted by unit-level leadership vice SARC’s. Online training is not effective. Also, education must be more than ‘sexual harassment and assault will not be tolerated.’ There must be specific examples of behavior with group discussion on how to respond. I believe education sessions with leadership should be co-ed and should be limited to group settings where discussion will occur. Filling an auditorium with 500-2,000 Airmen and lecturing on sexual assault and prevention is not going to get maximum results. Education should be focused on specific examples regarding ethical standards, the ‘wingman’ concept, and scenario training.”

VI. Recommendations

Based on the key findings of the survey, Gallup, guided by the team of subject matter experts, offers the following set of recommendations to the Air Force regarding the SAPR program. The recommendations fall into five themes based on training and education, additional research to consider, repeated measurement and data collection, modifications to reporting and enforcement policies and procedures, and social marketing of this report.

A. Training and Education

Over the past several years, the Air Force SAPR has introduced a number of training and education programs and policies and procedures with the core goals of increasing sexual assault awareness and prevention, providing support for victims, and holding perpetrators responsible for their actions. Air Force SAPR has also recently introduced bystander intervention training modules as a primary prevention initiative. The purpose of the training is to provide a sense of community empowerment; that is, how to be part of the solution in eliminating sexual assaults by being cognizant of situations leading to sexual assault and possible intervention and prevention strategies. The key results of this survey — that 3.4% of women and .5% of men have experienced sexual assault just in the past year in the Air Force, that reporting rates continue to be low (16.7% for women and 5.8% for men), that peers and friends are most likely aware of what is happening, and that the top recommendation from respondents is greater consequences for offenders — all point to a need for assessing the efficacy of SAPR's training and educational programming to ensure they are effectively supporting the SAPR's program objectives. Specifically, Gallup and its subject matter experts recommend the following approaches:

Conduct a formal evaluation of training effectiveness. SAPR is leading the Air Force's efforts to combat sexual

assault through cultural change — eliminating attitudes and behaviors that lead to sexual assault and creating an environment that provides support and justice to victims. These efforts are driven in large part by education and training programs. Gallup understands that the Air Force is currently engaged in a contract with a vendor to conduct a training effectiveness study. We encourage the Air Force to ensure that the evaluation is doing more than simply evaluating modules immediately after they are administered. While it is important to understand trainee/student reactions to training programs and the degree of knowledge transfer since both contribute to program efficacy, training and educational program efficacy must also be assessed by the extent to which they have promoted actual shifts in attitudes in behaviors. To truly understand whether training and educational programs are leading to shifts in attitudes and behaviors, personnel attitudes, awareness and behavior should be assessed prior to the training, immediately after the training, and then in a follow-up study to understand how well the information has been absorbed.

Example topics to be explored in an evaluation could include:

- Awareness of the SAPR office and its mission
- Extent to which personnel understand what constitutes sexual assault
- Whether personnel recall participating in sexual assault training (post)
- How recently personnel received any form of training
- How personnel would rate the effectiveness of SAPR training
- How pervasive personnel think sexual assault is among enlisted personnel and officers

- Extent to which personnel understand the reporting process and under what circumstances they would or would not report a sexual assault
- Whether personnel think their command leadership understands reporting requirements

Armed with this information and more complete measurements of sexual assault incidents, the Air Force will be better equipped to address training gaps and design/redesign training programs to more effectively accomplish the stated goals.

Enhance and expand upon “peer” education. Though victims in most cases are not formally reporting incidents, they are talking to someone about their experiences, most often a peer in the military, but in many instances a friend, family member, or peer outside of the military, and usually within a few days of the incident occurring. The findings of this survey underscore the importance of “peer” education, for both military and non-military “peers.” Air Force SAPR training and education programs should highlight the important role that military peers can play, especially in terms of advice and support provided to a victim who may confide in a peer following a sexual assault. Peer training should provide guidance on how to respond when a victim discloses an incident, as well as promoting greater understanding of reporting options and the various sources of support and care that may be available to victims. Additionally, to the extent feasible, non-military peers such as friends and family of Airmen should be informed about and have access to resources that will help them respond when a victim discloses a sexual assault. DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) currently provides civilian training materials designed to strengthen partnerships between community-based sexual assault programs and local military installations. Air Force SAPR may want to consider a more formalized adoption of this

or a similar program to educate non-military members about Air Force resources for sexual assault victims.

Reduce stigma associated with sexual assault. Feelings of shame and fear, concern over impact on unit cohesion, lack of understanding regarding the reporting process, and perceived lack of seriousness of offenses are deterring victims from reporting. The Air Force must continue to improve education about the types of services and resources that are available after sexual assault and aim to reduce stigma that may be associated with seeking help, be it medical, psychological, or legal assistance. Reducing the stigma associated with sexual assault is also helped by taking the emphasis off the victim and stressing that it is not the victim, but the offender who should feel shame.

Develop specialized training and educational programs for victims of sexual assault. Given a major finding of the survey is that many Airmen have experienced more than one sexual assault, there is a strong justification for developing specific risk reduction/personal safety educational interventions for those who disclose sexual assaults. There have been several sexual assault risk reduction interventions developed and tested for use with college women that could be modified for use in the Air Force. For these types of interventions, it is important to avoid victim blame by stressing that the aim is to teach ways to increase personal safety by increasing ability to recognize dangerous situations and predatory behavior.

Share reporting process best practices across commands. Victims report lack of faith in the reporting process and lack of familiarity with the reporting process as reasons why they chose not to report their most recent sexual assault experience. The Air Force should consider developing a formal process for sharing best practices when the reporting process goes as envisioned, and lessons learned when it does not. These best practice examples can be used to improve the reporting process

and can also serve as an example to victims that the process can work as intended and produce results.

Collaborate with ADAPT and DR programs. Given the strong link between alcohol/drugs and sexual assault risk as well as between history of sexual assault and risk of developing alcohol use problems, SAPR should increase collaboration with programs such as Air Force Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) and Demand Reduction (DR) to ensure the programs are synchronized and providing consistent messaging around the risks of alcohol and drugs.

B. Additional Research

The primary research objective of the prevalence/incidence survey was to better inform senior Air Force leadership about the true statistical rate of occurrence of sexual assault in the Air Force and guide decisions for policy changes or enhancements as part of the program's continuing process improvements. Analyzing the results of the survey revealed a number of follow-on research initiatives that could provide additional detail to help the Air Force combat the issue of sexual assault among Airmen.

Review military justice system perceptions and experiences. The top recommendation made by all Airmen to increase consequences for offenders. Many survey respondents indicated that training and education can only go so far, but it is the tough consequences and harsh punishment for offenders that will be most effective at deterrence. This desire for greater consequences points to the need for increased emphasis on aggressive investigation and prosecution of these cases, as well as further research to understand the experiences of those who have reported within the military justice system.

Explore barriers to reporting through qualitative research and/or additional meta-analysis on underreporting. Despite efforts aimed at reducing underreporting, significant levels of underreporting remain. Results of

this survey have offered preliminary insights into this issue and suggest a number of barrier themes related to shame, fear, failure to appreciate the seriousness of the offense, and lack of faith in and/or understanding of the reporting process. The dramatic levels of underreporting warrant a deeper qualitative study of barriers to reporting. The Air Force must understand: Why do Airmen choose to report or not to report? Why don't Airmen trust the system? Is it that they want more accountability for offenders? How do barriers differ by type of offense?

We do recognize, however that this information may be difficult to collect through traditional qualitative methods due to the sensitive nature of the topic and victims' hesitancy to report on these issues. If these obstacles prove too challenging to overcome, as an alternative to primary qualitative research, we recommend conducting an additional meta-analysis on the issue of underreporting/barriers to reporting sexual assault. For example, the "Rape in America" study⁵ and the NIJ grant to study drug-facilitated, incapacitated and forcible rape⁶ examine this issue and include a number of findings on why victims do not report rape.

Study male sexual assault patterns. Further study is warranted on male sexual assault — especially female-on-male sexual assault. Findings suggest that men in the Air Force are nearly twice as likely to be assaulted by females as males, and that female perpetrators are just as likely to be non-military members as they are to be military members. Further research is warranted to understand the circumstances under which male sexual assault is occurring, and the training curriculum should be revisited to ensure that the material is not all geared toward men as perpetrators, nor women as victims.

Expand survey population beyond active duty. While the 2010 measurement was restricted to active duty Airmen, the Air Force should explore the processes and

⁵ Kilpatrick and Seymour, 1992

⁶ Kilpatrick, et al., 2007

approval that would be required to expand the scope of the research to the Air Force Reserve components and the Air Force Academy, which is a high-risk population due to the younger ages.

Conduct command leadership understanding assessment.

While the victim ultimately determines whether to file a restricted report, an unrestricted report, or no report at all, the Air Force should also keep in mind the climate in which reporting occurs. One of the reasons cited by victims for not reporting is a desire to keep their superiors from finding out about the assault. We recommend conducting research among command leadership to assess their level of understanding of the reporting process to ensure that they know what to do if a victim reports an incident to them and how to create trusting relationships so that victims will be less hesitant to turn to them for support.

Gather deeper understanding of circumstances surrounding sexual assault. Because the plurality of sexual assaults were committed by the perpetrator simply ignoring the victim's efforts to communicate their lack of consent, Gallup recommends conducting further research to understand more about the circumstances under which these situations are occurring. This may be through qualitative interviews with victims or expanding quantitative questions in future research efforts.

C. Repeated Measurement and Data Collection

The initial survey results will serve as the baseline measure of incidence and prevalence of sexual assault in the Air Force. Now that a valid and reliable baseline has been established, it will be critical for the Air Force to continue measurements on a repeated basis to objectively assess whether the programs in place are having the desired impact of reducing sexual assault and increasing reporting rates. Additionally, as the measurements are conducted, there will be an opportunity to refine and improve upon the quality of the analysis to facilitate

benchmarking and understanding of the levers that can be used to affect change. However, it is important to note that while improvements will no doubt be made to future iterations of this survey, those improvements must not alter the dataset to such an extent that clear and reliable comparisons to these baseline data become suspect.

Conduct ongoing measurement and tracking. Repeated measurement will allow the Air Force to monitor progress/changes over time. We recommend repeating this survey on a biannual basis.

Increase data granularity to improve quality of analysis.

In future studies, the Air Force should consider gathering specific age and rank (rather than using ranges) to improve the quality of the analyses that can be conducted (i.e. in this dataset, we cannot get a mean age because we only collected age in a categorical manner consistent with existing DOD data matrix reporting). The Air Force may also want to reassess whether command location, or even region, can be asked of respondents in order to get a sense of the rates of sexual assault by command or geography.

Refine research to facilitate cross-comparisons. For future research, the Air Force should also consider crafting incidence and prevalence and sexual assault definitions and samples that allow for comparison to comparable findings in the non-military environment. As discussed in the literature review section of this report, incidence and prevalence are terms that are defined in different ways and often confused, especially outside of academic circles. This lack of consistency and clarity regarding definitions makes it challenging to compare measurements across studies. Furthermore, the military has a much broader definition of sexual assault than that typically used in the general public. To get a better understanding of how incidence and prevalence of sexual assault compares to the general public, the definitions may need to be adapted in such a way that unwanted sexual acts among Airmen are comparable

to other populations. However, it is important to note that we are suggesting this as an enhancement, not a replacement for the definitions used in the baseline, as we recognize the importance of being able to trend changes over time using the baseline measurement system.

Replicate this study DoD wide. Although the Air Force cannot implement this research suggestion, it would be of value and interest to replicate this study DOD wide. The purpose for using DOD wide is consistency in baseline and longitudinal measurements that may permit a more synergistic understanding of sexual assault to all military members with a single measurement device.

D. Reporting and Enforcement

Increase emphasis on aggressive investigation and prosecution of cases. When asked what the Air Force could do to better respond to unwanted sexual experience, majorities of respondents recommended more consequences for offenders, approximately twice the rate of endorsement of the next most endorsed item. This result points to the need for dramatically increased emphasis on aggressive investigation and prosecution of reported cases.

Promote reporting as a means of protecting other victims. There are a variety of reasons why victims choose not to report, but perhaps it is just as important to understand and gain insight from the factors that compel a victim to report, despite all of the reporting barriers previously mentioned. When victims were asked to select the main reason why they chose to report an incident, victims overwhelmingly cited a desire to protect *others* as the reason they chose to report. Other factors related to self-protection and justice appear to be significantly less compelling reasons for victims to report. Much of the campaign materials that are currently being used by the military to promote prevention and awareness encourage non-victims to protect and support victims. Perhaps the Air Force can use this finding and encourage victims to

report as a means of protecting other potential victims — shifting the perspective from “victim” to “protector” role may empower more victims to overcome barriers and report.

E. Social Marketing of This Report

In an effort to assist the Air Force in effectively communicating the content, intent and implications of this report to key audiences, we recommend the following strategic communication and social marketing activities be executed. A thorough assessment of the communication environment should be made, from which realistic and measurable communication goals and objectives should be set. Based on these communication goals and objectives, target audiences should be identified and profiled; initial key audiences include Members of Congress, Air Force leadership, Air Force personnel and the general public. Utilizing the identified audience profiles, targeted messages should be developed for each audience; this is based on the communication premise that the same content will be better-received and acted-upon if it is communicated in a targeted manner to each audience, rather than a singular communication approach. Armed with targeted messages, effective communication channels, activities and partnerships should be identified; examples of these would be press releases, press conferences hosted by a spokesperson and partnerships the Air Force can forge in order to address the implications of the report.

It would be our recommendation that these steps be taken prior to the report’s public disclosure to maximize the opportunity for the Air Force to not only report the findings, but also provide key audiences with information as to how the Air Force is responding to the findings of the report. The purpose of the report is not only to provide Air Force leadership with a benchmark indicator, but also to take deliberate steps to assure that those in the service of their Country do so without fear

of sexual assault. Arming key audiences with specific information of how the Air Force will be utilizing this data to make progress on this critical topic is essential, and it is essential to do so as soon as possible, preferably

at the time of the report's disclosure. Finally, at relevant intervals, the communication goals and objectives that were established at the outset of this process should be measured against achieved results.

VII. Limitations and Future Direction

Finally, in conducting the first round of the survey, the team learned a number of valuable lessons that should be incorporated into future rounds of survey administration.

Conduct process/procedural pre-test. During this administration of the survey, there were a number of procedural challenges that affected response rates. Several blockages occurred through systematic security protocols, even though the IP addresses were permitted through the Air Force systems by the NOSC, since the invitation messages were not digitally signed; training within the Air Force is extremely stringent and comprehensive for using email and government data systems that force member compliance. For future administrations, we recommend conducting a pre-test of procedures prior to full survey execution to ensure that emails can get through and ensure vendor has a verified digital signature.

Increase survey marketing. Initially, a soft marketing approach was used to encourage rather than force survey participation. The soft marketing was inconsistently interpreted and applied by individual commands with some commands taking a stronger approach than others with respect to encouraging survey participation. Survey marketing should be increased to get a commitment from each command and ensure they will support the effort.

Improve response rate. The observed response rate (18.8%) for this survey was somewhat lower than the anticipated rate (25%). Given that it was a web survey, the observed response rate was reasonable and was comparable to other nationwide surveys via the

web. However, there were about 4,000-5,000 bounce backs and also there were reports suggesting that some email invitations probably may never have reached the intended recipients. Although such situations were corrected in this round whenever possible, it appears that additional steps can be taken in advance to avoid these situations in future. Minimizing bounce backs and firewall/security-related problems will increase the number of contacts with the sampled respondents and thereby maximize the expected response rate. It will also be worthwhile to examine if additional reminders and/or other forms of communications can have a favorable impact on response rates.

Conduct non-response bias study. In order to understand the nature and amount of non-response in survey based estimates, it would be a good idea to plan a follow-up non-response bias study with the non-respondents of the main survey. Usually, a smaller sample size and a shorter questionnaire (containing selected questions from the main survey) are used for such studies. There are challenges in conducting a non-response bias study. It takes additional time and the response rate in the non-response bias study itself is usually very low. Moreover, weighting of sample data of the main study can effectively minimize bias in survey estimates in most cases. However, if time and costs permit, it may be worthwhile to plan a follow-up non-response bias study to examine in more details the non-response pattern. It can also help understand why respondents did not respond to the main study in the first place and provide important clues for maximizing response rates for similar studies in future.

Enhance questionnaire content. This baseline study revealed a number of areas that could be explored in greater depth in future administrations of the survey. Potential areas of expansion include:

- Ask more details about the most recent event, including the circumstances under which the assault occurred (by force, etc.).
- Differentiate between alcohol usage and drug usage at the time of the assault.
- Ask more detail about the use of alcohol during the incident, such as whether the victim and the perpetrator were both using alcohol.
- Differentiate between sexual contact in the form of unwanted touching, and in the form of penetration of the anus with an object other than the penis.
- Ask for greater detail on past experiences with sexual assault, including the number of assaults that have taken place since joining the Air Force and when those assaults occurred, and whether the victim has ever reported an assault, regardless of whether they reported the most recent assault.
- Probe for greater detail to understand the barriers to not getting help after the assault to understand whether they did not feel help was needed or the extent to which there is stigma around seeking help, either on base or off base.
- Consider adding a module of questions to assess whether they recall ever receiving any training on sexual assault prevention and the effectiveness of the training.
- Ask for actual age and grade at the time of the incident, and if respondent does not want to, or does not recall, then ask for a categorical response.

VIII. Conclusion

A goal of Air Force leadership is to eliminate sexual assault among Airmen. In conducting this survey, the Air Force has completed a critical milestone on the path toward accomplishing its mission. Up to this point, there has been no validated measure of sexual assault prevalence or incidence among Airmen. Furthermore, there has been limited information about underreporting and barriers to reporting incidents of sexual assault. Without this information it is virtually impossible to fully understand the scope and magnitude of the issue and whether there has been progress made toward achieving the goal the Air Force SAPR has set.

However, measurement and data gathering alone is insufficient. The Air Force has been brave in holding

up a mirror to what is an extremely controversial and sensitive issue generally, and particularly within the military. Going forward, the Air Force should use this information to inform decision making related to internal processes and procedures, programmatic decisions on education and training, and any additional data gathering that should be performed to enhance the knowledge related to combating sexual assault. Importantly, the Air Force should continue to monitor its progress through this survey to demonstrate that not only does the Air Force expect its members to be accountable for their actions, but that the Air Force is also taking responsibility and holding itself accountable for meeting its mission to eradicate sexual assault in the Air Force.

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APPENDIX A. Survey Invitation and Reminder

To: <Respondent Name>
From: Gallup - Air Force Survey [Usaf Scn: Dafa110-002]
Reply To: Gallup@Gallup.Com
Subject: Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Dear (Prefix/First Name/Last Name/Suffix):

Periodically, the Air Force needs to measure Airmen's opinions, thoughts and feelings about issues of importance to us all. You have been selected at random to participate in a Web-based survey addressing that need. It is an approved Air Force survey (USAF SCN: DAFA110-002), and should take about 15 minutes for you to complete.

The survey is hosted on a "dot-com" Web site for your convenience, so you can access it from a military network or from your personal computer with a non-military connection to the Internet. The survey, under contract GS-00F-0078M, is being conducted for the Air Force by Gallup Inc., an independent research firm with many years of experience conducting surveys.

The survey does not ask you for any personally identifying information at the individual level, and your responses will not be linked to your e-mail address. While your participation in the survey is voluntary, we encourage you to complete it and help us understand Airmen's views and feelings on the issues it addresses as clearly as possible.

Please click on this link, or type the URL in the address bar of your web-browser, to go to the survey: <https://gx.gallup.com/af.gx>

Your individual ID Code for this survey is: < >

The survey takes an average of 15 minutes to complete and is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and can be accessed from any computer as long as you have your ID Code. The survey link will expire in 30 days.

If you do not complete the survey in one sitting, you can log on again and the survey will begin where you left off. You will not have to repeat any of the questions you have already answered.

If you need assistance completing this survey please contact Gallup Support by sending an e-mail to gallup@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999 from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

If you have questions or concerns about the survey, you may contact the project director, Carl Buchanan, at DSN 260-1925 or by e-mail at Carl.Buchanan@pentagon.af.mil.

Sincerely,

Emily Yen
Research Director
Gallup Inc.

To: <Respondent Name>
From: Gallup – Air Force Survey [USAF SCN: DAFA110-002]
Reply To: gallup@gallup.com
Subject: Air Force Personal Safety Survey - Reminder

Dear **(Prefix/First Name/Last Name/Suffix)**:

Recently, we sent you an invitation to participate in the Air Force Personal Safety Survey. If you have already responded, thank you. If you have not, please take a few moments in the next few days to participate in this survey.

Your individual responses will be kept strictly confidential. This means that under no circumstances will Gallup share any individually-identifiable information with the Air Force.

Please click on this link, or type the URL in your address bar, to go to the survey: <https://gx.gallup.com/af.gx>

Your ID Code for this survey is: < >

The survey takes an average of 15 minutes to complete and is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and can be accessed from any computer as long as you have your ID Code. The survey link will expire in 20 days.

If you do not complete the survey in one sitting, you can log on again and the survey will begin where you left off. You will not have to repeat any of the questions you have already answered.

If you need assistance completing this survey please contact Gallup Support by sending an e-mail to gallup@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999 from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

Individuals with questions or concerns about the survey may contact the project director, Mr. Carl Buchanan, at DSN 260-1925 (571-256-1925) or by e-mail at Carl.Buchanan@pentagon.af.mil, or contact their local installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) from the following list <http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>.

Sincerely,

Emily Yen
Research Director
Gallup Inc.

APPENDIX B. Survey Questionnaire

GALLUP®

2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Welcome to the 2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey. The purpose of this survey is to measure the extent to which unwanted sexual experiences are occurring in the Air Force. To obtain accurate results from this research, it is important to hear from all Airmen, regardless of whether you have ever had an unwanted sexual experience. The results will be used to help improve services provided to victims.

This survey is being conducted by Gallup, an independent contractor. Survey number *USAF SCN DAFA110-002* has been assigned to this study, and the contact person is Carl Buchanan (DSN 260-1925, Carl.Buchanan@pentagon.af.mil).

All information you provide will be held in the strictest confidence and will never be shared, analyzed, or reported at the individual level. You will be asked to provide demographic information, such as your rank/grade, age, and gender. This information will be used to help classify responses by subgroups. Individually identifiable responses will never be released by Gallup to the Air Force.

The estimated time to complete this survey is 15-20 minutes, depending on your experiences. If you do not complete the survey in one sitting, you can log in again and the survey will begin where you left off. You will not have to repeat any of the questions you have already answered.

If you need assistance, please contact Gallup Client Support at galluppoll@gallup.com or call 1-888-297-8999 from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

[I want to view the Privacy Act.](#)

Please enter the survey Access Code you received in your e-mail invitation and click the "Begin Survey" button to continue.

Access Code:

BEGIN SURVEY

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to galluppoll@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Gallup is conducting this survey on behalf of the Air Force.

Your responses to this survey are completely optional, and there are no consequences if you choose not to respond. Gallup will process all data you provide and will use such information for statistical and research purposes only. The Air Force will not be provided with any individually identifiable information according to Gallup's policies protecting individual respondent confidentiality.

Having read and understood the foregoing, I voluntarily agree to and consent for Gallup to perform the processing activities described above for the purposes of the Air Force Personal Safety Survey, and I consent to my data being processed in the United States of America.

- I consent
- I do not grant consent

NEXT

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to galluppoll@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Many people have had unwanted sexual experiences happen to them at some point during their lives. People do not always report these experiences to authorities or even discuss them with family or friends. Unwanted sexual experiences can happen at any point in a person's life, and by any type of person, such as a family member, a co-worker, a boyfriend or girlfriend, a stranger, or someone they just met. The person committing the unwanted sexual experiences can be male or female.

The next set of questions asks you about specific types of unwanted sexual experiences that may have happened to you, including acts that were completed and acts that may have been attempted but not completed. Some of the language may seem graphic to you, but using correct terms is the only way to determine whether or not people have had such experiences. All of the information you share will be kept strictly confidential.

On each screen you will see some words that appear in a different color. To see a definition of these words, simply scroll over the word and a definition will appear.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Has someone ever had **sexual contact** with you without your **consent**, or made you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent?

- Yes
- No

Has someone ever **attempted sexual contact** with you without your **consent**, or attempted to make you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your consent, but was not successful?

- Yes
- No

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to galluppoll@gallup.com or by calling 1-888-297-8999. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person **sexually contacted** you or how he or she made you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your **consent**.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sarc/sarccontacts.asp>

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to clientsupport@gallup.com or by calling 1-828-287-3888. Support is available from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person **attempted to sexually contact** you or how he or she made you have sexual contact with yourself or another person without your **consent**.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afsc.randolph.af.mil/library/sarc/sarccontacts.asp>

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If you need assistance completing this survey, please contact Gallup Client Support by sending an e-mail to cs@pollingdata.com or by calling 1-800-297-0999. Support is available from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Thursday, or 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Fridays.

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Has someone ever made you engage in **oral sex** or **anal sex** without your **consent**?

- Yes
- No

Has someone ever **attempted** to make you engage in **oral sex** or **anal sex** without your **consent**, but was not successful?

- Yes
- No

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Has someone ever made you engage in **oral sex** or **anal sex** without your **consent**.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/librarv/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person attempted to make you engage in oral sex or anal sex without your consent.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Has someone ever made you engage in a **sex act** without your **consent**?

- Yes
- No

Has someone ever **attempted** to make you engage in a **sex act** without your **consent**, but was not successful?

- Yes
- No

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person made you engage in the **sex act** without your **consent**.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Please indicate whether or not each of the following describes how the person **attempted** to make you engage in the **sex act** without your **consent**.

	Yes	No	Don't know
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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2010 Air Force Personal Safety Survey

Thank you for providing that information. Please review the item(s) that you marked and indicate when the incident occurred.

Sexual contact without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Attempted sexual contact without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Oral or anal sex without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Attempted oral sex or anal sex without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sex act without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By committing the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Attempted sex act without consent

	Occurred BEFORE entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force	Occurred AFTER entering the Air Force Academy or joining the active duty Air Force
By ignoring your efforts to communicate that you did not want this to happen, or by not giving you the chance to express your unwillingness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act while you were asleep or unconscious	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By attempting the act after you used drugs or other intoxicants to the degree that you couldn't understand what you were doing, couldn't refuse to participate, or couldn't communicate your unwillingness to participate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being given drugs or other intoxicants without your knowledge so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By being forced to use drugs or other intoxicants so that you couldn't understand or control what you were doing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By threats that you would be killed, kidnapped, or seriously injured	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By other threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By causing serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
By force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/saor/sarcontacts.asp>

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On how many different occasions since joining the Air Force have you encountered unwanted sexual experiences?

- One time
- Two times
- Three or more times
- Do not recall

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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For the next series of questions, please think about the **most recent** incident since joining the Air Force when unwanted sexual experiences occurred.

We realize some of the questions may be difficult for you to recall or uncomfortable to think about. However, we ask that you be as precise as possible so that we can get an accurate understanding of the different circumstances surrounding unwanted sexual experiences. If you prefer not to answer a particular item, please select "Prefer not to answer" and move on to the next question.

Which of the following describe the type of unwanted sexual experience that occurred on this most recent incident? *(Click all that apply)*

- Sexual contact without consent
- Attempted sexual contact without consent
- Oral sex or anal sex without consent
- Attempted oral sex or attempted anal sex without consent
- Sex act without consent
- Attempted sex act without consent
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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How long ago did this incident occur?

- Within the past 30 days
- 1 month to less than 6 months ago
- 6 months to less than 1 year ago
- 1 year to less than 2 years ago
- 2 years to less than 5 years ago
- 5 years to less than 10 years ago
- 10 or more years ago
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

What was your age at the time of the incident?

- 16-19
- 20-24
- 25-34
- 35-49
- 50-64
- 65 or older
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

What was your status at the time of the incident?

- Active Duty
- Cadet
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

What was your grade at the time of the incident?

- E1-E4
- E5-E9
- O1-O3
- O4-O10
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Where did this incident occur?

- On military installation
- Off military installation
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Where were you when this incident occurred?

- At home station
- Deployed
- On TDY (Temporary Duty Assignment)
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Did one person or more than one person commit the unwanted act(s) in this incident?

- One person
- More than one person
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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For the next set of questions, please think about the **main** person who committed the unwanted act(s) in this incident.

Was the person who committed the unwanted act(s):

- Military
- Non-military
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Was the person who committed the unwanted act(s):

- In the Air Force
- Not in the Air Force
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Which of the following describes your relationship to this person at the time? (Click all that apply)

- Person was your superior
- Person was your peer
- Person was your subordinate
- Person was a contractor
- Person was a spouse/ex-spouse
- Person was a boyfriend/girlfriend
- Person was a romantic interest other than boyfriend/girlfriend
- Person was a parent/step-parent
- Person was some other family member
- Person was a friend
- Person was an acquaintance
- Person was a stranger
- Other
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

Was the person who committed the unwanted act a male or a female?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to answer

How long had you known the person at the time of the incident?

- Did not know the person at all/Person was unknown
- Less than 1 day
- 1 day to less than 1 week
- 1 week to less than 1 month
- 1 month to less than 6 months
- 6 months to less than 1 year
- 1 year to less than 2 years
- 2 years to less than 5 years
- 5 years to less than 10 years
- 10 years or more
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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After the incident occurred, did you talk to anyone about it, regardless of whether you reported it?

- Yes
- No
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Which of the following describes who you talked to about the incident, not including those you may have talked to in order to make an official report? *(Click all that apply)*

- A peer in the military
- A peer outside of the military
- A superior
- A family member
- A friend
- A crisis counselor
- A chaplain or religious leader
- A healthcare professional
- A law enforcement official
- Someone else
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

How soon after the incident did you talk to someone about it?

- Within 3 days of the incident
- Within 4 to 30 days of the incident
- Within 31 to 365 days of the incident
- Longer than 365 days after the incident
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

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Did you receive any of the following types of help after the incident?

	Yes	No	Do not recall	Prefer not to answer
Medical care on base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical care off base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling on base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling off base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal services on base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal services off base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Did you formally report the incident?

- Yes
 No
 Do not recall
 Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Please indicate whether or not each of the following was an IMPORTANT reason why you did not report the incident.

	Yes	No	Do not recall	Prefer not to answer
Did not want superiors to know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not want fellow Airmen to know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not want to cause trouble in your unit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not want family to know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of proof that incident happened	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fear of being treated badly if you reported it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Yes	No	Do not recall	Prefer not to answer
Not clear it was a crime or that harm was intended	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not know how to report	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Afraid of retaliation or that the incident would happen again	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not think it was serious enough to report	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not trust the reporting process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Concern over protecting your identity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Did you file an [unrestricted report](#) or a [restricted report](#)?

- Unrestricted report
- Restricted report
- Do not know whether it was restricted or unrestricted
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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To whom did you report the incident? *(Click all that apply)*

- Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
- Victim Advocate (VA)
- Healthcare personnel
- Other
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

How soon after the incident did you report it?

- Within 3 days of the incident
- Within 4 to 30 days of the incident
- Within 31 to 365 days of the incident
- Longer than 365 days after the incident
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Which **one** of the following best describes the main reason why you decided to report the incident?

- To get help after the incident
- To get medical care after the incident
- To prevent further crimes against you by the person
- To stop this person from committing other crimes against anyone
- To punish the person
- To catch or find the person
- Because it was a crime
- Other
- Do not recall
- Prefer not to answer

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Is there anything else important to share about the incident that has not been covered in this survey?

Please do not provide names of individuals or any specific details about the event that would allow it to be identified.

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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What recommendations do you have for how the Air Force could better respond to unwanted sexual experiences? *(Click all that apply)*

- More training
- More prevention education
- More Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)
- More victim advocates
- More consequences for offenders

Please enter additional recommendations below.

Do not provide OPSEC information; critical information or indicators. Comply with all OPSEC measures outlined in [AFI 10-701](#).

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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What is your current age?

- 16-19
- 20-24
- 25-34
- 35-49
- 50-64
- 65 or older

What is your current grade?

- E1-E4
- E5-E9
- O1-O3
- O4-O10

In what year did you enter the Air Force?

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Thank you for your participation. Please submit your survey by clicking the "Submit Survey" button below. Once you click this button, you will no longer have access to your responses.

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

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Thank you for participating in the Air Force Personal Safety Survey.

If you have been sexually assaulted and need help, please click on the link below to locate your nearest Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC):

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/library/sapr/sarccontacts.asp>

The SARC will be able to identify your reporting options and available local resources.

You may now close your browser or go to another Web site.

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APPENDIX C. Survey Estimates and Margins of Error

Chart 2. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Projected Past Year Incidence of Sexual Assault by Gender, Grade, and Age

Past Year Incidence	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	3.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Grade				
E1-E4	70.7%	7.4%	71.4%	13.9%
E5-E9	19.4%	6.4%	17.9%	11.8%
O1-O3	6.3%	4.0%	5.8%	7.2%
O4-O6	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	4.8%
Don't recall	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	--
No answer	1.2%	1.8%	2.4%	4.6%
Age				
16-19	20.9%	6.6%	20.7%	12.4%
20-24	45.2%	8.1%	48.0%	15.4%
25-34	29.5%	7.4%	24.8%	13.3%
35-49	4.4%	3.3%	4.3%	6.2%
No answer	0.0%	--	2.4%	4.6%

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

Chart 3. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Projected Past Year Incidence of Sexual Assault by Gender and Type of Act

Past Year Incidence	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	2,143	341	1,355	349
Sexual Contact	1,556	156	1,032	177
Oral or Anal Sex	248	112	377	187
Sex Act	798	169	268	166

Chart 4. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Prevalence of Sexual Assault Since Joining Air Force by Gender and Type of Act

Prevalence Since Joining Air Force	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	11,986	738	5,553	709
Sexual Contact	10,914	239	4,895	231
Oral or Anal Sex	2,494	341	1,539	320
Sex Act	6,985	414	2,508	356

Table 4. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Prevalence of Sexual Assault Since Joining Air Force by Gender and Type of Act

	Women						Men					
	Sexual Contact		Oral or Anal Sex		Sex Act		Sexual Contact		Oral or Anal Sex		Sex Act	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
By ignoring efforts to communicate	79.5%	3.0%	86.2%	5.3%	80.7%	3.6%	77.9%	5.7%	73.0%	11.7%	79.4%	7.7%
Under use of drugs or other intoxicants	35.2%	3.5%	43.2%	7.6%	41.0%	4.5%	32.0%	6.4%	50.2%	13.1%	39.2%	9.3%
While asleep or unconscious	34.0%	3.5%	36.5%	7.4%	41.2%	4.5%	33.0%	6.5%	46.4%	13.1%	36.3%	9.2%
By threats to kill, kidnap, or seriously injure	3.8%	1.4%	7.1%	3.9%	4.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	8.9%	7.5%	3.5%	3.5%
By other threats	12.0%	2.4%	23.8%	6.5%	13.1%	3.1%	7.6%	3.7%	9.4%	7.7%	9.6%	5.6%
By causing serious injury	3.2%	1.3%	4.9%	3.3%	4.5%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	4.0%	5.1%	3.2%	3.4%
By force	37.4%	3.6%	48.4%	7.7%	44.3%	4.6%	14.6%	4.9%	24.3%	11.3%	18.7%	7.4%

Table 5. Timing of Most Recent Assault

	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than one year ago	17.9%	2.7%	24.4%	5.5%
1 year to less than 2 years ago	14.0%	2.4%	14.2%	4.5%
2 years to less than 5 years ago	23.1%	3.0%	17.0%	4.8%
5 years to less than 10 years ago	19.5%	2.8%	14.0%	4.5%
10 years ago or more	16.9%	2.6%	20.2%	5.2%
Do not recall	0.8%	0.6%	3.2%	2.3%

Chart 5. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Location of Most Recent Incident

On or Off Military Installation	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
On installation	51.2%	3.5%	41.1%	6.3%
Off installation	40.4%	3.4%	51.4%	6.4%
Do not recall	0.8%	0.6%	1.9%	1.8%

Location Status	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
At home station	74.5%	3.1%	72.2%	5.8%
Deployed	5.4%	1.6%	5.4%	2.9%
On TDY	8.9%	2.0%	9.4%	3.8%
Do not recall	0.5%	0.5%	2.8%	2.1%

Table 6. Type of Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, by Gender

	Women				Men			
	On Military Installation		Off Military Installation		On Military Installation		Off Military Installation	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Sexual Contact	74.4%	4.3%	69.6%	5.0%	71.0%	8.6%	71.7%	8.5%
Oral or Anal Sex	10.5%	3.0%	11.0%	3.4%	17.1%	7.1%	23.4%	8.0%
Sex Act	32.8%	4.6%	40.0%	5.4%	21.1%	7.7%	24.1%	8.1%

Chart 6. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Perpetrator Gender, by Gender of Victim

Perpetrator Gender and Gender of Victim	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Male Perpetrator	96.6%	1.3%	32.6%	6.0%
Female Perpetrator	0.4%	0.4%	61.3%	6.3%

Table 7. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Type of Sexual Assault by Gender of Perpetrator and Gender of Victim

	Female Victims				Male Victims			
	Female Perpetrator		Male Perpetrator		Female Perpetrator		Male Perpetrator	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Sexual Contact	*	--	72.0%	3.2%	73.2%	7.15%	65.8%	10.74%
Oral or Anal Sex	*	--	10.3%	2.2%	14.0%	5.60%	28.1%	10.17%
Sex Act	*	--	34.8%	3.4%	28.1%	7.25%	**	--

* Sample size is too small to report

** Definition of sex act makes male on male occurrence not possible

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated

Chart 7. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Perpetrator Characteristics

Number of Perpetrators	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
One person	87.3%	2.3%	88.8%	4.1%
More than one person	6.7%	1.8%	4.0%	2.5%
Do not recall	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.5%

Military Status of Perpetrators	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Military	81.1%	2.8%	50.2%	6.5%
Non-Military	11.7%	2.3%	38.8%	6.3%
Do not recall	0.5%	0.5%	4.7%	2.7%

Air Force Status (Among Military Perpetrators)	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
In the Air Force	86.5%	2.7%	92.2%	4.6%
Not in the Air Force	8.7%	2.2%	3.8%	3.3%
Do not recall	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	--

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

Table 8. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Military Status of Perpetrator by Whether Assault Occurred On Installation or Off Installation

	Women				Men			
	On Military Installation		Off Military Installation		On Military Installation		Off Military Installation	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Perpetrator was military	92.3%	2.6%	73.7%	4.8%	84.2%	6.9%	27.8%	8.5%
Perpetrator was non-military	4.9%	2.1%	22.3%	4.6%	13.7%	6.5%	61.4%	9.2%

Table 9. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Gender of Victim and Perpetrator by Military Status of Perpetrator

	Female Victims				Male Victims			
	Female Perpetrator		Male Perpetrator		Female Perpetrator		Male Perpetrator	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Perpetrator was military	*	--	82.9%	2.7%	46.9%	8.1%	60.5%	11.1%
Perpetrator was non-military	*	--	11.9%	2.3%	41.4%	8.0%	34.7%	10.8%

* Sample size is too small to report

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

Chart 8. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim

Perpetrator was...	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
An acquaintance	27.7%	3.1%	28.8%	5.8%
Your peer	34.2%	3.3%	22.5%	5.4%
A friend	20.1%	2.8%	17.5%	4.9%
A stranger	7.7%	1.9%	15.8%	4.7%
Your superior	14.3%	2.5%	9.3%	3.7%
Your subordinate	1.3%	0.8%	4.5%	2.7%
Spouse/ex spouse	3.4%	1.3%	4.4%	2.6%
A boyfriend/girlfriend	4.2%	1.4%	4.7%	2.7%
A romantic interest	6.3%	1.7%	5.3%	2.9%
Other	5.8%	0.2%	5.1%	1.5%

Chart 8. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim (*continued*)

Length of time perpetrator known at time of incident	Female Victims		Male Victims	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
<1 day	8.7%	2.0%	11.5%	4.1%
1 day to <1 week	4.6%	1.5%	4.9%	2.8%
1 week to <1 month	6.8%	1.8%	8.4%	3.6%
1 to <6 months	26.6%	3.1%	23.0%	5.4%
6 months to <1 year	17.0%	2.6%	15.1%	4.6%
1 to <2 years	10.7%	2.2%	11.6%	4.1%
2 to <5 years	9.5%	2.0%	4.3%	2.6%
5 to <10 years	4.1%	1.4%	3.3%	2.3%
10 years or more	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%
Person unknown	5.2%	1.6%	9.1%	3.7%
Do not recall	2.0%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%

Chart 9. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Formal Reporting of Incident

Formal reporting of most recent incident	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Yes	16.7%	2.6%	5.8%	3.0%
No	76.2%	3.0%	86.5%	4.4%
Do not recall	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	1.7%

Table 10. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Formal Reporting Rates by When Most Recent Incident Occurred

When most recent incident occurred	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Past 12 months	19.6%	6.5%	3.5%	5.6%
1-2 years ago	18.7%	7.1%	9.6%	9.9%
2-5 years ago	18.0%	5.5%	6.1%	7.2%
5+ years ago	15.4%	4.3%	7.3%	5.1%

Table 11. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting Rates

	Total	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Unrestricted report	53.0%	8.2%
Restricted report	9.5%	4.8%
Do not recall	31.4%	7.6%
Choose not to answer	6.1%	3.9%

Chart 10. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Formal Reporting of Most Recent Incident

To whom incident was reported	Victims who filed a report	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
SARC	42.4%	8.1%
Chain of command	27.6%	7.3%
Law enforcement	23.5%	7.0%
Victim Advocate	21.5%	6.7%
Healthcare personnel	14.5%	5.8%
Other	33.9%	7.8%
Do not recall	1.8%	2.2%

Number of days until incident reported	Victims who filed a report	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Within 3 days	63.0%	7.9%
Within 4 to 30 days	15.1%	5.9%
Within 31 to 365 days	15.2%	5.9%
Longer than 365 days	3.7%	3.1%
Do not recall	0.2%	0.7%

Chart 11. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Reasons Why Victim Filed a Report

Reason why filed a report	Victims who filed a report	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
To stop this person from committing other crimes against anyone	42.1%	8.1%
To further prevent crimes against you by the person	11.3%	5.2%
To get help after the incident	7.2%	4.2%
To catch or find the person	2.6%	2.6%
To get medical care after the incident	8.0%	4.5%
Because it was a crime	9.9%	4.9%
To punish the person	0.0%	--
Other	14.8%	5.8%

-- Margin of error cannot be estimated.

Chart 12. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Reasons Why Incident Was Unreported

Reason why incident was unreported	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Did not think it was serious enough to report	53.8%	4.0%	62.9%	6.6%
Not clear it was a crime or that harm was intended	41.2%	3.9%	37.7%	6.7%
Did not want fellow Airmen to know	51.4%	4.0%	36.3%	6.6%
Lack of proof that incident happened	48.2%	4.0%	35.0%	6.6%
Did not want superiors to know	47.5%	4.0%	34.2%	6.5%
Did not want family to know	38.5%	3.9%	31.9%	6.4%
Fear of being treated badly if you reported it	43.5%	4.0%	30.6%	6.3%
Did not want to cause trouble in your unit	45.6%	4.0%	29.0%	6.2%
Concern over protecting your identity	34.6%	3.8%	26.6%	6.6%
Did not trust the reporting process	25.3%	3.5%	18.1%	5.3%
Afraid of retaliation	24.8%	3.5%	14.8%	4.9%
Did not know how to report	12.3%	2.6%	8.4%	3.8%
Other	13.0%	2.7%	9.0%	4.0%

Table 12. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Barriers to Reporting by Gender and Type of Act

	Women						Men					
	Sexual Contact		Oral or Anal Sex		Sex Act		Sexual Contact		Oral or Anal Sex		Sex Act	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Did not want superiors to know	45.6%	4.7%	50.1%	12.7%	58.9%	6.8%	31.5%	7.5%	43.0%	17.3%	36.1%	13.4%
Did not want fellow Airmen to know	49.9%	4.7%	50.4%	12.7%	63.4%	6.7%	34.8%	7.7%	43.0%	17.3%	39.6%	13.6%
Did not want to cause trouble in your unit	46.4%	4.7%	32.5%	11.9%	48.3%	6.9%	32.1%	7.5%	17.1%	13.2%	27.2%	12.4%
Did not want family to know	37.2%	4.6%	50.1%	12.7%	54.0%	6.9%	29.7%	7.4%	40.0%	17.1%	39.8%	13.6%
Lack of proof that incident happened	49.5%	4.7%	47.2%	12.7%	53.9%	6.9%	34.5%	7.7%	23.9%	14.9%	41.2%	13.7%
Fear of being treated badly	42.7%	4.7%	39.2%	12.4%	49.7%	6.9%	27.4%	7.2%	33.8%	16.5%	30.3%	12.8%
Not clear it was a crime	40.1%	4.7%	38.7%	12.4%	37.0%	6.7%	39.1%	7.9%	22.5%	14.6%	45.1%	13.9%
Did not know how to report	12.5%	3.1%	11.6%	8.1%	13.2%	4.7%	8.6%	4.5%	13.1%	11.8%	8.4%	7.7%
Afraid it would happen again	25.0%	4.1%	23.0%	10.7%	29.2%	6.3%	14.7%	5.7%	14.9%	12.4%	8.4%	7.7%
Did not think it was serious enough to report	58.1%	4.7%	50.6%	12.7%	43.2%	6.9%	63.3%	7.8%	57.2%	17.3%	63.2%	13.4%
Did not trust reporting process	23.4%	4.0%	27.7%	11.3%	29.0%	6.3%	19.9%	6.4%	20.1%	14.0%	12.1%	9.1%
Concern over protecting identity	31.2%	4.4%	37.2%	12.3%	43.7%	6.9%	23.6%	6.8%	35.3%	16.7%	24.4%	12.0%

Table 13. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Percentage Indicating an Important Reason for Not Reporting Was Because They “Did Not Know How to Report” by Timing of Incident

Did not report incident because “Did not know how to report”	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Past 12 months	5.3%	4.3%	5.2%	7.0%
More than 12 months ago	13.7%	3.0%	9.5%	4.4%

Chart 13. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Disclosure of Most Recent Incident

Talked to anyone about assault	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Yes	56.6%	3.5%	35.8%	6.2%
No	36.3%	3.4%	55.2%	6.4%
Do not recall	1.1%	0.7%	3.5%	2.4%

Timeframe for talking to someone	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Within 3 days	69.9%	4.3%	75.0%	9.0%
Within 4 to 30 days	13.4%	3.2%	8.8%	5.8%
Within 31 to 365 days	9.8%	2.8%	12.6%	6.9%
Longer than 365 days	3.2%	1.7%	1.5%	2.5%
Do not recall	2.1%	1.3%	2.2%	3.0%

Person spoke to about the incident	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Peer in the military	55.2%	4.7%	56.9%	10.2%
Friend	55.3%	4.6%	48.4%	10.3%
Family member	24.9%	4.1%	22.0%	8.6%
Peer outside of the military	13.4%	3.2%	20.4%	8.3%
Superior	25.9%	4.1%	16.9%	7.8%
Law enforcement official	11.9%	3.0%	8.4%	5.7%
Crisis counselor	10.6%	2.9%	5.7%	4.8%
Chaplain or religious leader	7.8%	2.5%	5.8%	4.8%
Healthcare professional	10.3%	2.9%	7.0%	5.3%
Someone else	7.4%	2.5%	7.5%	5.5%

Chart 14. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Types of Help Received Following the Most Recent Incident

Types of help received	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Medical care on base	8.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Medical care off base	2.9%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%
Counseling on base	13.4%	2.4%	5.5%	2.9%
Counseling off base	4.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%
Legal services on base	7.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Legal services off base	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%
Did not report receiving help	79.5%	2.8%	92.5%	3.4%

Chart 15. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Assault

	Women		Men	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Lifetime prevalence %	29.7%	1.4%	4.3%	0.4%
Lifetime prevalence count	18,802	861	11,569	1,004

Table 14. Margins of Error at 95% Level of Confidence for Respondent Recommendations for Responding to Sexual Assault, by Victimization

Recommendations made by survey respondents	Sexually Assaulted Since Joining the Air Force		Not Sexually Assaulted Since Joining the Air Force	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
More consequences for offenders	41.4%	3.1%	55.2%	0.8%
More prevention education	29.7%	2.9%	27.2%	0.7%
More victim advocates	19.1%	2.5%	21.3%	0.7%
More Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)	10.8%	2.0%	15.7%	0.6%
More training	16.8%	2.4%	14.7%	0.6%
Current training program is too much/overkill	1.5%	0.8%	1.9%	0.2%
Change culture/behavior/environment that leads to sexual assault	3.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.2%
Improve training	3.6%	1.2%	1.5%	0.2%
More help for victims	4.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.2%

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SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION & RESPONSE

MY OPPORTUNITY TO LEAD



WING COMMANDERS' GUIDE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & TALKING POINTS

PERSONAL LEADERSHIP

Eliminating sexual violence is everyone's responsibility, but ultimately your words and actions, or lack thereof, set the deciding tone. As a leader, how will you model and establish zero tolerance of sexual assault or any behaviors that support it?

For Discussion

Ask yourself: How might your biases be impacting prevention and response efforts under your command?

Then consider: Among the top reasons victims choose not to report include that they didn't want superiors to know (48% of women and 34% of men) and they did not trust the reporting process (25% of women and 18% of men).¹

Commanders' Talking Points

Here is what you can expect from me:

- Zero tolerance of sexual assault or any behaviors that support it.
- Those under my command will be held accountable for their response to this issue.
- Caring support for victims throughout the process.

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

Environmental factors in the military associated with an increased likelihood of sexual assault include:

- Sexual harassment allowed by superiors.
- Unwanted sexual advances or remarks on-duty.
- Environments where superiors engaged in quid pro quo behaviors.

For Discussion

Ask yourself: What is the real impact of a few off-color jokes and a couple of come-ons?

Then consider: Those reporting hostile work environments had approximately six-fold greater odds of rape.

Commanders' Talking Points

Here is what I expect from those under my command:

- Step up and act when you see or hear behaviors that could lead to sexual violence.
- Show respect and support for victims and care of all Wingmen.
- Intimidation or retribution of any kind will not be tolerated.
- Lead by positive example.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

Studies show that a coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach improves a victim's experience as well as offender accountability.

For Discussion

Ask yourself: Does your influence and impact end when you step off the base?

Then consider: Just as members of the Air Force can be victimized by civilians off base, members of the Air Force have perpetrated sexual violence against civilians in the surrounding community. Your role as a bystander in a position to intervene remains as crucial off base as on.

Commanders' Talking Points

Here is what the community can expect from any member of this Wing:

- Behavior showing that we are American, Military and Air Force ambassadors each time we step off this base.
- Proper intervention when circumstances dictate.



VICTIM RESPONSE

- 19% of women and 2% of men were sexually assaulted while serving in the Air Force (the majority of these crimes were committed by fellow Airmen¹).
- Most sexual assaults are committed by someone known to the victim.
- Research shows reports of sexual assault were found to be false in only 2-10% of the cases.³

For Discussion

Ask yourself: When I think about sexual assault, how often do I think only of female victims?

Then consider: In addition to 2,143 women, 1,355 men were sexually assaulted in 2010.

Commanders' Talking Points

Here is what victims can expect:

- Respect and support from professional Sexual Assault Response Team members.
- Direct access to the SARC, caring victim advocates (VAs), and base resources for guidance and support throughout the process.
- Timely and professional investigation and disposition decisions commensurate with the available evidence.

OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

Most men who perpetrate sexual violence will do it repeatedly, debunking the myth that most assaults are "an honest misunderstanding between two people who drank too much" or "miscommunication."

For Discussion

Ask yourself: What are my assumptions about sexual assault offenders?

Then consider: Research shows many of these assaults are committed by someone known by or familiar to the victim. Most of these sexual assaults are committed by repeat offenders. Since their behavior is extremely hard to change, the role of the bystander to intervene is vital.

Commanders' Talking Points

Here is what offenders can expect:

- Proper investigation of allegations and an assumption of "innocent until proven guilty."
- Access to base support resources, i.e. counseling.
- Accountability for actions.

"HURTS ONE. AFFECTS ALL."





3.4% of women and .5% of men were sexually assaulted during the 12-month period of the 2010 Gallup Survey of Air Force Active Duty Military

19% of women and 2% of men were sexually assaulted while serving in the Air Force¹

Inspiring our Airmen to be good Wingmen is not just a worthy undertaking...it is a critical mission enabling task that has hope of one day creating an Air Force without sexual assault, making it a benchmark for all the world to emulate."

-- Honorable Michael B. Donley,
Secretary of the Air Force
AF SAPR Leader Summit

"America's Airmen deserve nothing less than our full devotion to eradicating the threatening behavior to their well being... This crime threatens our people and for that reason alone it is intolerable and incompatible with who and what we are. Our Airmen serve in a dangerous world where others would seek to do them harm as enemies. We will not rest until we eradicate all behavior that would similarly do them harm from within our ranks."

- General Norton A. Schwartz,
Chief of Staff of the Air Force, AF SAPR Leader Summit





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SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE AIR FORCE

...involves nonconsensual criminal acts ranging from sexual touching to rape.

Consent **IS**...

- Freely given words or overt acts indicating agreement to sexual activity.

Consent **IS NOT**...

- Submission due to force or fear.
- Implied due to dress or previous sexual relationship.
- Possible if someone is substantially impaired due to drugs, alcohol, or unconsciousness.

The following facts are from the 2010 Gallup Survey of Air Force active duty military¹:

Sexual assault is **OUR** problem.

- 17,539 women and men (estimated projection) currently serving the United States Air Force have experienced sexual assault during their service

Being perpetrated by **OUR** members.

- 87% of military perpetrators of assault against Air Force women were Airmen
- 92% of military perpetrators of assault against Air Force men were Airmen

Being perpetrated on **OUR** installations.

- 51% of assaults against AF women and 41% of assaults against AF men were committed on a military installation

Sexual assault is a national problem.

- 1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime²
- It is the most under-reported crime in America
- Over 10% of all victims of sexual assault, sexual abuse, and rape are male





THE MOST POWERFUL IMPACT

You, as an Air Force Commander, can make it unequivocally known that this issue is a priority to you. If in both formal and informal contexts, those under your command understand they will be held accountable by you for their response to this issue - the rest will follow.

CORE ELEMENTS OF A COMMANDER'S ENVIRONMENT

What am I responsible for?

The diagram below depicts the five key elements of a Wing Commander's responsibility for Sexual Assault Risk Management. The elements encompass both Prevention and Response strategies. Attention paid to these has a positive effect on individuals and overall mission readiness. The remainder of this guide is organized according to these elements.



PERSONAL
LEADERSHIP

Ask yourself: When you hear about a sexual assault case, how often do you doubt the veracity of the victim's report and instead focus on characteristics of the victim? For example: what the victim was wearing, if the victim had been drinking, if the victim voluntarily invited the alleged offender to his or her room.

Then consider: The tendency to assume the report is false or that the victim is lying is not supported by the data. Victims of sexual assault are far more likely to have been assaulted while never reporting the incident (only 17% of female and 6% of male victims in the Air Force reported their assault¹) than they are to have never been assaulted and made a false report (false allegations of sexual assault range between 2% and 10%³).

Ask yourself: How often are you skeptical of an assault because you feel like you can identify with the alleged perpetrator? "I know this man. He's a good guy. He's a lot like me when I was younger. He's a great Airman."

Then consider: In the Air Force, only 8% of the sexual assaults committed against women and 16% committed against men were by strangers.¹ The majority are known to the victim and are often described as "nice guys," easily indistinguishable from an Airman you may like and respect.



Ask yourself:

How often do you assume that an alleged sexual assault is more likely to be a sexual encounter between well intentioned individuals who simply had too much to drink or had an honest misunderstanding?

Then consider:

Every case stands alone. Studies indicate that many of the sexual assaults committed by someone the victim knew are committed by a few men who are repeat offenders⁴. Common tactics used to commit the assault include: ignoring victims' efforts to communicate, incapacitating them with alcohol or drugs, physical force, or threats. Every case must be thoroughly investigated so that the facts relevant to that case can be determined. Then, and only then, after you thoroughly review the case, can you reach a disposition decision that is fair to both the victim and the subject in that individual case.

Ask yourself:

Based on your responses to the above questions, how might your biases be impacting prevention and response efforts under your command?

Then consider:

Among the top reasons victims choose not to report include that they didn't want superiors to know (48% of women and 34% of men) and they did not trust the reporting process (25% of women and 18% of men).¹

What messages can you communicate, formally or informally, that could decrease victim blaming, increase scrutiny of repeat offenders, and increase the reporting and help-seeking behaviors of victims?

Eliminating sexual violence is everyone's responsibility, but ultimately your words and actions as the Commander, or lack thereof, set the deciding tone. Identifying potential liabilities in terms of misinformation or biases is a crucial first step.

"Knowing your own strengths and weaknesses is important to successful leadership. You, the leader, must recognize your personal capabilities and limitations." (Air Force Officer's Guide).



PERSONAL LEADERSHIP

Strategies:

1. Inform yourself and your wing leaders about key aspects of sexual assault.
2. Hold those under your command accountable by directly and personally addressing questionable behaviors.
3. Visibly support your Sexual Assault Response Coordinator .
 - Ensure adequate resources
 - Meet with your SARC biweekly
 - Communicate to others about the SARC's capabilities
 - Support collaboration and cross-communication with The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)
 - Ensure subordinate commanders establish a working relationship with the SARC
 - Be certain the location of the SARC office is appropriate
 - Give them visible front row seats for important events
 - Make introductions at SARC related programs
4. Actively involve your senior leadership team.
5. Go to conferences. Don't send substitutes.
6. Visibly and consistently express your support for victims and commitment to prevention.
7. Make it personal. Be "real" when discussing this issue.
8. Make sure awareness of the issue extends beyond Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Prompt your leadership with reminders to ensure ongoing attention.
9. Be proactive. Get the message out via multiple venues.
 - Webcast, radio show, or TV Show
 - Facebook
 - Website
 - Newcomer briefings
 - Magnets
 - Commander's Access Channel broadcasts
 - Weekly newspaper
 - Mass and targeted e-mail
 - Commander's calls
 - Daily face-to-face communication
 - Integrate message into existing vehicles
10. Share your best practices with fellow Wing Commanders.



CLIMATE &
ENVIRONMENT

Ask yourself:

What is the real impact of a few off-color jokes and a couple of sexual advances to the climate on my base and ultimately my mission readiness?

Then consider:

Environmental factors in the military associated with an increased likelihood of sexual assault include:

- Sexual harassment allowed by superiors
- Unwanted sexual advances or remarks on-duty
- Environments where superiors engaged in quid pro quo behaviors, such as when a superior makes inappropriate demands to a subordinate

“The act of harming another person has no place in our Air Force culture. And make no mistake, stepping outside the line will result in serious consequences.”

- Lt Gen
Michael Basla,
Vice
Commander,
Air Force
Space
Command

A hostile climate decreases the likelihood victims will report, thus diminishing your opportunities to hold offenders accountable.

- 44% of female victims and 31% of male victims stated a reason they did not report was fear of being treated badly.¹
- 25% of female victims and 15% of male victims stated a reason they did not report was they were afraid of retaliation or a repeat occurrence.¹

Sexual assault is being perpetrated in our wings.

- 51% of assaults against AF women were committed on a military installation.¹
- 41% of assaults against AF men were committed on a military installation.¹

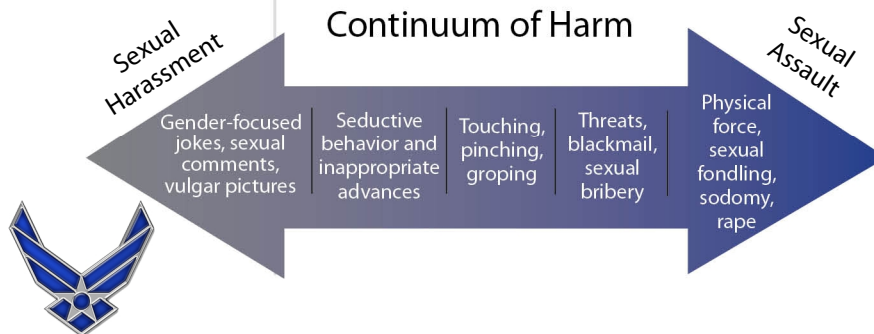


CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

Ask yourself: What might a potential offender be thinking if s/he notices leadership is silent in the face of a vulgar e-mail or sexist comments?

Then consider: Officer and enlisted leadership is essential.

- The occurrence of the ranking officer initiating or allowing others in the unit to make sexually demeaning comments or gestures in a service woman's presence has been associated with a three- to four-fold increase in the likelihood of rape.⁵
- A study by Sadler (2003) shows "Women reporting hostile work environments had approximately six-fold greater odds of rape... When officers engaged in quid pro quo behaviors, women reported a five-fold increase in rape. Officers allowing or initiating sexually demeaning comments or gestures towards female soldiers was associated with a three to four-fold increase in likelihood of rape."⁵
- While most who laugh at an off-color joke or forward an inappropriate email do not commit sexual assault - those who do commit this violence often mask and justify their behavior within climates where such behavior is condoned or ignored. Just as peers may provide inadvertent cover for offenders, they are also a very effective tool in both the prevention and response arenas. Emphasize the important role Airmen can play as active bystanders. Armed with basic education and training on resources and intervention strategies, they are a force multiplier.



Strategies:

“Sexual assault is absolutely inconsistent with our core values and it has no place in our Air Force; in a deployed context, at home, or anywhere in between.”

- Honorable Michael B. Donley, Secretary of the Air Force AF SAPR Leader Summit



1. In formal and informal settings, set the standard for behavior and communication that you want emulated. Challenge your Airmen to act in the following areas:
 - Address behaviors, conduct and attitudes across the Continuum of Harm (see previous page).
 - Ensure respect for victims and respect for the investigation and disposition process.
 - Discourage intimidation or retribution of any kind after a report has been made.
2. Increase oversight and accountability for behaviors in the day-to-day workplace and living/community areas.
3. Conduct periodic surveys to assess elements of your climate. Work with your leadership team to address the elements of greatest concern.
 - Meet with your SARC to discuss climate and environment issues.
 - Solicit information on climate concerns from groups in unique positions to observe, including the Integrated Delivery System and the Community Action Information Board.
 - Conduct informal “walk around” assessments in a variety of base locations (work areas, family/youth areas, etc.).
 - Talk to people in work areas informally about the climate and environment
 - Integrate practical safety tips into orientation (locking doors in the dorms)
 - Listen for concerns with personnel in family and youth areas
 - Conduct no-notice inspections of dormitories
 - Ensure all are maintaining standards of good order and discipline
 - Be clear about your “boundaries” of behavior
 - Walk the grounds at night
 - Mentor
 - Talk to your supervisors about expectations
 - Talk to a variety of base spouses, including 1st term Airmen spouses

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

"The nation entrusts its daughters & sons, sisters & brothers, mothers & fathers to us--all deserve respect. Even being a bystander who observes unprofessional behavior is--unacceptable."

- Col Rick LoCastro
Commander,
10th Air Base Wing
USAF Academy



4. Encourage all supervisory-level leadership to make active efforts to stay current and responsive to climate concerns.
 - Get feedback from those teaching Bystander Intervention.
5. Do not tolerate sexually demeaning conduct.
6. Develop a climate within which bystanders feel empowered to act.
 - Support the Bystander Intervention Training program.
 - Encourage Airmen to take action in the face of a potential sexual assault.
 - Have wing leadership introduce key trainings and events pertaining to sexual assault prevention and response.
 - Acknowledge Airmen who intervene or speak up in potentially high-risk situations. Consider Achievement medals for being good Wingmen, and/or citations read at Commander's call.
7. Communicate clearly and often that there is a direct link between achieving your organizational goals and ensuring each Airman feels safe and productive in his or her office.
8. Emphasize the importance of Wingman culture and responsibilities including bystander intervention strategies.
9. Ensure squadron initiation rituals are within acceptable parameters.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

Ask yourself: Does your local community know where you stand on sexual assault?

Then consider: Commander leadership on the issue of sexual assault in the on-and-off base community includes vocal support of a coordinated community response.

Studies show that a coordinated response by the community (multi-disciplinary approach) improves a victim's experience as well as offender accountability.

Though the vast majority of victims do not seek formal help, of those that do:

- 3% of women and 1% of men sought medical care off base.¹
- 4% of women and 2% of men sought counseling off base.¹

Just as members of the Air Force can be victimized by civilians off base, members of the Air Force have perpetrated sexual violence against civilians in the surrounding community. Thus, leadership on the issue of sexual assault is an opportunity to show very public support for Airmen and civilians in the community, as well as all first responders both on and off base. Further, it demonstrates to potential perpetrators the seriousness of the AF response.



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

Strategies:

1. Maximize each opportunity to interface with the community.
 - Build relationships with off-base law enforcement, crisis centers, and health care providers.
 - Offer to speak about your base program.
 - Visit local crisis centers and support clinics.
 - Host joint programs with command partners, and have base representation at local events.
2. Create opportunities for collaboration (e.g., training for first responders, host symposiums, teach a class at a community college, etc.) to showcase what the AF is doing.
3. Support your SARC when there are events. Let it be known you expect leaders in all echelons, both officer and enlisted, to be present and follow up if they are not.
4. Be a role model and lead by example. Be consistent behind closed doors as well as "out front".
 - Remind all that they are American, Military, and Air Force ambassadors home and abroad.
5. Know the resources that surround your base. This is particularly critical for non co-located Reserve and Guard wings who rely on community-based resources (e.g., rape crisis centers, shelters).



VICTIM RESPONSE

VICTIM RESPONSE

Ask yourself:

What does a real victim look like?

Then consider:

Victims of sexual assault are trauma victims. Trauma affects everyone differently. There are preconceived notions of how a “real” victim of sexual assault should look and act, as well as respond. When a victim does not conform to these expectations, often the veracity of his or her experience is doubted.

Ask yourself:

Why is reporting often delayed?

Then consider:

A victim may not report right away for a range of reasons, including fear of the perpetrator; public humiliation; a hostile environment for rape victims; fear of being disbelieved or blamed due to collateral misconduct (drinking, substance use); and blaming themselves for the assault.

Ask yourself:

Why don't victims fight back?

Then consider:

Victims may submit out of fear, to avoid further harm or heightened violence, and/or because of perpetrator threats.

Ask yourself:

Aren't most victims hysterical or emotional?

Then consider:

There is not one “typical” response for victims of sexual assault.



VICTIM RESPONSE

Ask yourself: Are most victims expected to be able to provide accurate recollections of their trauma?

Then consider: It is well established that memory processing is disrupted during traumatic events. Commonly occurring psychological reactions to trauma may impair a victim's ability to accurately recollect and talk about sexual assault.

Ask yourself: What do you do when you don't really believe the victim?

Then consider: As a Commander, it is essential that you follow the process and maintain objectivity. Each allegation of sexual assault should be considered independent of other allegations of past or present victim misconduct.

Ask yourself: When I think about sexual assault, how often do I think only of female victims?

Then consider: There are additional stereotypes and myths that impact men's ability to face their sexual assault and seek support or services, including:

- Men are immune to victimization.
- Men should be able to fight off attacks.
- Men shouldn't express emotion.
- Men enjoy all sex, so they must have enjoyed the assault.



Ask yourself: Why won't victims just report so we can hold the offenders accountable?

Then consider: This is a question often asked by leadership out of well-intended frustration at feeling helpless to act in the face of an assault. The reality is that 7 of 12 primary reasons victims gave for not reporting include things within a Commander's reach to address.¹ These include:

- Did not want superiors to know
- Fear of being treated badly if they report
- Concern for protecting their identity
- Did not trust the reporting process
- Afraid of retaliation
- Did not know how to report
- Perception that it was not serious enough to report

These reported concerns are well founded, as evidence shows that climate and response systems can be, and often are, extremely hostile to victims. The responsibility for an increase in reporting is yours, not the victim's. Note what is being communicated within your wing that is contributing to barriers to reporting, and address them. An increase in reporting will be unlikely to happen until after the response is strengthened and improved.

What Gallup says about reporting barriers

For some, it's about the act itself and whether they think it is worthy of reporting their experience. For others, it's about protecting identity, not wanting their peers, supervisors, or family to know what happened, or not wanting to cause trouble in their unit.



VICTIM RESPONSE

Strategies:

1. Respect victims' choices about reporting. If a victim chooses restricted reporting, respect that choice and trust your team to work the process.
2. Make sure the SARC works directly for the Vice Wing Commander and has access and support.
 - Hold a monthly meeting with the SARC.
 - Schedule the Commander/Vice Commander to speak at VA training.
3. Ensure adequate attention is paid to the selection, training and oversight of Victim Advocates.
4. Ensure training for first responders is available and effective (medical, OSI, Victim Advocate, SARC, chaplains, JAG).
 - Ensure first responders are collaborating and doing their work effectively on and off base by periodically doing a mock exercise.
5. Ensure resources are available to victims to prevent secondary victimization and reduce risk.
6. Ensure that transfer requests are expeditiously reviewed.
7. For Guard and Reserve without full-time response resources, partner with community-based counterparts.
8. Consider developing a memorandum of understanding on how cases will be handled. This is particularly important at joint bases and overseas. Ensure the process is clearly articulated to the base population.
9. Make certain that your Victim Witness Assistance Program is fully supportive of victims.



Reporting Options:

There are two reporting options available: Unrestricted and Restricted, defined below. Individuals who may make an unrestricted report include: Military members on active duty, Reserve, Guard, retired members, military family members, DoD civilian employees and civilians. Dependent victims under 18 will be referred to Family Advocacy. Individuals who are eligible to make a restricted report include: Air Force members on active duty, members of the Air Force Reserve or Air National Guard performing active or inactive duty training (as defined in 10 USC 101(d)(3)).

Unrestricted Reporting:

A process used by an eligible individual to disclose, without requesting confidentiality or restricted reporting, that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault. Under these circumstances, the victim's report and any details provided to the SARC, Healthcare Personnel, a VA, command authorities, or other persons are reportable to law enforcement and may be used to initiate the official investigation process under AFI 36-6001.

Restricted Reporting:

A process used by an eligible individual to report or disclose that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault to specified officials on a requested confidential basis. Under these circumstances, the victim's report and any details provided to the SARC, Healthcare Personnel, or a VA will not be reported to law enforcement to initiate an official investigation unless the victim consents or an established exception is exercised under AFI 36-6001.

Restricted/Unrestricted Reports

RESTRICTED		UNRESTRICTED
Yes	CONFIDENTIALITY	^{NO} Sensitive/need to know
Active Duty Military and Members of the ARC on Active Status	ELIGIBILITY	All personnel
No	LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION	YES
No	COMMAND INVOLVEMENT	YES
Yes	SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT	YES
Available	MEDICAL SERVICES	Available
Available	COUNSELING SERVICES	Available
Available	VICTIM ADVOCATE SERVICES	Available



**Why the
Restricted
Reporting
Option Is
Critical**

The concept of a restricted reporting option has been difficult for many commanders to fully appreciate. The restricted reporting option is a critical tool in the organizational response to sexual assault. It is the option developed specifically to increase mission readiness and increase reporting by addressing the initial needs of a victim -- for more control over their environment including time, privacy, and medical and emotional support. It is best described as a window into information previously unknown. Prior to this reporting option, most victims of sexual assault simply attempted to deal with the trauma on their own and hoped they could still function in their personal and professional lives. As this is a very difficult trauma to successfully self-treat, some struggled on and many others departed the Air Force, often for reasons related to their trauma.

While the goal is to have every restricted report go unrestricted, some victims will never be able to go beyond the restricted reporting step, so a final adjudication of the case will never occur. Others will find themselves able to move their case into the unrestricted realm in due time, and not only get help for themselves but also participate in holding their offender accountable.

Honoring a victim's choice for restricted reporting is critical, in spite of the fact that it delays an investigation into the allegation and your ability as Commander to "take care of your troops."



VICTIM RESPONSE

Respecting a victim's choice for this option demonstrates that you and the Air Force care about him or her first, and the desire to investigate the crime, at least immediately, second. This is very important as victims strive to adjust to the shock of their circumstances, regain their bearings, and prepare to move forward.

Rest assured that your SARC team is working with victims to help them understand the importance of an immediate SAFE kit to preserve evidence for future use. The SARC is also working to help them understand the importance of moving to an unrestricted reporting process when and if they want.

Initial medical care, both physical and mental, coupled with quality time to work with a SARC and VA creates a safe zone for victims. This tends to translate into a victim being much more willing to work toward successful offender accountability.

Bottom Line: A Restricted Reporting option puts the victim's voice first, ensures they get immediate help, and may eventually give you, as Commander, the ability to pursue an alleged perpetrator on a case converted to unrestricted that may have been otherwise unknown, while helping a victim more quickly return to mission ready status.



OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

Ask yourself: What are my assumptions about sexual assault offenders and accountability?

- Then consider:**
- When the victim was a female, the perpetrator was an acquaintance 28% of the time, a peer 34% of the time, or a friend 20% of the time. When the victim was a male, the perpetrator was an acquaintance 29% of the time, a peer 23% of the time and a friend 18% of the time.¹
 - Most men who perpetrate sexual violence will do it repeatedly, debunking the myth that most assaults are “an honest misunderstanding between two people who drank too much” or “miscommunication.” As previously noted, 90% of all assaults are committed by repeat offenders.⁵ This finding has strong implications for your investigations and prevention efforts.
 - Researchers suggest that a prevention strategy focused on persuading persons not to commit sexual assault is not effective as a stand-alone strategy. Bystander intervention is viewed as a stronger alternative.
 - An unreported allegation is never investigated. Factoring in unreported sexual assaults, only about 6% of potential perpetrators ever serve a day in jail. This means 15 of 16 potential perpetrators can never be held accountable.
 - Alcohol is frequently used as a weapon by offenders in order to control their victim and render them helpless. As part of their plan, a perpetrator will encourage the victim to use alcohol, or identify an individual who is already drunk. Alcohol is not a cause of sexual assault; it is only one of the many tools used by people who sexually assault.



Strategies:

“Don’t give up on a case until you are satisfied with the result; it doesn’t matter how far away it happened, how long ago it was, which service the offender was in, or what the circumstance; get the result legally appropriate for the crime.”

- Ronald B. Miller, Brigadier General, USAFR Commander, 301st Fighter Wing

1. Express clear expectations about the urgency and priority of case processing.
2. Ensure proper investigation of allegations while also communicating that the accused is “innocent until proven guilty.”
3. Ensure that your SARC and multi-disciplinary team members encourage a victim to have a SAFE kit done immediately.
4. Do not put pressure on SARCs to disclose restricted reports. Trust they will encourage victims to move to unrestricted as quickly as possible to ensure adjudication.
5. Ensure a strong Victim Witness Assistance Program.
6. Consider inviting your SARC to periodically attend status of discipline meetings. SARCs have visibility on personnel involved in both restricted and unrestricted cases. At times there is crossover between sexual assault allegations and other disciplinary cases.
7. Ensure your SJA and the AFOSI (or servicing MCIO) are working closely together. This will help avoid unnecessary delays.
8. Remember that complications and delays occur in military and civilian courts. These cases are rarely resolved quickly.
9. Ensure case outcomes are thoroughly reviewed and communicated to each victim by the JA, SARC, and Commander.





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Lt Gen Michael Basla

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Prevention And Response Concepts

Debra Gray, Colonel, USAF (Ret)
Dorothy J. Edwards, Ph.D.
In conjunction with SAGE Horizons, Inc.

Air Force Project Lead

Lt Col Craig McCuin





For More Information

For additional information, including the additional resource documents listed below, please visit the SAPR website:

<http://www.afpc.af.mil/library/sapr/index.asp>.

- Maximizing the Power of Mentorship in Preventing Sexual Assault
- Effectively Engaging Your Wing in Sexual Assault Prevention
- A Broader Understanding of Bystander Intervention
- Secondary Victimization: Implications for Sexual Assault Response
- The Importance of Overseeing the Case Management Process

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NOT ON MY WATCH...

- After returning from deployment, a female TSgt was asked how the deployment went and whether she was treated with respect. Her response: "I joined the Air Force to fight for my nation and serve my country. I would never have believed when I went into the combat zone, that I would be afraid for my safety with my own comrades. I was more afraid of them than I was of the enemy."
- It is just prior to the Air Force Ball. A female Airman on her first tour is selected as the "youngest Airman" to help the Wing CC cut the cake. That night, a fellow Airman forces her to have sex in her dorm room after prying her door open with a multi-use trade tool.
- An A1C on her first overseas assignment is taken out on a "green bean tour" by her SSgt supervisor. The goal was to "get her drunk to help her overcome jetlag." She is drunk and incoherent. While she is passed out, another Airman sexually assaulted her on her supervisor's couch.
- A male first-term Airman was enjoying a few drinks at a gazebo outside his dorm with several co-workers. He went to his room after a few hours saying, he was not feeling well, and fell asleep. A powerful drug had been slipped into his drink. Later that night, he woke as someone entered his room, but he could not move or speak. Unable to defend himself, he watched as the offender, one of his male co-workers, sexually assaulted him.

"I fully recognize that there are many competing priorities for leaders' resources, time and efforts, but combating sexual assault must remain an undeniable priority for this crime's effect is larger than a negative impact to our mission."

- General Norton A. Schwartz,
Chief of Staff of the Air Force
AF SAPR Leader Summit

ENCLOSURE 4:
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU





NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

1636 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-1636

NGB-ZA

MAR 01 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, PERSONNEL AND
READINESS, 400 DEFENSE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON DC 20301

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Fiscal Year 2011 National Guard Bureau Sexual Assault
Prevention and Response Report

1. Reference memorandum, OSD(P&R), 8 Sep 11, subject: Data Call for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.
2. Enclosed, please find the combined Army and Air National Guard input for the subject report.
3. The point of contact for this action is the National Guard Bureau Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Chief, Ms. Jane Lux, 703-607-0577, or jane.lux@us.army.mil.

Encl


CRAIG R. MCKINLEY
General, USAF
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CF:
DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (w/encl)

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review National Guard Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: Instructions and Templates

Executive Summary

The National Guard Bureau continually strives to ensure that every Army and Air National Guard Service member, who is a victim of sexual assault, is protected, treated with dignity and respect, and provided support, advocacy, and care. It is the National Guard (NG) goal to have its leaders in every state, territory, and the District of Columbia (hereinafter called the states), create a climate that is intolerant of sexual assault.

The NGB Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program mission is to ensure immediate response capability for each report of sexual assault involving a NG Service member in the 54 states and to provide program policy guidance for Title 32 situations under the governor's authority.

To further the DoD-wide strategic goals of increasing victim confidence in reporting, and reducing sexual assault incidents, NGB focused on improving sexual assault prevention training during FY11. This goal met Army and Air Force (AF) SHARP and BIT prevention training requirements. The goals to reduce sexual assaults and increase reporting are addressed through increased prevention training at the unit and command levels.

NGB SAPR worked closely with DoD SAPRO during FY11 to increase reporting victim response services by publicizing the release of the DoD SAFE Helpline throughout the NG. The new resource was well received by NG Service members and serves as a valuable tool for NG members in communities where they often do not have active duty installations to provide care and counseling that is available when the NG member is on active duty orders.

The focal event for FY11 was the inaugural NG SAPR Leadership Summit. It was held in Washington DC on 1-2 Nov 10 with nearly 100 SARCs and 200 state leaders in attendance. The goals of the summit were to ensure NG leaders understand their roles and responsibilities regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault victims, ensure leaders understand their roles and responsibilities in investigating and reporting allegations of sexual assaults, and provide an understanding of sexual assault prevention that can be incorporated into a concept of composite risk management to increase readiness for combat. The Summit evaluations indicated an overall 95% favorable response of the Summit from participants. This opportunity for leadership training was made possible with funding provided to NGB SAPR from DoD SAPRO.

As part of the strategic goal for program oversight that will improve reliability and sustainment of SAPR services, NGB participated in important Working Integrated Product Team (WIPTs) meetings at the DoD SAPRO level to address future

requirements for case documentation, victim advocate credentialing, and victim assistance standards. These guidelines and program standards serve to improve Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate training opportunities. It is important that the NG SAPR program is represented, recognized and understood at the DoD SAPRO and active duty level for its unique and distinct state operated program. The WIPT involvement establishes communication channels and partnerships with the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy and other national programs associated with SAPR.

The strategic goal of educating stakeholders was met during FY11 through the reorganization of functions and responsibilities among J1 and A1 SAPR, and G1 SHARP. This reorganization serves to educate Service stakeholders by improving knowledge and understanding through pro-active communication. There is increased communication by the ARNG and ANG with their parent Services that allows for a better understanding by the AC of the challenges faced by the ARNG and ANG.

1. Program Overview

1.1. Please provide a general overview of your Service's SAPR program. This overview should include such information as:

- **Authorizing Service regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication**
- **General organizational structure of your Service SAPR program and personnel (e.g. Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and 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 environments**
- **Other personnel involved and their roles in your Service's SAPR Program**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program provides sexual assault victim response and prevention training when NG Service members are in Title 32 status under the authority of the Adjutant General (TAG) and the governor. There are 54 state programs that fall under the National Guard Bureau's oversight.

The DoD SAPRO program guidance applies to NG members who are sexually assaulted when in "active service", as defined in paragraph 2.2 of the DoDI 6495.02, reference (101) (d) (3) of Chapter 47 of the Title 10 Code. The DoD guidance is not applicable when the NG Service member is on a State Active Duty (SAD) mission. However, depending on individual states, the SARC and Victim Advocates (VAs) often provide referrals and resources from state and local sexual assault coalitions if a Service member is sexually assaulted as a civilian or while on a SAD mission.

Title 32 status SAPR requirements for prevention and response resources apply to Army National Guard (ARNG) and Air National Guard (ANG) Service members when they are on active duty or full time National Guard duty. SAPR resources are in place in the 54 states for

response during Inactive Duty Training (IDT), Annual Training (AT), Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) Active Guard Reserve (AGR), or when performing active duty (Title 10) for less than 30 days. Additionally, SARCs and VAs are available for support during drill weekends, if the member was sexually assaulted as a civilian, and readiness is compromised when the individual attends drill. Active duty Army and Air Force (AF) prevention training requirements apply to the ARNG and ANG and are delivered during annual training or drill weekends.

When ARNG soldiers are on Title 10 orders for over 30 days, Army Regulation 600-20 Chapter 8, 4 Aug 11 is applicable and provides guidance on program execution requirements for prevention and response. ANG airmen follow Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-6001, 29 Sep 08, which applies to ANG members when in federal service. The AF considers the ANG a major command that is a reserve component of the AF. AFI 36-6001 is the authority for program execution requirements for the ANG. There are a variety of SAPR policy memoranda signed by the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) and directed to TAGs of the 54 states, which since 2006 have provided program implementation guidance and requirements. Additionally, many of the 54 states have written their own state SAPR program policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that provide additional Title 32 guidance for their specific state areas of responsibility.

The organizational structure for the NGB program is divided by functions. NGB-J1-SAPR handles policy, SARC training responsibilities, data tracking and reporting, and represents NG interests with DoD SAPRO. ARNG-G1 SHARP and ANG/A1 SAPR handle their Service specific program execution, and respond to Service specific issues with the parent Service. The NGB SAPR Program Chief works closely with the ARNG-G1 SHARP Branch Chief, and the ANG/A1/S SAPR Program Manager to provide SARC guidance and program oversight, and coordinate training for the 54 Joint Force Headquarters-State(JFHQ-State) and 90 ANG Wings.

Each state has a primary SARC located at the JFHQ-State. This position is usually a full time dual status military technician at the GS11 level, who is hired by TAG and trained IAW DoD SARC training standards by NGB SAPR. The JFHQ-State SARC functions as the installation (state) SARC. TAG of each state has the option of hiring either a member of the ARNG or ANG to serve in the capacity of SARC for the state. The JFHQ-State SARC may also be in a non dual status civilian technician position that does not have Title 32 military responsibilities. Those positions are low in number because the non dual status civilian positions are limited in the states. Some states have appointed AGR members as the SARC, but those individuals usually have collateral duties in addition to their SARC responsibilities. The JFHQ-State SARC serves as the state SAPR program manager and is responsible for reporting all ARNG/ANG state sexual assault reports to TAG.

The ANG SARC is also a full time military technician, but has the SARC duties included as part of his/her overall Wing Executive Support Officer (WESO) GS12 position description. The AF requirements dictate that the SARC be the rank of at least a captain or a GS 12 civilian position, reporting to the vice wing commander. The WESO position description met the AF rank/grade requirements in 2006 when the SARC duties were assigned to the WESO. NGB

SAPR also trains the ANG SARC with the JFHQ-State SARC to ensure communication and reporting responsibilities for the entire state SAPR program are utilized and wing commanders coordinate response and reporting with TAGs JFHQ-State program manager.

The ARNG requires a Deployable SARC (DSARC) at the brigade level. This individual usually serves as a VA for the state when not on Title 10 orders. Additionally, ARNG requires two VAs at each battalion. Many units choose to have additional VAs trained at lower level units based on geographical dispersion or training requirements.

The ANG has a minimum of two VAs at each ANG wing in the state. The JFHQ-State SARC maintains a list of all ARNG and ANG VAs for the state, and coordinates a joint response capability with the ANG SARC if a sexual assault occurs and needs a cross-Service VA. When deployed, the ARNG DSARCs act as a true Army DSARC and report to the theatre SARC, as well as the combatant commander. If a dual status ARNG JFHQ-State SARC deploys with his/her assigned unit, TAG will appoint an alternate JFHQ-State SARC to be trained, and assume duties for the state to cover while the other SARC is deployed. Usually the JFHQ-State SARC does not perform SARC duties while deployed.

If an ANG SARC deploys as a SARC, he/she will serve as an AF SARC and perform only SARC duties in the deployed environment. Usually ANG SARC do not deploy for more than six months.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "The Spectrum of Prevention," and its 6 components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify efforts by your Service to promote prevention.

The inaugural NG SAPR Leadership Summit was held in Washington DC on 1-2 November 2010, with nearly 100 SARC and 200 state leaders in attendance. The goals of the summit were to ensure NG leaders understand their roles and responsibilities regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault victims, ensure leaders understand their roles and responsibilities in investigating and reporting allegations of sexual assaults, and provide an understanding of sexual assault prevention that can be incorporated into a concept of composite risk management to increase readiness for combat.

The Army and AF have held SAPR Senior Leadership Summits in the past for their leadership, however, the active component Summits do not address the unique program implementation challenges that face the NG when in Title 32 status. Additionally, Army and AF do not have sufficient space to include all NG state leaders in their Summits. The NG specific SAPR Leadership Summit provided a forum to initiate change in state organizational practices that emphasize prevention of sexual assault. The event allowed the JFHQ-State SARC and ANG wing SARC to communicate with their state leaders the importance of prevention programming as a means to ensure readiness and retention, and promote culture change.

The NGB Joint Senior Leadership Conference (JSLC) was held in Washington DC two weeks after the inaugural SAPR leadership Summit. General Craig R. McKinley, CNGB, used the venue as an opportunity to bring the issue of SAPR programming to state TAGs. He requested that the NGB Public Affairs Office (PAO) create a 10 minute video of his remarks at the Summit with highlights of key messages from the event. This video was shown at the JSLC in an effort to bring additional attention to the need for ensuring all sexual assault prevention training is addressed annually.

The very nature and structure of the NG Title 32 SAPR program requires that JFHQ-State and ANG SARCs foster coalitions and networks with both their active component counterparts, and also with civilian sexual assault prevention coalitions. Since over 80% of NG members are civilians most of the time, they may be sexually assaulted while in a non duty status. The NG SARC often is the first source of help to the traditional NG member. In order to provide help to the survivor who was sexually assaulted while in civilian status and to ensure readiness during inactive duty training and annual trainings, the SARCs must network with their civilian resources to provide referrals to those who do not qualify for government or military funded counseling or medical care.

During FY11, the ARNG and ANG followed the lead of their parent Services by instituting Service specific sexual assault prevention training at the unit level to strengthen individual knowledge and skills as the basic level of "The Spectrum of Prevention."

Prior to FY11, the National Guard had its own Bystander Intervention Training tool that was utilized by many ARNG and ANG units for annual SAPR training requirements. However, with the implementation of Army's SHARP training videos, and AF's Bystander Intervention Training (BIT) specific curriculum requirements, both the ARNG and ANG moved to utilize the training resources of the Army and AF.

As a result of the active duty prevention initiatives, the ANG currently has trained 300 BIT Facilitators over the past two years with approximately 95 more scheduled for training in FY12. During FY11, ARNG provided guidance to all ARNG units to use the three-tiered SHARP prevention videos at the individual, unit, and leadership levels to influence prevention by strengthening individual knowledge and skills, and working to change organizational practices at the leadership level.

2.1.2. Identify the ways your Service is changing organizational prevention-based practices.

The NG ARNG and ANG SAPR programs are working to hold state leadership responsible for implementation of unit level sexual assault prevention training within each state unit and wing. Although there are many challenges to complete SHARP and BIT training during the limited training hours available for IDT, CNGB and the Directors of the ARNG and ANG are monitoring the progress of prevention training for each state. This emphasis from top NG leadership places responsibility on the state leadership and wing to work toward changing a climate within their command that may allow behavior that could lead to an incident of Sexual Assault.

Since both ARNG SHARP and ANG BIT include leadership training modules, changing the NG organizational prevention practices means that leaders receive the same information that their soldiers and airmen receive on how to safely prevent sexual assaults.

The ARNG began the implementation of the Army SHARP Initiative by conducting the three tiered Annual Refresher Unit Training Model which included a Leader's Training Module, Individual Training Module and an Interactive Team Bound Training Module. The change to the ARNG organizational practice is to combine the two areas of sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention by encouraging and teaching bystander intervention skills.

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks (i.e., Name prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service level).

Since the NG is state based, the method used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks is the development of Memoranda of Agreements (MOA) and Understanding (MOU) by the JFHQ-State SARC for interaction, resources, and response capability with the state coalitions covering the entire state. The ANG SARCs are installation based and will often work locally with civilian resources or co-located active duty AF installations to foster prevention related networks.

Meetings of the state level monthly case review board - including ARNG, ANG, and Joint personnel under the TAG – are often the opportunity used to develop relationships with subject matter experts (SMEs) from state and local law enforcement, state Attorney Generals, local and state-wide rape crisis centers, district attorney's offices, etc. Additionally, many states have scheduled nationally recognized prevention related SMEs, and DoD SAPRO speakers to address state leaders and commanders at special annual leadership meetings. Some SMEs used at individual state leadership and unit level prevention trainings during FY11 were:

- "Sex Signals" – Catharsis Productions;
- "Improv 101"- Craig Zablocki;
- "Can I Kiss You?" – Mike Domitrz;
- Dr. David Lisak,
- DoD SAPRO, Dr. Kaye Whitley and Dr. Suzanne Holroyd;
- Gail Stern, M.Ed;
- Dorothy Edwards, Ph.D;
- Mr. Russell Strand;
- Anne Munch, J.D.;
- Alan Berkowitz, PhD;
- Teresa Scalzo, Esq., Navy Office of Judge Advocate General.

2.1.4. List the prevention education and training initiatives and programs your Service offers for responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims.

NG SAPR conducted four 40-hour SARC/VA training certification courses in FY11 for a total of 342 ARNG and ANG personnel at National Guard Professional Education Center (NG PEC).

This initial SARC and VA training course meets all DoD standards for SARC and VA training and is specific to the NG. It covers both Army and AF policies for Title 10 deployment and addresses the unique concerns of sexual assault incidents that occur during Title 32 status. All NG SARCs and VAs are taught BIT methods and skills at the initial SARC or VA training. Additionally, many JFHQ-State SARCs and nearly all ANG wing SARCs have attended AF BIT three-day facilitation training that enables them to deliver the AF BIT curriculum.

NG sexual assault responders are primarily SARCs, VAs, and chaplains. Medical personnel in the NG usually do not commonly function as a responder for sexual assault unless they are on Title 10 orders and in a deployed environment. Most NG sexual assault victims use civilian rather than military medical personnel for response when in a Title 32 status. Military medical treatment facilities usually are not available to them when in state rather than federal oversight.

In an effort to maximize resources and instill “train the trainer” capabilities, NGB SAPR staff offered a 24-hour professional development training in January 2011 for state and wing SARCs on skills needed to conduct their own standardized VA trainings in their own states. Then, throughout the FY, NGB SAPR staff assisted JFHQ SARCs in training VAs, for the following states: California, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Florida, North Carolina, and West Virginia. An additional 308 VAs were trained at the state and regional trainings conducted by SARCs.

The annual 24-hour SARC refresher training was held in April 2011 in conjunction with other NG programs as part of the Health Promotion and Prevention Training Workshop. There were 133 JFHQ and ANG Wing SARCs in attendance for the training. Other Health Promotion and Prevention Training attendees were substance abuse prevention and treatment outreach personnel, resilience trainers, Directors of Psychological Health, suicide prevention managers, and SARCs. The SARC refresher training blocks were open to other program personnel, and included refresher training on case management, policy, bystander intervention, social norms, organization and development of the program, domestic violence awareness and drug facilitated sexual assault stopping and recognizing victim blaming.

All ANG Service members, including those who are healthcare personnel, security forces, Judge Advocates General (JAG), and chaplains, must participate in BIT at their Wing. The inaugural SAPR Leadership Summit in Nov 10 included some state level JAG and chaplains who gathered valuable information related to the bystander intervention method of preventing sexual assault from some SMEs training at the event and appropriate risk reduction methods.

The ARNG promotes the HQDA SHARP Initiative that includes a three tiered Annual Refresher Unit Training Model which includes a Leader’s Training Module, Individual Training Module and an Interactive Team Bound Training Module. These modules teach individual skills for bystander intervention to prevent sexual assault.

Additionally during FY11, some state ARNG units utilized the interactive “Sex Signals” training for personnel or units during AT in an effort to communicate sexual assault prevention

methods to soldiers.
2.1.5. Identify your Service’s efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (i.e., Communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).
<p>NGB worked closely with DoD SAPRO to establish a NG specific campaign surrounding the “Hurts One. Affects All.” prevention campaign. NGB tailored the message to use the NG theme “Never Let Your Guard Down.” NG posters and prevention materials were delivered to all states to post in ANG buildings and ARNG armories.</p> <p>Individual state level JFHQs and wing installations promote community education individually using state web pages, Sexual Assault Awareness Month projects and activities, MOAs with local services, Victim Advocate training with local services, utilizing their installation Public Affairs office, speaking at events such as Yellow Ribbon, and utilizing training items that market their contact information.</p> <p>Within the ARNG, the SHARP program has established partnerships and alliances within the ARNG Soldiers Family Support Services, Substance Abuse Program, Suicide Prevention and Psychological Health to further community education about prevention and response resources.</p> <p>ARNG coordinated a communications and marketing plan to promote program awareness and resources. The plan included, but is not limited to: Foundation Magazine, the Guard Knowledge Online website and Joint Services Support/SAPR website. A variety of marketing handouts and posters and presentations have been available at senior leadership events. NGB SAPR closely coordinated with DoD SAPRO to ensure all JFHQ-State SARCs and wing SARCs publicized the release of the DoD SAFE Helpline during the hard release in April 2011 and participated in remote testing of the Helpline prior to release. NGB PAO also coordinated with OSD PAO to ensure that the widest range of markets throughout the NG was notified of the new resource for military sexual assault survivors.</p>
2.1.6. Describe the ways that your Service is strengthening Service member knowledge and skills (i.e., Bystander intervention).
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussing the importance of the SAPR program at Leadership events i.e. JSLC and SAPR Leadership Summit 2. Ensuring we have qualified and trained SARCS and VAs to assist in BIT 3. ANG provides pre-deployment Computer Based Training (CBT) per AF requirements 4. Pre/Post deployment briefings on SAPR resources and POCs at Yellow Ribbon Events 5. Tracking and providing briefings for first responder trainings per request
2.1.7. Other (Please explain).
N/A
2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service.
N/A

<p>2.3. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 related to the prevention of sexual assault.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued focus from NGB Senior Leadership on progress toward ARNG and ANG completion SHARP and BIT requirements. 2. Continue with schedule to train JFHQ-State and ANG Wing SARCs at three standardized NG SARC trainings during FY 12. 3. Hold second NGB SAPR Leadership Summit for new state leadership who were unable to attend inaugural Summit. 4. NGB is planning its FY12 annual Professional Development conference. This training event is a collaborative event that will serve as an opportunity in April 2012 to meet SARC annual refresher training requirements. 5. During April's SAAM observances, there are plans to provide public service announcements about sexual assault prevention via the Joint Services Support web site that reaches families and Service members in both ARNG and ANG.
<p>2.4. Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those Service members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>3. Increase Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting</p>
<p>3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service members (i.e., Local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence).</p>
<p>Both ARNG and ANG are addressing the challenge to increase victim confidence associated with reporting. By holding commanders accountable to participate in AF BIT and Army SHARP leadership training modules, soldiers and airmen see that sexual assault prevention and response is important to ensure victim retention and unit cohesion. If command understands the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting as well as the need to protect the desires of the victim/survivor, then the commander will promote an environment that is more conducive to individual reporting.</p> <p>The release of the DoD SAFE Helpline during FY11 was a major step that allowed for more publicity of sexual assault reporting options in the NG. Each joint state NG SAPR program was able to provide resources to their soldiers and airmen through PSAs, billboards, and specialized attention during SAAM events.</p>
<p>3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service developed and implemented during FY11 within the context of:</p>
<p>3.2.1. Joint environments.</p>
<p>There are no restricted or unrestricted reporting option challenges for the NG Soldiers and Airmen when they are in joint Title 32 status in their home states, other than determining whether or not there are entitlements available from the federal or state. The NG program</p>

execution is Service specific, but the Services work jointly as National Guard Service members with the same Service resources and reporting options when they are under the oversight of TAG in Title 32 status. NGB has established JFHQ-State SARC positions in each state that serve as the central point of contact for the ARNG and ANG SAPR program at the state level, and collateral duty ANG wing SARCs offer support at each ANG wing installation.

When ARNG and ANG members are on Title 10 orders for CONUS training, active duty installation SARCs occasionally are unaware that NG members are afforded the same reporting options as active duty. In an effort to effect change, the ARNG and ANG work with DA and DAF to ensure active duty installations SARCs receive training on how to handle cases involving ARNG and ANG members while on orders.

Among ANG members, we sometimes have deployment requests for SARC/EO personnel in joint deployed environments. The Air component has not combined these roles because of potential challenges handling unrestricted and restricted sexual reports that can be a conflict of interest with a SARC and EO Specialist. As a result, the ANG is usually not able to fill this combined SARC/EO position in a deployed joint environment.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest.

At this time, NGB SAPR does not have visibility of sexual assault reports involving NG Soldiers and Airmen when the assault is reported on orders to a Title 10 SARC in a deployed environment. Efforts have been made to promote case and record transfers between deployed SARCs and the JFHQ-State SARCs, but consistent case transfer and SARC notification from active duty SARCs to Title 32 state or wing SARCs only occurs occasionally. Visibility and case transfer happens more often if the deployed SARC is a NG SARC because they have been trained by NGB SAPR and know the need to secure benefits for the Soldier/Airman through the LOD process when the member returns to Title 32 status. Because there is no consistent training or system for case transfer for the active component handling a sexual assault of a NG Service member, the active duty SARCs are often unaware that the victim should be offered case transfer to home state SARCs for follow on services. Handoff of cases should be accomplished more easily once the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is implemented.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services.

There is no accurate or consistent mechanism for tracking ARNG or ANG victim services at this time for sexual assaults that occur when soldiers and airmen are assaulted on Title 10 orders with the active component. NG is waiting for implementation of DSAIDS which hopefully will alleviate the issue.

Current procedures are not defined for the active duty Services on how to pass information back to the JFHQ-State SARCs for tracking of NG victims assaulted while deployed or at training on Title 10 orders.

The ARNG and ANG are working with the active duty Services to develop procedures to facilitate notification and contact of state NG SARCs to ensure continuity of care and tracking of services.

<p>3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason).</p>
<p>There has been progress since DoDI 6495.02 was revised in November 2008 to mandate changes to the AC's Line of Duty (LOD) process to include options for restricted reporting of sexual assaults. However, the system is not fail safe in guaranteeing confidentiality for the victim. There are no known incidents at this time where a report of confidentiality was breached; however, there may be potential for that happening when unit clerks may have access to restricted reporting LOD modules and a traditional LOD process does not require investigation by command. The ANG LOD process does not have online electronic capability as the ARNG system has and must be initiated by one individual in the ANG LOD division. The individual has completed SARC course work.</p> <p>Also, some have expressed concern that if they seek counseling for trauma due to a sexual assault, their restricted report may be breached when filling out their security clearance information which requires disclosure of counseling. This has become a recent concern of victims/survivors in preparing clearing documentation.</p>
<p>3.2.5. Other (Please explain).</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes taken to improve Service member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.</p>
<p>Not available.</p>
<p>3.3.1. Describe how your Service is addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.</p>
<p>The military justice process is available only to those members who were sexually assaulted in Title 10 status. It is unknown how many NG members have declined to participate in those processes or civilian criminal prosecutions reported in the states.</p>
<p>3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma associated with reporting sexual assault.</p>
<p>The ARNG is currently taking part in the Army's anti-stigma campaign and has assigned an ARNG officer to serve as a member on the taskforce.</p> <p>In the small group, gender and rank segregated BIT conducted by ANG, the opportunity for smaller educational settings allows for better anti-stigma messaging. Additionally, having trained professional SARCS furthers education to reduce stigma at the ANG wing installation level.</p>
<p>3.5. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to increase a climate of confidence associated with reporting.</p>
<p>Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April 2012 offers opportunities to increase confidence associated with reporting through state and national activities. There are tentative plans to hold an online virtual conference for NG soldiers and airmen during second or third quarter of</p>

FY12. This virtual online conference could be taped and available for viewing to the field at various times during the month to highlight reporting options and use of the DoD SAFE Helpline.

Additionally, the ARNG and ANG will continue to monitor required training to ensure that personnel executing at the state and wing level have met SHARP and BIT training which will increase the climate of confidence.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY11 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

During FY11, NGB SAPR provided a professional development seminar for trained SARCs on how to create their own state level VA training that met DoD VA standards and included subject matter experts to deliver blocks of training on sexual assault trauma, medical procedures, investigative and legal procedures. To ensure the state met specific standards, NGB SAPR instituted a process for approval of agenda and content and oversight by the NGB training manager and Service program managers. This process is meant to ensure specific standards for sexual assault response are taught to VAs in state level trainings. The procedure for approval must be met before an NGB VA certificate will be issued to VAs attending state level trainings. Additionally, when a SARC holds his/her first VA state training, an NGB SAPR staff member attends for oversight and adherence to standards.

NGB SAPR also participated on the DoD Working Integrated Product Teams (WIPT) for setting victim assistance standards and provided input and NG specific issues related to VA credentialing. This involvement at the DoD SAPRO level by the NG, ensures initiatives and procedures advanced for responding to sexual assault is consistent across the military Services.

The NGB SAPR Leadership Summit addressed improving response from the “top-down” in the NG. Sexual assault response improves when leadership is actively involved in their oversight responsibilities. When leadership receives training on sexual assault awareness and prevention from nationally known subject matter experts, they gain a depth of knowledge and understanding that encourages active oversight and involvement.

The Line of Duty process that allows for equal benefits of NG Services members who are sexually assaulted in a duty status has also provided improved response capability.

4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training; and if the training was received prior to deployment.

4.2.1. SARCS

NGB SAPR trained JFHQ SARCS, ANG Wing SARCS, and ARNG DSARCS at four, 44 hours of initial training during FY11. All initial training by NGB SAPR is conducted prior to deployment.

Currently ANG SARCS are only being deployed on AF SARC shortfalls.

<p>4.2.1.1. List the number of new personnel trained.</p> <p>SARC Initial Training Numbers Total for NGB: 90 Primary JFHQ SARCs: 24 Alternate/assistant JFHQ SARCs: 23 ARNG DSARCs: 31 Primary ANG Wing SARCs: 24 Alternate Wing SARCs: 19</p> <p>ARNG SARC/SHARP Specialist – 80 hour SARC/SHARP course – 105</p> <p>Annual Refresher Training: 24 hours for JFHQ and ANG Wing SARCs: JFHQ SARCs: 66 ANG Wing SARCs: 53</p>
<p>4.2.1.2. Provide the types of training received (i.e., initial, refresher).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SARCs and VAs receive initial training – minimum of 40 hours. Additional 4 for SARCs. 2. SARCs receive annual refresher training – minimum of 24 hours 3. Many JFHQ-State SARCs have attended an additional 80 hours of Army’s initial SARC/SHARP Specialist Training 4. SARCs attended 24 hours of “train the trainer” to conduct VA standardized training at NGB’s Professional Development Seminar 5. Both ANG and some JFHQ-State SARCs attended AF 24-hr BIT Facilitation Course training. 6. Each month, NGB SAPR conducts 1.5 hr monthly conference calls conducted with state and Wing SARCs 7. Data input training conducted via DCO by NGB SAPR Staff after initial SARC training 8. JFHQ state and Wing SARCs are responsible for providing a minimum of 8 hours annual refresher training to their VAs within their AOR
<p>4.2.1.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.</p> <p>Both ARNG and ANG SARCS receive NGB Initial SARC training prior to deploying. However, if an ANG SARC deploys as an active duty AF SARC, the Service member currently needs to a waiver to deploy without the additional AF Air University SARC course training. If an ARNG unit does not have a trained DSARC in place, training is provided at the active duty Army installation mobilization station.</p>
<p>4.2.2. VAs (include Deployable).</p> <p>ANG VAs have not deployed as victim advocates. They deploy in their Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) assigned and then can identify at the deployed location as a VA when they arrive. The SARC in a deployed location would have the responsibility for ensuring the individual was current on training and provide any additional training needed in theatre.</p> <p>ARNG VAs do deploy and are included in the following numbers of ARNG VAs trained.</p>
<p>4.2.2.1. List the number of new personnel trained.</p> <p>Total VAs trained by NGB: 221</p>

<p>Total VAs trained in state trainings: 308</p> <p>Initial VA training for ARNG By NGB: 177 In State VA trainings: 242</p> <p>Initial VA training for ANG: By NGB: 44 In State VA trainings: 66</p>
<p>4.2.2.2. Provide the types of training received.</p> <p>VAs receive an initial 40 hours of VA Training and receive a minimum of 8 hours Annual Refresher Training conducted by their JFHQ-State or Wing SARC.</p> <p>The content and subjects covered during the VA refresher training is determined by the SARC who has oversight of the VA.</p>
<p>4.2.2.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment.</p> <p>ANG has not deployed any personnel in the role of a Victim Advocate to the knowledge of the ANG SAPR program manager. However, if an ANG VA does deploy, training would occur prior to deployment to meet AF standards.</p> <p>ARNG VA training also occurs prior to deployment, however, if a unit does not have a trained or qualified VA required at a specific unit, training may also be provided at the Army mobilization station.</p>
<p>4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:</p> <p>There were 79 SARCs trained at the NG Professional Development Workshop in FY11 in January 2011. This training was offered as continuing education for SARCs and provided a “train the trainer” experience for JFHQ SARCs, assistants, and wing SARCs on planning, coordinating, and conducting their own state level VA standardized VA training that meets DoD VA credentialing requirements.</p>
<p>4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer).</p> <p>Approximately 237 NG leadership personnel attended the inaugural SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2010. Those included 111 field grade officers, 48 senior enlisted, 4 chief warrant officers, 39 senior staff at the state and/or wing, 26 major unit or installation commanders, 13 state level general officers, 6 NGB general officers, and 3 senior enlisted.</p> <p>During the fourth quarter of FY11, the ANG quarterly data report included a total of 312 commanders were trained at ANG commanders call. Estimates for the first through third quarter of the year would be an additional 900 commanders in the ANG received SAPR training.</p>
<p>4.3.2. Criminal investigators.</p> <p>N/A – National Guard has CID units in four states and active duty OSI units co-located at a</p>

some AF/ANG installations. The active component CID/OSI have oversight and authority for case assignment in those states and installations. Investigative resources are usually limited to civilian law enforcement or MCIOs when the incident occurred on Title 10 orders. Training is conducted by the AC for investigators.

4.3.3. Law enforcement.

N/A

4.3.4. Medical personnel.

ARNG held a medical personnel conference in April 2011. A local SARC provided a briefing for a workshop at the conference and was able to reach approximately 30 personnel.

4.3.5. Judge Advocates.

NGB Office of the Chief's Counsel held a JAG Conference in March 2011. A specific workshop was offered by the NGB JAG who offers support to SAPR. There were approximately 30 state level JAGs who attended the workshop.

4.3.6. Chaplains.

The Chief, NGB SAPR Office provided a SAPR update brief to approximately 30 ANG chaplains during FY 11.

4.4. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.

During deployment, NG SARCs and VAs are under active component control and receive supplies and transportation from the Army and AF. Assistance and support are provided by NGB to the deployed SARC upon request if there are specific questions for the home state.

4.4.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory results, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

N/A

4.4.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe how this information is collected.

NGB is not aware of any victim care that was hindered due to lack of available SAFE kits or other needed supplies. This information would come from the active component.

National Guard victims of sexual assault would receive a forensic examination at civilian medical facilities if the assault occurred in a Title 32 status where the military medical treatment facilities were not available to the victim.

4.4.3. For any lack of available SAFE kit cases reported in 4.4.2., describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation at those locations.

NGB is not aware of any victim care that was hindered due to lack of available SAFE kits or other needed supplies. This information would come from the active component.

National Guard victims of sexual assault would receive a forensic examination at civilian medical facilities if the assault occurred in a Title 32 status where the military medical treatment facilities were not available to the victim.

4.4.4. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation.

NGB is not aware of any victim care that was hindered due to lack of available SAFE kits or other needed supplies. This information would come from the active component.

4.4.5. Describe any medical and mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service to decrease the short-term or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.

NGB has added Directors of Psychological Health (DPH) contract positions at the JFHQ-State and ANG wings. These positions are a valuable resource and provide assessment for a variety of mental health concerns and issues that present in ARNG and ANG members. The SARCs work closely with those contractors and can recommend assessments to help determine short and long term counseling needs. The DPHs do not provide long-term counseling, however. Those cases would be referred elsewhere and an LOD would be completed if the assaulted happened when the soldier/airman was in a duty status.

An important resource for the Title 32 NG Service member was lost during FY11 by the elimination of Military One Source (MOS) counseling sessions for treatment of sexual assault. The MOS contract scope of work was limited and all sexual assault counseling was deemed to require medical counseling. This severely limits resources for those soldiers and airmen who do not require extensive treatment for a sexual assault incident. Any counseling resources for NG Service members who were sexually assaulted in a duty status must now go through the more extensive LOD process rather than an assessment conducted by a MOS consultant to determine the extent of need for counseling. Not all sexual assault experiences require long term medical counseling care and a valuable resource for NG members was lost by the decision to limit the scope of MOS counseling sessions.

4.5 Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve sexual assault response.

During FY12, NGB SAPR program representatives plan on conducting at least five staff assistance visits to states that have requested additional help or who may need support in furthering program development. The purpose of each visit is to improve state prevention and response capability.

Additionally, per CNGB request, the NGB SAPR team, with NGB JAG support, is reviewing FY10 and FY11 Title 32 sexual assault reports to determine how states are investigating unrestricted sexual assaults and whether additional trained sexual assault investigators are feasible and possible. Because most Title 32 sexual assault reports do not fall under federal jurisdiction or under the UCMJ, resources for investigation may be limited if local civilian law enforcement is unwilling to investigate a case.

The goal of the ARNG in FY12 is to support the HQDA SHARP and the NGB SAPR training programs which will provide the workforce with the knowledge and skills to successfully combat sexual harassment and sexual assault within the ARNG workforce and provide the appropriate level of care and support to victims as well as ensuring offender accountability. The training programs will employ a blended approach that includes web-based coursework, formal training, informational learning sessions, and tools or job aides to reinforce the learning objectives. The ARNG plans to improve response and training capabilities by certifying 1000 SARC/SHARP Specialists within the states in the 80 hr SARC/SHARP Specialist Course. The ARNG will continue to support the NGB-J1 SAPR office by assisting in the conduct of the 40-hr JFHQ SARC and state conducted VA training courses.

4.6. Other (Please explain).

N/A

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how your Service executes its oversight of the SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

Midway through FY 11, the NGB J1/A1/G1 leadership decided to divide SAPR program functions and responsibilities among the Joint, ARNG, and ANG policy, manpower and personnel divisions. NGB-J1-SAPR will continue to provide policy and DoD level interaction. Additionally the SARC training responsibilities continue to fall to the J1 SAPR office. The ARNG-G1 and ANG/A1 determined that individual Service program execution responsibilities should fall to their offices for field level execution and interaction and reports for their individual parent Service program offices.

ANG SARCs at the wing level are responsible for ensuring the program at their wing is being executed per AFI 36-6001 for Title 32 situations, as the current AFI is not a Total Force Instruction. ANG SAPR, in the NGB/A1S offices now has primary involvement and responsibility for oversight of the interaction, and program execution. ANG SARCs and VAs coordinate with the JFHQ-State SARC for potential sexual assault response capability across the state. The formal processes for training and reports go through the A1S office.

ARNG-G1 has created a DA SHARP program function within the NGB/G1-HRF office. Oversight for field level program execution implementation of the SHARP program falls to ARNG. At this time, the primary SHARP implementation aspects for ARNG are the prevention training requirements for the three tiers of SHARP training to include leadership, individual, and self study online training for all ARNG members. Response to sexual harassment complaints continue to go to the Equal Opportunity Advisors (EOAs) and State Equal Employment Managers (SEEMs) within the state Title 32 structure under the TAG.

The active duty Army and AF have additional oversight responsibilities by their respective IGs. The DAIG has included NG JFHQ SARCs as part of the inspection program. However ARNG PM has not received a copy of the DAIG checklist or the results from the inspections.

NGB also has a SAPR Advisory Council (SAPRAC) in place. The SAPRAC consists of two JFHQ-State SARC representatives from seven different regions. The SAPRAC meets at least two times each year to discuss program oversight information and regional issues faced by JFHQ-State SARCs.

NGB J1 SAPR was tasked by CNGB to provide a SAPR program status report for each state's annual progress to implement all program guidance, training, and submission of data to NGB J1 SAPR office. The SAPRAC worked with NGB SAPR to develop a set of metrics for program evaluation. The data collection process was initiated and established during FY 2009. The state status report of the metrics is officially reported to CNGB on a quarterly basis during FY11. These measures will serve as a measure of state program development and implementation to provide SAPR program oversight.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY11 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews.

The primary program management review oversight activities conducted by NGB SAPR during FY11 came from review of SAPR program metrics collected from JFHQ-State and Wing SARCs. Methods included monitoring the data elements submitted on a monthly basis, and compiling the quarterly data. The data included submission of non PII demographic reports of reported sexual assaults in the state; reporting of SAPR/SHARP/BIT training numbers; approval and oversight of state conducted VA trainings; monthly case review meeting agenda and review of non-confidential minutes; documentation of completion of annual VA refresher training; and participation in monthly SARC conference calls for training updates.

This compilation of state and wing program progress is then sent and briefed to the CNGB, the Director of the NGB Joint Staff, and the Directors of ARNG and ANG.

It is important to recognize that the ultimate authority for state Title 32 program development and oversight falls to the state TAG. NGB provides guidance and program oversight to the states, but has no authority to compel them to make changes because they answer only to the state governor for Title 32 situations.

5.2.2. IG inspections of the program.

The AF MAJCOM IGs conduct Unit Compliance Inspections at the ANG Wings within their specific MAJCOM.

There were no DAIG inspections of the ARNG SHARP program during FY 11.

5.2.3. Other (Please explain).

N/A

5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your Service's SAPR program; if your Service has begun assessing your SAPR program using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.

Metrics used include tracking: monthly case review management meetings; reporting and documentation of sexual assault reports in NGB tracking system; meeting ARNG's data call submission for Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System; ANG's progress in meeting AF BIT requirements; ARNG's progress toward meeting Army's SHARP three tier training requirement; participation in SARCs' monthly conference call training; completion of at least one state level VA standardized training each year; and holding at least an 8-hour annual refresher training for state VAs.

The assessment of the metrics shows progress throughout the FY in meeting annual training requirements for BIT and SAPR and Army's SHARP training requirements. However, there has been turnover and change among SARCs that shows that personnel continuity is very important toward meeting requirements for program development. The change in JFHQ-State SARCs was 52% during the year due to transition of SARCs for deployments and personnel changes. There was an additional change of 33% for ANG SARCs. The full DoD SAPR program implementation requires continuity and follow-on by personnel in the SARC role. The National Guard Bureau is assisting states to develop and train new SARCs as they learn their new responsibilities.

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office.

N/A

5.4.2. DoD/Military Service IG.

ANG Wings go through Unit Compliance Inspections (UCIs) by the AF Major Command (MAJCOM) IGs. Individual Wings are meeting compliance standards and passing inspections. Metrics for the UCI are defined in AFI 36-6001, but how they apply to ANG in Title 32 status is often interpreted differently by the different MAJCOM IGs. For those that fall short, they are required to submit a corrective action plan to meet the deficiency. Those plans are reviewed by the ANG SAPR Program Manager to determine effectiveness.

The Army IG included some states in an IG inspection during initial implementation of SHARP in 2009. A response to findings was provided to Army in Jul 10.

5.4.3. Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services

During FY11, NGB SARC/VA training agenda and materials were reviewed by the National Advocate Credentialing Program (NACP) and NGB was granted approval that the training meets initial VA credentialing requirements. DoD SAPRO Oversight Director attended NGB SARC/VA training during FY11 and had the opportunity to observe training in progress.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

Metrics for Tracking Training:
ARNG and ANG use two data systems to track the AF BIT and ARNG SHARP three tiered training. Training documentation is input into the AF Advanced Distributed Learning System (ADLS), or ARNG's Distributed Training Management System (DTMS). Training data is input into ADLS by the wing SARC. The unit Training Coordinator tracks the SHARP training in DTMS.

<p>Metrics for tracking Sexual Assault Incidents and Reporting: A standard operating procedures (SOP) directive for reporting sexual assaults to NGB/ARNG/ANG is established. Because there has been no secure data management system for use by NGB, the reports provided only include non PII demographics both both restricted and unrestricted reports. Identifying data is maintained by the reporting SARC and not provided to NGB/ARNG/ANG.</p> <p>The SOP requires SARCs to provide a verbal notification to NGB within 24 hours of being notified of an incident. The SARC then follows Service specific procedures for notifying state and wing leadership depending on whether or not the report is restricted or unrestricted. Within two weeks of initial NGB notification, the SARC is required to enter non-identifying demographic data into a restricted to SARCs website on the SAPR page of the GKO website. Completion of data entry of demographic information is monitored by NGB SAPR staff.</p>
<p>Include: Program metrics for reporting, training, etc.</p>
<p>5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place within your Service during the past fiscal year.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>5.5.2. Provide the initiation or execution of any survey for the purpose of informing or improving Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>5.5.3. Provide the initiation or execution of any empirical research or evaluation project to inform or improve Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>5.5.4. Other (Please explain).</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>5.6. Provide an update on how your Service has aligned its strategic planning documents to the <i>DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan</i>.</p>
<p>NGB SAPR presented the DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan at the inaugural SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2010.</p> <p>The strategic goals align with the NGB strategic goal to increase and maintain force readiness for all homeland defense and national defense initiatives.</p>
<p>5.7. Describe what measures are taken by your Service to ensure that Service members protected by a military protective order are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request transfer from the command of assignment.</p>
<p>Soldiers and Airmen who are sexually assaulted in a Title 32 status usually do not utilize military protective orders without also requesting civilian protective orders. Because much of the ARNG and ANG is community based rather than installation based, MPOs may not provide the level of protection a soldier or airman needs.</p>

SARCs and VAs are trained to inform and assist victims who may request both MPOs and CPOs. They work with command and civilian law enforcement as needed to help provide guidance and opportunities to request transfer or levels of protection.

5.8. Describe what steps are being taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service is preparing data systems to interface with the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

The NG has not had a database system for Title 32 cases to date that can totally guarantee confidentiality. As a result, the data collected for Title 32 cases has only been non PII data. With the implementation of DSAID, the NG will have a data system that allows for improved collection of sexual assault data. It will not interface with any existing database system of Title 32 cases.

5.9. Explain how your Service is reviewing military justice processes to improve investigations and prosecutions.

Military justice processes do not apply to the NG when on Title 32 status. However, the NGB SAPR and NGB Office of the Chief's Counsel are reviewing the processes used in states to investigate and implement administrative actions against substantiated cases of sexual assault when civilian or military laws will not or cannot apply.

5.10. Describe the policies, procedures, and processes implemented by your Service to monitor sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national.

N/A – Procedures and processes when a NG victim is deployed falls under the AC for Army and AF.

5.11. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve system accountability.

NGB has worked closely with DoD SAPRO to provide input and expertise to include NG information and elements that are unique or different from the AC in tracking fields for the planned implementation of DSAID during FY12. Use of DSAID will improve system accountability for case tracking and reporting.

ARNG will continue to use the Army's SADMS for incidents that happen when the soldier is on Title 10 orders, but will join with ANG for use of DSAID to document and track Title 32 cases.

Additionally, as mentioned in question 4.5 regarding plans to improve sexual assault response during FY 12, it is important for the NG to examine how reports of sexual assault are being investigated in order to improve system accountability. There are situations where local civilian authorities will not investigate a report of sexual assault and military criminal investigators are unable to investigate due to jurisdictional issues. NGB plans to gather more details on what the investigative results were for reported sexual assaults and determine how policy and oversight can improve the process to enhance system accountability.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service's efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program (i.e., Held briefings, attended summits, etc.) to raise Service member's awareness of sexual assault matters.

NGB SAPR, with ARNG and ANG, have developed and implemented a stakeholder's briefing, and SAPR Leadership Summits increasing SAPR awareness and response efforts. Stakeholders include: NG Senior Leaders, Yellow Ribbon PM, Family Program Volunteers, Chaplains, NGB Surgeon Office, Office of Chief Counsel, Recruiting and Retention Program (RSP), Directors of Physiological Health, Warrior Transition PM, Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and TRADOC LNOs

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of response-related SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY11, including specific audiences and related goals.

NGB SAPR will partner with DoD SAPRO and NGB Public Affairs Office (PAO) to further market the use and knowledge of the DoD SAFE Helpline by NG Service members. Public Service Announcements (PSAs) will be developed for release during Sexual Assault Awareness Month, April 2012. The PSAs will feature the Chief, NGB and the NGB Senior Enlisted Leader in videotaped messages to further publicize the DoD SAFE Helpline to the states.

These communication outreach activities to the field will attempt to reach new NG members for the goal of educating the newest recruits on reporting options and SARC and VA resources in the 54 states.

6.3. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your Service's outreach efforts (i.e., Surveys) and detail results.

Not available. No surveys conducted due to staffing and funding limitations.

6.4. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations for the purpose of research and evaluation in conjunction with SAPR program activities.

N/A

6.5. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.

The NGB-J1 Deputy Director, SAPR Division Chief, and SAPR program manager, with the assistance of the NGB Legislative Liaison, responded to a request for information by congressional staff of Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, who had requested information on NGs SAPR program and how it differs in resources and processes from the active component. Additionally, the NGB-J1 SAPR Division Chief had the opportunity in October 2010 to brief three staffers of the House Armed Services Committee in conjunction with other J1 division chiefs. As a result of that briefing, the three staffers attended the opening day of the NGB SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2010.

6.6. Describe any plans for Service actions in FY12 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

NGB J1 SAPR and its counterparts in the ARNG and ANG will continue a stakeholder’s briefing, Senior Leaders Training, and Unit Climate Surveys in hopes of increasing SAPR awareness and response efforts. Stakeholders will include: NG Senior Leaders, Yellow Ribbon PM, Family Program Volunteers, Chaplains, NGB Surgeon Office, Office of Chief Counsel, Recruiting and Retention (RSP), Directors of Physiological Health, Warrior Transition PM, Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and TRADOC LNOs.

ANG was included in AF SAPR Working Group meetings that included the following stakeholders for the program: JA, Chaplains, OSI, medical personnel, and representatives from the Reserve Component. The purpose of the working group meetings was to develop background and response on AF progress toward meeting recommendations from DTFSAMS, revisions to the DoDD 6495.01, and GAO reports. The group met and provided recommendations for action to a senior level AF Executive Steering Group (ESG). The Deputy Director of the ANG was included as a member of the ESG.

6.7. Other (Please explain).

N/A

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary discussion of the progress made and challenges confronted by your Service’s SAPR program in FY11.

Our challenges during FY11 came as a result of implementing new Service specific program execution responsibility and implementing the required SHARP and BIT trainings from active duty Army and AF.

Limited personnel resources and training hours during IDT weekends result in challenges in meeting the active components’ suspense dates for completing SHARP and BIT training. The active component has 24/7 capability to meet training requirements, where the NG has one drill weekend each month plus two weeks annual training each year to complete all training requirements – not limited to just SAPR/SHARP/BIT training. The training calendars are established a year in advance, so completing training requirements set by the active component during the same FY may not be possible to put on the drill training calendar, or complete during the same FY. Additionally, ensuring that trained personnel are available to deliver the extensive BIT training for AF required sending over 300 ANG or JFHQ-State members to a three day facilitators’ course.

With that said the ARNG and ANG have done an amazing job and stepped up as always, to meet these challenges and are showing progress toward delivering the active components’ prevention trainings by sometime during FY12.

Through SAPR program execution reorganization of responsibility at NGB, there is increased communication by the ARNG and ANG with their parent Services that allows for a better understanding by the AC of the challenges faced by the ARNG and ANG.

There continues to be improved communication to foster a solution to concerns about case handoff and continuation of victim services from active duty SARCs to the home state Title 32 SARC. There have been more opportunities for ANG SARCs to deploy as full-time AF SARCs. There has also been more dialogue on the implementation of the SHARP Specialist program as it is possible to implement in the Title 32 state structure.

7.2. Supply the status of FY11 plans described in last year's report, including but not limited to:

Last year's report included plans to develop additional training materials, hold a SAPR Leadership Summit and provide funding to increase contract assistant SARC support in the states. The results of those plans follow:

During the first half of FY11, NGB SAPR worked toward development of a 16-hour distance learning course for NGB SARCs and SAPR VAs to provide an additional resource for initial training rather than requiring the entire initial training be conducted face to face. The project was extensive and is nearing completion. However, due to the changes in ARNG requirements to use Army Mobile Training Teams to conduct an 80-hour SARC/SHARP Specialist training, the distance learning course may not be utilized in the future due to changes in the active component's training requirements.

NGB held its first NGB SAPR Leadership Summit for 301 ARNG and ANG leaders and met the goals to instill a better understanding of sexual assault trauma, offender behavior, and involvement of state leadership in order to further develop the SAPR programming and training within their own states.

Additional states hired and trained 23 assistant SARCs to increase prevention and training initiatives. These assistants provide valuable support with the additional requirements from the AC for implementation of SHARP and BIT training.

7.2.1. Prevention.

The ARNG implemented Army's three tiered SHARP training during FY11, as instructed by the AC. The SHARP training includes sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention training. ANG was able to train BIT facilitators to provide the required 90 minutes of segregated gender and rank training specified for the BIT curriculum.

7.2.2. Response.

For FY11, NGB conducted four SARC and VA trainings. They were held at the NG Professional Education Center in Little Rock AR. The trainings are designed to provide the best practices information for NG SARCs covering response for Title 32 needs. Additionally, NGB conducted an annual refresher training conference for all NGB SARCs in April 11 and partnered with Substance Abuse Prevention Program and Directors of Psychological Health personnel to combat drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assaults and facilitate response and

care of sexual assault victims.

ARNG conducted annual awareness training at the ARNG Readiness Center during Annual Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) in April 11.

A SAPR Communications Plan was disseminated to the state Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) and SARCs for publicizing the DoD SAFE Helpline. Web links will be provided to the SARCs and PAOs for inclusion in state and wing websites.

AF provided communication plans to all AF/ANG channels regarding information released about the AF Gallup Report results of the active component's Incidence and Prevalence of Sexual Assault survey.

7.2.3. Oversight.

In FY11, NGB J1 SAPR began to prepare states to be required to do their own VA trainings. Beginning in FY12, NGB will only train JFHQ-State SARCs, their assistants, and ANG wing SARCs. This was done to increase SARC involvement with their VAs throughout their state, and to own the responsibility of training their own VAs. NGB J1 SAPR conducted a 24-hour "train the trainer" event in January 2011 to provide guidance and support on how to conduct from start to finish, a state level Joint ARNG and ANG VA training, with SMEs providing expertise in specific subjects. As a result of the specialized professional development provided in the "train the trainer" event, NGB was able to instill more confidence in SARCs to conduct their own state level training using state SMEs. There were at least eight state conducted VA trainings to which NGB provided support and oversight, and additional states that collaborated in holding regional VA trainings.

7.3. Summarize your Service's plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress toward the five DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Priorities:

NGBs plans for the next three years are to address concerns and issues for victim response and services that need to be resolved in order to provide the best practices on ensuring that every sexual assault victim is protected, treated with dignity and respect, and provided support, advocacy, and care.

These plans include, but are not limited to:

- Providing regular briefings and updates to NGB Senior Leadership on the status of program implementation in states
- Planning for a change in program emphasis with the CNGB on the Joint Chiefs of Staff per FY12 NDAA guidance
- Evaluating manpower requirements for full-time SARCs and VAs as required in FY12 NDAA
- Conducting state and wing staff assistance visits for program development and oversight
- Continuing to participate in general officers briefings, Service advisory groups, DoD WIPTS
- Provide briefers for EEO, G1, MILPO, HRO, recruiters, JAG annual conferences

- Continue partnerships with Psychological Health and Substance Abuse Prevention programs
- Provide successive NGB SAPR Summits to reach new state level, ARNG and ANG senior leaders on best practices in SAPR information

These activities and efforts will increase knowledge and understanding about SAPR program requirements and how important the program is to change a culture that allows sexual assaults to exist. Sexual assault has been tolerated in the military and society far too long, and by being proactive in addressing myths and inaccurate beliefs about sexual assault, prevention and response will become a part of the new culture that holds offenders accountable and encourages previously uninvolved bystanders to speak up and prevent this devastating criminal act.

The SAPR program is still a relatively young program in the military. In order to plan, resource, and make progress toward the five DoD-wide SAPR Strategic Priorities, the program has to be instilled in the culture where all Service members and senior leaders are aware of, and ensure total implementation and participation in prevention and training requirements.

7.4. Other (Please explain).

N/A